REPORT

ON THE

JAILS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR 1857-58.

BY

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REPORT.

- 1. The last published general report on the Jails of the Lower Report for 1857-58.

 Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, contained a condensed narrative of the financial, economical, hygicnic, and other concerns of those institutions for the year ending on the 30th of April 1857.
- 2. The present narrative embraces all matters of sufficient interest and importance to place on permanent record, that relate to the official year beginning on the 1st of May 1857, and ending on the 30th of April 1858.

The arrangement of the various documents contained in it, and the nature of the information afforded by them, is very nearly similar to those of its immediate predecessor.

3. In consequence of the out-break of the mutiny in May 1857, and Jails inspected during the Year. of my being subsequently detached in command of the expedition appointed to select a suitable site for a penal settlement on the Andaman Islands, I was unable to proceed on my

* Rajshahye. Alipore. Rungpore. Paraset. Bograh. Jessore. Burdwan. Dinagepore. Dacca. Hooghly. Furreedpore. Akyab. Chittagong. Ramree. Tipperah. Sandoway. Noakholly.

regular tour of inspection until the end of February 1858. The only Jails that I was able to visit in the limits of the official year, were, consequently, those noted in the margin.* The Jails in Assam and the Eastern

districts were visited immediately after the close of the official year, so that they cannot be included in the present statement. My visitation reports, with the replies of the Magistrates, were submitted to the Government as usual.

Prisoners in Custody.

4. The number of prisoners in custody on the last day of April 1858 was 19,870, viz.:—

Males, Females,	•••	19,291 579
m		70.070
Total,		19,870

Of these, there were sentenced for

				Males.	Females,
Life,	***	•••		1,072	175
More than two y	ears,	•••		8,851	178
For two years ar	nd above one yea	r,		2,402	45
For one year an	d under,			3,703	125
Dangerous chara	acters confined u	ntil security f	or good		
conduct is giv	ren,	•••		242	1
To be discharge	l without securit	y after the ex	piry of		
a limited peri	od,			697	3
Committed to S	essions,			568	23
Hajut,				1,494	25

Not included in the above, viz. :-

			Males.	Females.		
Referred,			196	2		
Insane,	***		48	2		
State Prisone	ers,		17	1 (262	4
Of other des	eriptions,		1	1 \$		
Total,		•••			19,291	579
					19,87	0

The new form of returns had not been sufficiently long in operation to enable me to give a more detailed analytical statement. In some Jails they were misunderstood for a time. From others they were submitted with great irregularity, chiefly in consequence of the mutiny, and the disturbed state of the country fixing the attention of the Magistrates upon matters of greater importance.

For the above reasons, I have not attempted to reconcile the numberless errors and discrepancies which abound in them.

The system is now tolerably well understood, the majority of the returns are submitted with punctuality and correctness, and an analysis in future will be easier and more correct.

A few of the officers in charge of Jails are, I regret to say, still careless and procrastinating in the submission of the returns required from

them. I refrain from noticing the matter more prominently at present. Should it continue to exist when my next annual report is due, I shall record their names in my printed statement for the information of the Government.

The present report has been delayed nearly five months from the absence of some documents necessary to its completion. It is not right that the blame of this most unnecessary and perfectly avoidable delay, should rest either upon the Magistrates who are regular and careful in the submission of their returns, or upon me. I repeatedly called for the missing information, until I was tired of sending out reminders, where none should have been needed.

5. The criminal wards of many Jails were much over-crowded during the year, with a very prejudicial effect on the health of their inmates.

This matter will be noticed again in connection with the mortality of the past year, which, I much regret to state, has been extremely high.

Jail manufactures and industry.

6. During the year 1857-58, 5,671 criminals were employed in handicrafts.

A little progressive advancement was made in organizing the industry of the prisoners, in restricting the labour to such industrial pursuits as are penal and profitable, and in diminishing the amount of light labour, which is no punishment to heinous offenders in health.

The results are not, as yet, either encouraging or successful, and the amount of out-door labour still existing, is such as to interfere materially with discipline.

In fact, so long as the question of prison discipline is sacrificed to road-making, and the jails are in the charge of officers with antagonistic interests, and insufficient time to attend to them, it is hopeless to anticipate any great, real, or permanent improvement.

In a Circular Order of the Superintendent of Police, No. 766 of the 2nd April 1844, it is said that "improvement in prison discipline is an object of vast political importance, and far superior to the keeping up of roads."

A similar doctrine was inculeated by the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, and concurred in by the Government of that day.

And yet, in the past year, a daily average of 2,599 labouring convicts were occupied on the roads.

The extension of printi z g at Alipore lead to much discussion between the Superintendent and myself upon the subject as a question of discipline and labour. I have, therefore, published extracts from the correspondence in Appendix No. IV. as I believe it to be of considerable interest, present and future.

The work is now being carried on with the energy characteristic of the management of by far the best jail in Bengal, and I entertain no doubt of its advantages and success.

Out-turn of manufactures.

10. The following are the gross results of the prison industry of the year:—

Value of articles sold in the Bazar,	Rs.	*2,02,331	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Value of articles consumed for public purposes,	,,	20,462	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Value of articles in store at the end of the year,	,,	*54,338	1	24
Grand Total,	Rs.	*2,77,131	11	43
Deduct value of articles in store at the end of the preceding	year, Rs	. 41,660	4	03
Gross receipts of the year, 1857-58,	,,	*2,35,471	7	4
Charges incurred for the purchase of raw materials, &c., during the year,	ng (1,20,988	5	31
Evance of require	,,	*1,15,390	12	103
From this had to be deducted certain extra charges, and the justment of errors of account, leaving a net profit realized	ad- } "	*1,11,799	8	94
Against, of the previous year,	ر	, 1,07,300	4	64

This exhibits an increase of Rs. 4,499-4-3, and when it is remembered that four producing jails, Chittagong, Hazareebaugh, Shahabad and Gya were destroyed by mutiners; that the disturbed state of the country more than doubled the cost of raw material; and, that the sale of jail fabrics was nearly stopped in some important prisons, the result will, I feel assured, be considered highly creditable to the officers by whose exertions it has been accomplished.

In the jails that were destroyed, a considerable amount of raw material and of manufactured produce perished. The value of this was

^{*} This result differs from that contained in Statement No. 2, pp. iv-vii of Appendix No. II.

Subsequent to the submission and printing of the special reports of Jails and the tabular statements founded on them, it was ascertained that a net realized sum of Rs. 1,800 had been omitted in the Burdwan manufacture account.

Again, a sum of Rs. 3,912 due to the Hooghly Jail, and outstanding on the 30th of April, has since been realized. As it was for work done, and goods delivered in the year embraced in this report, I have considered it right to embody it in the statement contained in the text.

The additions thus made add Rs. 5.712 to the profits of manufacture, and alter the columns to which they refer in Statement 2 of Appendix No. II. accordingly.

probably, not much, if any thing under 5,000 rupees. The simultaneous destruction of the records of the jails referred to, renders it impossible to ascertain the exact amount.

But for these untoward circumstances, the profits of the year just expired, would have exceeded those of its immediate predecessor, by at least ten thousand rupees.

I feel justified, therefore, in stating that this department of prison discipline has suffered no detriment, and affords hopeful encouragement for the ultimate attainment of far greater results, even in the existing order of things.

That the prisons of the Lower Provinces can be made entirely selfsupporting, and thus cease to be a burthen on the State, I entertain no doubt whatever.

I hope to be able to prove the entire practicability of my proposition, in my report on the establishment of Central Jails.

8. The following comparative statement will show that the jails

Jails deserving of special notice and commendation. which were most distinguished last year are again deserving of special mention, and that three other prisons have made a creditable advance.

JAILS.		1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Alipore,	•••	19,021 0 0	$2^3,049$ 9 $3 \pm$	27,105 8 23
Hooghly,		5,813 14 7	$11,976 0 2\frac{3}{4}$	19,876 2 103
Jessore,		$7,082 8 7\frac{1}{2}$	10,729 1 9	12,306 11 6
Dacca,		3,835 11 0	5,485 4 51	7,094 10 4
Midnapore,		2,487 6 0	2,868 2 8	3,542 5 7
Mymensingh,		1,404 0 8	1,616 7 1	2,615 15 11
Bancoorah,	• • •	1,205 14 8	1,400 6 4	2,302 4 9

The average earning of each manufacturing prisoner in the four first mentioned, exhibits an equally satisfactory advance.

		1	1857-58,				
Hooghly,	•••	55	3	0.3	70		8.9
Jessore,		44	1.2	0.4	45		3.6
Alipore,	***	25	11	8.5	27	15	8.1
Dacea,		15	0	6.5	9.9	1	0.0

The average cost of each convict in those jails was-

Hooghly,		Rs.	29	5	$2 \cdot 1$
Jessore,		,,	41	9	9.5
Alipore,	****	,,	35	12	3.8
Dacca,	****	,,	36	15	8.9

The greatest credit is, therefore, due to Hooghly and Jessore, in both of which the manufacturing convicts more than repaid their cost.

The whole number of prisoners sentenced to labor, who were in Employment of other custody on the * Inefficient from age or disease, 3171 1954 Employed as jail servants,
Working on the Roads,
Engaged in Miscellaneous Works,
Hired by Department of Public Works, laboring prisoners. 30th of April 25994 1595 was 151573, distributed as noted in 394 Hired by other Departments, 127 the margin.* One-fifth of the entire 5671 Employed in manufactures, 151573 number were again unable to contri-

bute towards their maintenance.

The value of the labor of all classes is subjoined, viz. :-

THE	varue	or the	14501	or arr	Jusse	3 13	subjui	nou,	112		
									Rs.	As.	P.
Profits from	Jail Ma	anufactu	ıres,					••••	111799	8	91
Amount 1	received	from	Public	Departn	nents	for	hire	of			
convicts,				•					9792	2	9
Estimated v	value of	convict	labor emi	oloyed on	roads			••••	129141	9	0
Estimated v							ous wo	rks,			
inside or							••••		76560	0	0
Estimated s	saving by	the en	ploymen	t of priso	n labo	r inst	ead of	paid			
			erformane	-				-			
Jail,					••••		••••	••••	93792	0	0
Total valu	e of e	onviet 1	labor in	the Lov	ver Pr	ovine	es du	ring			
the year	,		• • • •		••••			• • •	421085	4	61
To this sh	ould be	added t	the amou	nt of fine	s colle	cted	in lieu	of			
labor, fr	om prise	oners se	ntenced t	o labor,			••••		28086	14	8
						Gran	d Tota	al,	449172	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
								=			

The whole cost of the jails during the year was Rs. 7,86,604-0-11½, of which more than one-half was consequently repaid either in money or in labor.

The basis of estimating the value of the labor is the same as in the former year.

General expenditure and actual and average cost of prisoners at 18890, the gross charges for their maintenance were:

1.	Cost of Rations,	 4,07,492 2 81			
2.	Money Allowances,	 14,065 13 2			
	·		4,21,557	15	10‡
3.	Clothing and Bedding,	 	49,135	12	7
4.	Fixed Establishment,	 1,67,136 4 2			
5.	Extra Guards,	 $75,057 2 5\frac{1}{4}$			
	,		2,42,193	6	7 ‡
		Carried over,	.7,12,887	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$

6. 7.	European Medicines, Bazar Medicines,	Brought over, 5,189 11 1 13,402 7 5 }	7,12,887	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
			18,592	2	63
8.	Contingencies,	•••• ••••	37,585	12	3.
9.	Alterations, repairs and ad-				-
	ditions by Magistrates,	**** **** ****	17,538	15	$0\frac{3}{4}$
10.	Alterations, &c., by Depart-				
	ment of Public Works,	(Account not furnished	.)		
			7,86,604	0	111

As all public works not urgent in character were in abeyance, the cost on that account could not have been large.

Detailed cost of each prisoner.

11. This being divided among the average number of prisoners in eustody, gives the following result, which is accompanied by a similar statement for the three previous years.

	18	354-5	5.	18	355-56.		856-	57.	1:	357	-58.
Rations per day,	0	0	10	0	0 10.8	0	0	11.2	0	0	11.7
Rations per annum,	19	7	10	20	8 3	21	6	3.1	22	5	0.9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	2	3	4	2	9 1	2	10	10.1	2	9	7.4
Fixed Establishment,	7	4	7	8	11 7:3	9	2	4.2	8	13	6.8
Extra Guards,	5	9	8	4	14 7.7	4	13	7.4	3	15	6.9
Medicines (European and Bazar,)	0	14	7	0	13 8.4	0	13	0	0	15	8.9
Contingencies,	1	1	2	1	7 8.5	1	8	7.5	1	15	10
Alterations and Repairs,	1	0	11	3	9 7:3	2	9	5	0	14	10.2
Total cost of each Prisoner per annum,	37	10	4	42	10 7.2	43	0	1.7	41	10	3.1

This exhibits a saving of Rs. 1-5-10.6 per prisoner.

The only departments in which a real saving has been effected are establishments, guards, and clothing—in all other branches there has been a slight increase of cost, as shown in the succeeding talular statements.

12. The cost of food has again been extraordinarily high, and at the close of the official year, a state bordering on famine prevailed in several districts. Of the whole cost of the year, no less a sum than Rs. 4,21,557-15-10\frac{1}{4}, or more than half the entire

The following is a list of the Jails in the order of economy of Dieting.

Names of Jails.		tal each	cos	t of isoner em.	Names of Jails.	Average to tal cost of each prisone per diem.		
1—Singbhoom		-0	0	6.1	27—Dinagepore			11.5
2—Nowgong		0	0	8.3	28—Rajshahye	 0	0	11.9
3—Cuttack		0	0	8.1	29—Pubnah	 0	0	11.7
4—Tirhoot		0	0	9.1	30-Noakhelly	 ŏ	0	11.8
5—Tipperah		0	0	9.4	31Midnapore	 0	0	11.8
6—Bogralı		0	0	9.2	32—Jessore	 0	0	11.8
7—Balasore		0	0	9.7	33—Baraset	 0	ĭ	0.5
8—Purneah		0	0	9.7	34—Kamroop	 0	1	0.2
9—Cachar		0	0	9.9	35—Howrah	 0	î	0.3
10—Kassiah Hills		0	0	9.9	36—Bhaugulpore	 0	1	0.3
11—Hazareebaugh		- 0	0	10.1	37—Durrung	 0	i	0.5
12-Alipore		0	0	10.2	38—Furreedpore	 0	î	0.8
13—Moorshedabad		0	()	10.5	39—Nuddeah	 0	î	0.8
14—Gowalparalı		0	0	10.4	40—Backergunge	 0	î	1
15—Sylhet		0	U	10.4	41—Bancoorah	 ő	î	1:3
16-Monghyr		0	0	10.5	42-Lohardugga	 0	î	2.2
17—Chumparun		- 0	0	10.6	43—Chittagong	 0	î	2.6
18—Hooghly		0	0	10.7	44—Burdwan	 0	î	2.7
19—Dacca		0	0	10.8	45—Saruu	 0	î	2.7
20—Beerbhoom		0	0	10.8	46—Sandoway	 ő	1	3
21—Pooree		0	()	10.8	47—Ramree	 0	î	3.4
22—Rungpore		0	0	10.9	48—Seebsaugur	 0	î	3.7
23—Maldah		0	0	16.9	49—Darjeeling	 0	î	4.9
24—Patna		0	0	11	59-Debrooghur	 0	î	4.5
25—Maunbheom		0	0	11.5	51—Behar	 0	î	7.1
26—Mymensingh		0	. 0	11.3	52—Akyah	 0	î	8.5

expenditure was for food alone. Every existing contract had to be annulled, in consequence of the parties being unable to fulfil their engagements. The diet scale has not been changed. and the gardens are not yet sufficiently advanced to aid materially in feeding the prisoners.

As the failure of erops, and enhanced eost of food resulting

from mutiny, rebellion, and the greatly increased export of rice, are matters entirely beyond the control of the officers in charge of jails, it is difficult to introduce economy in this all-important department of prison management.

The subjoined table of the annual cost of feeding a prisoner in each of

Cost of Feeding.

Names of Jails.	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum	Names of Jails.		Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum	
1—Singbhoom	11 7 10.8	37-Dinagepore	_	21 13 3:9	1
2—Nowgong		28—Rajshahye		21 13 3.9 21 15 10.9	П
3—Cuttack	16 1 2.3	29-Pubnah		22 3 8.2	Н
4—Tirhoot		30-Noakholly		22 7 4.7	П
5—Tipperah	17 12 8.9	31—Midnapore		22 8 2	
6—Bograh	18 1 4.6	32—Jessore		22 9 2.5	
7—Balasore	18 7 14	33—Barraset		22 15 2.7	1
8—Purneals		34—Kamroop		23 2 6.3	п
9—Cachar		35—Howrah		23 5 10.6	ı.
10 - Kassiah Hills		36-Bhaugulpore		23 6 3	н
11—Hazareebaugh		37—Durrung		23 13 3.7	1
12—Alipore		38—Furreedpore		24 5 2.2	1
13—Moorshedabad		39—Nuddealı		24 6 4.2	
14—Gowalparah		40—Backergunge		24 11 9.8	ı.
15—Sylhet		41—Bancoorah		25 2 2.2	1
16—Monghyr		42—Lohardugga		27 0 2.4	1
17—Chumparun		43—Chittagong		27 14 0.4	
18—Hooghly		44—Burdwau		28 0 3.8	П
19—Dacca		45—Sarun		28 3 7.6	ı.
20-Beerbhoom		46—Sandoway		28 9 5.4	V.
21—Pooree		47—Ramree		29 6 6 3	1
22—Rungpore		48—Seebsaugor		29 13 8.4	
23—Maldah		49—Darjeeling		30 14 0.7	
24—Patna		50—Debrooghur		31 5 5.5	1
25—Maunbhoom		51—Behar		36 4 0.3	
26-Mymensingh	. 21 9 1.5	52—Akyab		39 2 2.0	

the jails mentioned, shews how large a proportion of the whole eost it absorbs.

The differences in the same part of the country are extraordinary. While feeding a prisoner at Tirhoot costs Rupees 17-12-8-9—at Chumparun it amounts to 20-2-0; at Patna to 20-15-11; at Sarun to 28-3-7-6, and at Gya to 36-1-0-3.

This diversity cannot be entirely due to local causes. Much of it depends on the greater or less attention paid to his jail by the Officer in charge.

Clothing. 13. In this

13. In this item there has been a saving, very trifling

Names of Jails,	Average to- tal eost of each prisoner per annum.	Nomes of Tails	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Maldah	1 0 8:1	27—Kamroop	2 7 0.1
2—Howrah	1 7 3.2	28—Runree	 2 7 0·1 2 7 3·6 2 7 8·5
3—Seebsaugur	1 7 9.7	29-Midnapore	 2 7 85
4—Balasore	1 8 2.3	30—Buckergunge	 2 9 2.2
5—Pooree	1 8 3.3	31—Monghyr	 2 10 1
6-Moorshedabad	1 8 45	32 —Cuttack	 2 10 2.5
7—Noakholly	1 8 101	33—Furreedpore	 2 10 7.7
8—Sylhet	1 9 6.7	34-Nuddeah	 2 11 66
9—Tirhoot	1 9 7.1	35—Sarun	 2 13 8 9
10-Hazareebaugh	1 11 0:1	36—Chittagong	 2 14 11.5
11—Rungpore	1 11 3:4	37-Manubhoom	 2 15 3.4
12—Pubnah	1 11 8'1	38—Darjeeling	 9 15 8.8
13—Cachar	1 12 4.9	32—Jessore	 8 0 3.6
14-Baraset	1 15 5.1	40-Durrung	 3 1 8.8
15—Bograh	2 0 0.1	41—Dinagepore	 3 1 9.9
16-Singbhoom	2 0 5.7	42—Alipore	 3 2 7.4
17—Beerbhoom	2 0 6.9	43—Burdwan	 3 4 21
18—Purneah	2 1 4.9	44-Baneoorah	 3 5 4.7
19—Hooghly	2 1 7.9	45—Bhaugulpore	 3 6 3.1
20-Mymensingh	2 2 5.9	46—Sandoway	 3 9 3.3
21—Akyab	2 2 10.7	47—Tipperah	 3 10 94
22—Rajshahye	2 4 04	48—Kassiah Hills	 3 13 33
23—Chumparun	2 4 0.5	49Nowgong	 3 15 2
24—Patua	2 4 11.8	50—Debrooghur	 4 .1 10.1
25—Daeea	2 5 1.6	51-Lohardugga	 4 2 0.3
26—Gowalparah	2 6 6	52—Behar	 4 3 4.1

in amount however, being on the average number of prisoners 1-2-7 a head, or Rs. 1,523-15-1 for the whole.

The supply of wool for blankets in the Behar and other districts failed, which rendered blankets dear, and thus enhanced the cost of clothing. In the costume itself, and amount of cloth al-

lowed, there has been no change.

Cost of Establishment.

* 1856-57, ... 2,68,032 2 $10\frac{3}{1}$ 1857-58, ... 2,42,193 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 25,868 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 14. In this department there has been a saving per prisoner of 0-4-9-4 for fixed establishment, and of 0-14-0-5 for extra guards, amounting in the aggregate, as compared with last year, to Rs. 25,868-12-3\(\frac{1}{2}\) as shewn in the margin.*

The following tabular list of the cost of each Jail for fixed establish-

Cost of Establishment.

Names of Jails,	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per dynum	Names of Jails.	Avarage to- tal e st of each prisoner par annum
1—Patna	1 1 4:7	27-Mymensingh	9 15 0:4
2—Monghyr	1 6 92	28—Cachar	10 1 3:4
3—Sylhet	1 7 9.7	29—Nuddeah	10 9 5.9
4—Behar	2 0 7.2	30—Dacea	19 11 10.6
5—Tirhoot	2 13 7	31—Kumroop	10 13 8.6
6—Cuttack	275 34	32—Backergunge	11 1 2.8
7—Sarun	3 3 3·I	33—Singhbhoom	11 8 3.9
8—Hooghly	4 1 4.7	34—Bograh	11 9 0.2
9—Purnealı	4 7 4	35—Moorshedabad	11 12 10.2
10—Chumparun	4 19 37	36—Darjeeling	12 4 2.1
11—Dinagpore	5 2 7.8	37—Jess are	12 13 6.6
12—Alipore	5 4 2.2	38—Rajshahye	13 3 11.1
13—Tipperah	5 10 8.6	39—Furrecdpore 49—Pooree	13 7 8.1
14—Bhaugulpore 15—Buneoorah	6 6 0.8	41—Gowalparah	14 7 0.4
10 M11	6 9 6.2	42—Noakholly	
17 Soobrasses	7 4 1.3	43—Howrah	25 6 7:1
18—Burdwan	7 6 0.3	41-Darranz	25 9 7:1
19—Pubnah	7 10 5:4	45—Chittagong	26 10 1.7
20—Hazareebagh	7 13 02	46—Akyab	28 11 5.6
21—Midnapore	8 0 3:9	47—Debrooghur	32 10 8
22—Baraset	8 6 9.3	49—Nowgong	33 0 7:3
23—Beerbliann	8 7 8.5	49—Ramree	37 15 10 9
21-Rungpore	9 1 5.5	50—Sandoway	52 8 14
25—Balasore	9 7 11.3	51—Maldah	55 4 113
26—Lohardugga	9 11 113	52—Kassiah Hills	67 12 2.7

ment exhibits an extreme degree of fluctuation, partly caused by the number of prisoners in custody, and, in part due to absences of uniformity in the amount of establishment entertained, and in the wages paid to them.

With respect to extra guards, the difference is equally apparent, as will be seen by the subjoined

table.

Total Cost of each Prisoner per annum.

Names of Jails.	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	6	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Ramree 2—Sandoway 3 - Kassiah Hills 4—Howrah 5—Hooghly 6—Alipore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.8 0 0 8.3	27—Cuttack 28—Behar 29—Tipperah 30—Sylhot 31—Trihoot 32—Pooree		4 14 4.7 4 14 7.4 4 15 5.7 4 15 7.5 5 2 0.4 5 4 7.2
6—Anpore 7—Maldah 8—Jessore 9—Rajshahye 10—Furreedpore 11—Baraset	0 4 3·1 0 6 3·8 0 8 3·7 0 12 4·7	33—Bhaugulpore 34—Bancoorah 35—Noakholly 36—Rungpore 37—Hazarecbaugh		5 6 10·3 5 8 7·7 6 11 7·2 7 3 0·4 7 9 11·3
12—Mymensingh 13—Nuddeah 14—Dacca 15—Darjeeling 16—Akvab	1 4 4 1 9 9·2 1 10 9·6 2 0 0·7	38—Lohardugga 39—Maunbhoom 40—Monghyr 41—Purneah 42—Sarun		7 10 5·9 7 12 1·1 7 12 11·3 8 0 8·3 8 5 0·7
17—Burdwan 18—Patna 19—Pubnah 20—Moorshedabad 21—Bograh	2 4 6.4 2 10 10.3 3 1 3.8 3 2 7.3	43—Nowgong 41—Kamroop 45—Cachar 46—Gowalparah 47—Debrooghur		8 8 0.8 8 14 11.3 8 15 0 9 1 3.9 9 2 0.8
22—Chumparun 22—Midnapore 24—Singhbhoom 25—Beerbhoom 26—Backergunge	3 6 6 2 3 15 11 5 4 2 0 9 4 12 4 8	48—Dinagepore 49—Durrung 50—Chittagong 51—Seebsaugur 52—Balasore		9 3 5·7 10 4 4·8 10 11 1 11 2 9·6 11 13 5·6

The smallest are the most costly and unprofitable and the road labor of the eonvicts is the cause of this outlay. It costs twice as much to guard a prisoner outside, as to watch him inside the Jail, while his labor is not half as profitable, discipline is praetically non-existent. Greater objections to any system could seareely be

eondensed into the same space.

15. In this there has been a considerable increase of expenditure, which is probably partly caused by the very great sickness prevalent during the year.

The following tables exhibit in the order of economy the cost per convict on account of Bazar and European medicines in each of the prisons mentioned. They shew an amount of irregularity not justified by the extent and character of the diseases prevailing in the several institutions.

In one instance, that of the Hooghly Jail, it was due to eulpable neglect of supervision on the part of the eareless Medical officer then in charge, as the Native Doctor was convicted of, and imprisoned for, the practice of fraud in misappropriating Medical stores.

Greater attention to the matter is needed on the part of Medical officers.

Cost of European 1	Medicines.			Cost of Bazar Medicines.				
Names of Jails.		Average to tal cost of each priso per annua	of oner	Names of Jails.		Average to- tal eost of each prisone per annum.		
1—Howrah		0 0 0	,	1—Sandoway		0	0	0
2—Bhaugulpore		0 0 5	5	2—Caehar		0	0	3.9
3—Behar		0 0 5	5.3	3—Darjeeling		0	0	4.2
4—Rungpore		0 0 8	3.4	4—Howrah		0	0	8.1
5—Nowgong			4	5—Noakholly	***	0	0	10
6—Gowalparah			6	6—Patna		0	1	5.9
7—Caehar	***		.4	7—Kassiah Hills		0	1	6.1
8—Patna			ŀ2	8—Maunbhoom		0	1	10.2
9—Monghyr			.5	9—Purneah		0	2	6.8
0—Noakholly	•••	0 1 11		10—Dinagepore		0	3	0.8
1—Burdwan	• • • •	0 2 0	- 1 1	11—Ramree		0	3	5.3
2—Baraset		0 2 0	- 1	12—Singbhoom		0	3	5.4
3Maunbhoom	•••			13—Sylhet		0	3	7.2
4—Tipperah				14—Sarun		0	3	7.6
5—Daeca			- 1	15—Nuddeah		0	3	8.9
6—Pubnah	•••			16—Midnapore		0	3	10.1
7—Chittagong 8—Moorshedabad			- 1	17—Hazareebaugh		0	4	0.9
8—Moorsnedabad 9—Maldah	•••	0 2 4	11	18—Nowgong	•••	0	4	1·3 2·3
9—Maidan 9—Hazareebangh			- 1	19—Beerbhoom		0	4	4.8
1—Jessore				20—Kamroop		0	4	6.1
2—Seebsaugur		0 2 9	- 1	21—Backergunge		0	4	81
3—Nuddeah			1 '	22—Monghyr		0	4	3.7
4—Sylhet			- 1 '	23—Bancoorah		0		8.7
5—Backergunge			. 1	24—Moorshedabad		0	6	0.8
6—Tirhoot			- 1 '	25—Bhaugulpore 26—Jessore		0	7	1.1
7—Mymensingh				20—Jessore 27—Cuttack		0	7	3.8
8—Dinagepore			11	27—Cuttack 28—Lohardugga		0	7	7.2
9Furreedpore			- 1	29—Tipperah		0	8	0.6
0—Chumparun			9 '	30—Chumparun		0	8	6.3
1—Cuttaek		0 4 1		31—Burdwan		0	9	7
2—Rajshahye			- 1	32—Seebsaugur		1	10	3.6
3—Sarun		0 4 8		33—Baraset		1	11	4
4—Lohardugga		0 4 10	- 1	34—Behar			11	8.0
5—Kamroop		0 4 11		35—Dacca			11	11.6
6—Singbhoom		0 5 2		36—Bograh			12	3
7—Beerbhoom		0 5 4		37—Chittagong			12	7.1
S-Midnapore		0 5 4		38—Rungpore			12	7.8
9—Pooree		0 5 8		39—Furreedpore		0	14	11.5
0—Ramree		0 5 11		40—Poorce		1	0	4.7
1—Balasore		0 6 2		41—Tirhoot	***	1	0	4.7
12—Alipore		0 7 0		42—Pubnah		1	0	4.8
13— Hooghly		0 7 6		43—Durrung		1	0	9.3
14—Sandoway		0 9 4	1	44—Akyab		1	1	7.5
15—Akyab		0 9 6	0.0	45—Mymensingh		1	3	11
46—Kassiah Hills		0 11 (46—Hooghly		1	5	2.7
47—Bograh		0 11 4		47—Balasore		1	6	10.5
48—Baneoorah		0 11 8		48—Rajshahye		1	12	7.7
19—Durrung		0 11 9		49—Maldah		1	15	11.4
50—Debrooghur			1.7	50—Alipore		2	2	8
51—Baraset		1 5 8	F.C.	51—Gowalparah		2	10	6:5
52—Darjeeling		4 5 5	5.3					

Contingencies.

16. In this there has also been an increase of cost,

Cost of Contingencies.

Names of Jails.	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average to- tal cost of each prisoner per annum.
1-Purneali 2-Sylhet 3-Monghyr 4-Tipperali 5-Chumparum 6-Dacca 7-Bancoorah 8-Hooghly 9-Noakholly 10-Tirhoot 11-Mithapore 12-Backergunge 13-Seebsaugur 14-Cuttack 15-Hungpore 16-Nuddeah 17-Pubna 18-essore 19-Barnset 20-Alipore 11-Gowalparah 22-Pooree 23-Sarun 22-Hajshahye 55-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 25-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 25-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 25-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 25-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 27-Dinagepore 25-Moorshedabul 26-Dinagepore 27-Dinagepore 27	0 5 1.7 0 8 1.7 0 11 05 0 13 199 0 13 11.9 0 14 18 0 14 45 1 0 15 1 1 0 57 1 0 8 1 1 3.8 1 1 3.8 1 1 3.8 1 1 2 15 1 1 2 15 1 1 3 112 1 1 5 129 1 1 15 119 2 0 7.4 2 2 1.8 2 3 3	97.—Mymensingh 28.—Hazarechaugh 29.—Now gong 30.—Akyab 31.—Burikwan 33.—Chittagong 31.—Bhangulpore 35.—Singbhoom 36.—Raures 37.—Durrung 38.—Furrechpore 39.—Patna 40.—Maunbhoom 41.—Bograh 42.—Maldah 43.—Cachar 44.—Balasore 45.—Behar 46.—Kamroop 47.—Debrooghur 44.—Kassiah Hills 49.—Sandoway 50.—Howrah 51.—Lohardugga 52.—Darjeeling	2 3 8-6 2 4 27 2 4 8 2 5 6 8-5 2 6 8-7 2 8 1-2 2 8 5 2 2 12 6 6 2 15 6-2 3 0 5-2 3 1 10-1 3 1 10-1 3 13 8-1 4 9 10-3 4 9 10-3 4 9 10-3 4 9 10-3 7 12 11 10-7 10 1 1-2 11 0 2-6 11 14 6-7

of which I am unable to ascertain the cause, as I have no previous records on the subject to refer to.

Oil and lime had greatly increased in value during the year, which was exceptional in almost every respect. The amounts are very carefully scrutinized, and all extravagant charges checked.

17. Upon this head it is imposible to report, as no accounts have Alterations and repairs—yet—been—submitted—by—the Department—of of buildings.—Public Works.

All new buildings were arrested in progress, and no works other than of urgent necessity were undertaken.

Additions were made to the Akyab Jail, and new jails are building at Debrooghur and Seebsaugur in Upper Assam.

Upon the subject of the jail buildings throughout the jurisdiction under my charge, detailed information will be contained in my report on Central Jails.

18. The following list shows the jails in the order of economy of Arrangement of management. The small prisons are the most costly the Jails in the order of economy of management.

and least productive, as usual.

Names of Jails.	Average to- tal cost of each prisouer por annum.		Average tal cost each pri per an	of soner
1—Cuttack 2—Syihet 3—Hooghly 4—Parina 5—Tirshoot 6—Chumparum 7—Tipperah 8—Pumeah 9—Monghyr 10—Singhbhoom 11—Alipore 12—Dacca 13—Pubnah 14—Midnapore 15—Hazareebaugh 16—Baraset 17—Moorshedabad 18—Bograh 19—Mymensingh 19—Mymensingh 20—Beerphoom 21—Nuddeah 22—Rungpore 23—Jessore 23—Jessore 23—Jessore	28 9 5/5 28 13 11/1 29 5 2/1 30 7 9/4 30 13 11/5 28 7 2/2 34 2 3/8 34 6 2/4 35 0 7/5 35 7 8 35 12 3/8 36 15 8/9 37 8 8/5 38 2 4/9 39 3 6/3 39 6 8/7 39 14 6/3 40 14 11/6 40 14 11/6 41 9 9/5	27—Bancoorah 28—Pooree 29—Burdwan 30—Backergunge 31—Furreedpore 33—Bang ulpore 33—Bang ulpore 33—Sarun 33—Bang ulpore 35—Cachar 33—Balasore 40—Behar 40—Behar 41—Lohardugga 42—Nowgong 43—Darjeeling 44—Howrah 45—Durrung 45—Durrung 45—Runree 45—Allahab 45—Durrung 45—Allahab 50—Debrooghur	42 9 43 5 44 11 44 13 45 9 46 6 48 3 49 14 51 0 51 12 52 3 60 12 64 15 65 3 67 9 73 1 73 7 70 9 83 8	0.6 0.8 7.7 11 4.8 2.1 0.7 1.9 10.8 0.6 6.5 3.1 4.4 3.7 7.7 7.9 9.1 1.2 1.7 7.7 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1
25—Rajshahye 26—Dinagepore	42 1 7·3 42 6 3·9	51—Sandoway 52—Kasiah Hills	 96 10 108 13	0.7

Deducting the realized from sumprofits on manufaetures, and the amount of fines paid in commutation of labor. from the whole east of the year, there remains a balance of Rupees 6,47,602-9-61. which being divided among the 18,890 prisoners, gives a net average outlay for each of Rupees 31-4-6.3.

19. The siekness and mortality during the year 1857, were very Sickness and high, as might have been expected from the exceptional Mortality. Circumstances of that period. Times of anarchy and confusion are always productive of misery and disorder, physical as well as moral. When to these are superadded dearness and searcity of food, and violent epidemic outbreaks of disease with their attendant consequences, the local causes of loss of health and death are intensified to the highest possible degree. Such was the ease during the period embraced in this return.

Average and 20. The actual number of deaths from the 1st of actual Mortality. January to the 31st of December 1857 was 2120, viz:—

Religion.	21.	Hmaus,	• • • •	1919
7		Mussulmauns,	••••	585
		Other denominations,		149
		Not specified,	.,.,	13
				-
				2120
σ.				
Sex.	22.	Of these there we	re	
		Males,		2101
		Females,		6
		Not specified,		13
				2120

Rolimian

In regard to sentence and period of imprisonment at the time of decease, there died

decease, there o	ucu				
Period of im-	23.	Of 3 months and und		- ***	526
prisonment.		" 6 months and abo	ove 3 mont	hs,	306
*		1 year and above	6 months,		370
		2 years and above		•••	379
		Above 2 years, (in		e pri-	
		soners)			478
		Prisoners whose p	eriod of im	orison-	
		ment was not s			61
					2120
Occupation.	24.	Laboring,	•••		1679
Cookpations		Non-laboring,			427
		Not specified,			14
			•••		2120
Lo cality of	25.	Of district,			1142
imprisonment,		Of other districts,			962
•		Not specified,	• • •		16
					2120
					-

Rates of Mortality. 26. Of the actual strength in confinement during the year, the mortality was 1.727 per cent; of the average strength 12.099 per cent, as per tables subjoined.

Jails in order of healthiness.

JAILS.	No. of prisoners actually confined in jail during the year.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent to actual strength.		JAILS.	No. of prisoners actually confined in jail during the year.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent to actual strength.	
1—Shahabad* 2—Howrah 3—Makdah 4—Cachar 5—Noakholly 6—Nuddeah 7—Jessore 8—Chittagong 9—Balasore 10—Munuboom 11—Durrung 12—Akyab 13—Puhnah 14—Seebsangor 14—Seebsangor 14—Seebsangor 14—Seebsangor 15—Phorat 16—Thorat 17—Ducat 18—Moorshedabad 19—Nowgong 20—Ramree 21—Bancoorah 22—Baraset 23—Sumbulpore 24—Lohardunga 25—Behar 25—Behar 25—Behar 26—Purneah 27—Backergunge	596 873 382 302 1499 3088 3833 578 811 1525 1649 3083 2887 4123 1377 582 1684 1677 582 1187 575 2475 24475 24431	1 2 1 1 6 6 14 18 15 5 3 16 15 5 10 11 1 4 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	0-168 0-229 0-262 0-361 0-400 0-453 0-470 0-541 0-656 0-667 0-683 0-714 0-72 1-031 1-069 1-072 1-072 1-173 1-128 1-179 1-268	* Records from Jan- uary toSeptr. destroyed by Rebels.	28. Pooree 29. Darjeeling 30. Beerbhoon 31. Singhbloom 32. Hazareebaugh. 33. Cuttack 33. Cuttack 33. Alipore 40. Alipore 40. Alipore 40. Alipore 40. Alipore 40. Alipore 40. Alipore 41. Burdwan 42. Mymensingh 42. Mymensingh 43. Midnapore 44. Hooghly 45. Rungpore 46. Dinagepore 46. Dinagepore 48. Gowalparah 49. Kasiah Hills 50. Sandoway 51. Rajshahye 52. Bograh 53. Furreedpore 53. Furreedpore 54. Debrooghur	841 616 2288 809 2331 1921 2798 1077 10661 7734 1776 2941 4093 1577 4655 5273 2715 5273 2715 4525 3513 640 121 730 2396 No dea:	12 9 9 36 13 440 33 51 220 2203 151 35 59 36 86 86 133 158 120 222 5 34 11 ths.	1·427 1·461 1·573 1·607 1·716 1·718 1·857 1·952 1·971 2·006 2·174 2·305 2·305 2·305 2·305 2·307 3·227 3·4132 4·132 4·68 4·68 4·68 4·68 4·69	

Jails in order of healthiness.

JAILS.	Average daily No. of prisoners in Jail sick and well.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent of deaths to average strength.	JAILS.	Average daily No. of prisoners in Jail sick and well.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent of deaths to average strength.	
1—Maldah 2—Noakholly 3—Chittagong 4—Cachar 5—Jessore 6—Nuddeah 7—Balasore 8—Sylhet 9—Seebsaugur 10—Akyab 11—Tipperah 12—Dacca 13—Ramree 14—Nowgong 15—Munbhoom 16—Bancoorah 17—Bancoorah 17—Bancoorah 17—Bancoorah	57 241 192 36 583 430 90 554 100 221 461 674 292 94 238 369 523	1 6 5 1 18 14 3 22 4 10 21 41 18 6 16 25 36	1·174 2·490 2·604 2·778 3·987 3·256 3·333 3·971 4·000 4·525 4·555 6·083 6·723 6·775 6·883 7·250	28 — Alipore 29 — Kanrroop 30 — Chunparun 31 — Sarun 32 — Hazareebaugh 33 — Pooree 34 — Moorshedabad 36 — Dinagepore 37 — Patna 38 — Kasiah Hills 40 — Gowaharah 41 — Darjeeling 42 — Rungpore 43 — Hooghly 41 — Sandoway	1749 172 293 485 318 92 626 97 931 873 27 708 116 44 413 726 153	203 20 35 59 40 12 89 14 146 151 5 133 22 9 87 158	11:606 11:628 11:945 12:165 12:579 13:043 14:217 14:433 15:628 17:297 18:518 18:785 18:966 20:454 21:065 21:765 22:222	
18—Buckergunge 19—Pubna 20—Howrah 21—Purneah 22—Sumbulpore 23—Baraset 24—Beerbhoom 25—Tirhoot 26—Singhbhoom 27—Cuttack	462 147 26 413 71 182 359 496 125 506	34 11 2 34 6 18 36 51 13 33	7·359 7·483 7·692 8·232 8·451 8·890 10·282 10·282 10·400 10·784	45—Lohardugga 46—Rajshahye 47—Bhaugulpore 48—Behar 49—Durrung 50—Mymensingh 51—Shahabad* 52—Bograh 53—Furredpore 54—Debrooghur	62 516 424 254 14 206 No dea	14 119 120 73 5 86 	22:581 23:062 28:302 28:740 35:714 41:748	* Records destroyed by Muti- neers.

29. In Statement No. 15, pp. xlviii—lv of the Appendix is contained

Analysis of Mortality.

a detailed analysis of the mortality of the calendar
tality.

From this it will be seen that of the 2120 deaths there died-

From old age, 236 or 11.13 per cent of the deaths.

From diseases not necessarily subject to

local influences, 373 or 17:59 ,, ,
From cholera, 388 or 18:30 ,, ,

997

or 47.03 per cent of the whole mortality.

The diseases of 16 were not specified. Adding these to the 997 above mentioned, there remains a balance of 1107 deaths, for which the Jails are more or less responsible,

Of these, 945 or 44.57 per cent of the whole loss are due to diarrhea and dysentery, shewing a diminution of those scourges as compared with the previous year.

There were 113 cases of phthisis, the majority of which, especially in Sonthals and hill-men, were instances of tuberculous cachexia, the result of confinement.

The mortality from chest affections was great, there having been 81 deaths from pneumonia, 35 from bronchitis, 7 from pleurisy, 8 from pleuropneumonia, and 3 from catarrh. Many of these were caused by sleeping on damp ground, and by the imperfect protection afforded by the existing form of clothing.

Scurvy has diminished considerably since the establishment of the Jail gardens, and the more plentiful supply of fresh vegetables.

Several deaths resulted from the sequelæ of small-pox, which was epidemic during the year.

As usual by very far the greater proportion of the mortality was among the prisoners from the agricultural population, and those accustomed in freedom to an out-door life.

The classes of criminals that suffered most were the thieves, dacoits, murderers, cattle-stealers, burglars, and plunderers.

General conclusions 30. From the fact hereinbefore recorded, I defrom the above.

30. In the fact hereinbefore recorded, I defrom the above.

First.—That of the 526 prisoners who were less than six months in custody, the majority were sickly, prior to conviction, and unfit to withstand the confinement of imprisonment, with its attendant depression.

Secondly.- That Hindus are more unhealthy in jail than Mahomedans.

Thirdly—That the laboring suffer more than the non-laboring convicts, and the out-door than the in-door workers. The latter fact is not worked out in the tables, in consequence of errors in the returns which there was not time to rectify.

Fourthly.—That more than ith of the whole casualties were from old age and decay.

Fifthly.—That the prisoners of the district were, in 1857, more unhealthy than those banished from other districts.

Sixthly.-That the women enjoyed their usual immunity from disease and death.

Seventhly.—That the mortality from dysentery and diarrhoxa, although still extremely high, has parently begun to diminish.

Eighthly.—That there is a very heavy casualty list from pulmonary affections, partly due to insufficient clothing, and lying on the damp, cold ground.

Ninthly .- That scurvy is decreasing.

Lastly.-That agricultural laborers continue to suffer most from incarceration.

31. In the special reports of Jails, and in Statement No. 5 of Sickness and Mortality of the official year 1857-58.

Appendix II., pp. xiv. and xv., the mortality and disposal of prisoners for the official year are detailed.

All these returns shew unmistakeably that little real progress has yet been made in checking sickness and mortality; that the effects of over-crowding, imperfect ventilation, absence of drainage, defects of construction generally, unsuitable clothing, and the influence of diet are painfully manifest; and that very much remains to be done in this important branch of prison economy.

The influence of beneficial changes is, of necessity, imperceptibly slow. The moral agencies at work are also extremely subtle and difficult to guage.

I am doubtful whether the health of prisoners, who are proverbially from the dissipated and diseased classes of society, is not, on the whole, better in confinement, than among the same classes at large. Those who are not past recovery, and whose moral sensibilities are of a low order, generally gain weight in confinement, and leave the prisons in better condition than they entered them. This is emphatically the ease with the opium caters of Assam, and those who are driven to crime from starvation—a very numerous class during the year 1857.

The tabulation of the result of weighing convicted prisoners on their entrance and exit from jail, if conducted by Medical officers with the most ordinary care, will hereafter throw much light upon this question, and, I entertain no doubt, will relieve the prisons from some of the odium now attached to them, on the score of deterioration of health.

As discipline is gradually rendered more strict, the depressing effects of incarceration will increase, so as to render the elimination of all really preventible eauses of disease, more urgent and imperative than ever.

32. In this, as in all other matters, the past has been an exceptional year, and does not admit of comparison with its predecessor.

The Shahabad, Gya, Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Singhboom, and Chittagong Jails were broken open by mutineers and rebels, and their inmates scattered abroad.

The number of convicts let loose was 1612, of whom 956 had been recaptured at the close of the official year. The rate of escapes to average strength was 8:534 per cent, and of recaptures 5:061. The amount expended in rewards was Rs. 1,384, or in the proportion of Rs. 1-7-1.9. for each recapture.

To compare these results with those of any former year would be useless, for obvious reasons.

One bad effect of the wholesale breaking of Jails has been to teach the convicts the power of combined action, and to prove the utter corruption, cowardice, and sympathy of the guards.

In one instance only, a burkundauze stuck to his post. He was immediately shot and bayoneted. In some cases, the guards fraternized with the convicts, and were among the most successful looters, and destroyers of Government and private property.

In the whole of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, there is but one really secure prison, and that is the Alipore Jail. In every other place of imprisonment, it is impossible to separate the prisoners by day and by night, so as to prevent combination. Many of the outlying jails are mat huts, with frail bamboo or mat walls, securing the highest possible standard of insecurity. In one of them—the Pubna Jail—a prisoner dug his way out with his fingers, and, on a dark night, escaped under the very nose of the European sentry on guard at the spot.

To render these Jails secure and efficient would involve an expenditure equivalent to building new prisons, with very doubtful ultimate advantages in diminishing the cost, or increasing the efficiency of imprisonment.

33. This leads me naturally to the only really efficient remedy for Plan of Central Penitentiaries. the defects dwelt on above, which is, the establishment of special officers, with no other duties to perform.

The preparation of my proposed plan has been long delayed, partly because I found the difficulties connected with it to be greater than I anticipated, and to need a careful study of voluminous records, which my locomotive life did not admit of.

The Andaman expedition, the enquiry into the Cooley Emigation mortality of the West Indies, and the investigation of the sanitary state of Fort William, absorbed the whole of my limited leisure in the past year, added

to which the positive prohibition of all extensive public works, rendered it undesirable to submit a scheme that will necessarily involve a considerable preliminary outlay.

I have now accumulated the materials for framing a consistent plan, but they need very careful digestion, and must, therefore, lie over until my next tour of inspection is concluded. This will occupy some months, as all the Jails left unvisited last year have to be seen, as well as those whose regular time of inspection has arrived.

To earry bulky records, and scrutinize them when travelling, I have tried, and found to be impracticable.

34. The past year has been one of very gradual progress, of which Conclusion.

the results are not yet sufficiently perceptible to record.

Indeed, considering the very exceptional character of the time, when mens' minds were unsettled by the greatest historical events that have yet occurred in connection with the British rule in India, I dared not hope for more than to prevent retrogression.

This, I trust, has been fully accomplished.

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Inspector General of Jails,

Lower Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM; December 20, 1858.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS

OF THE JAILS

IN THE

Lower Provinces

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

1857-58.

Patna Division.

PATNA.

Inspection.

1. The Jail at Meetapore was not inspected during the past year.

Buildings.

2. There were no alterations or additions to the buildings. The ordinary periodical repairs cost Co.'s Rs. 435-13-1.

Prisoners.

An abstract of the prisoners confined during the year is subjoined:—

Monthly aggregate	of the dail	y number of	Prisoners	of all ela	sses,	
sick and well, in	ı eustody du	ring the year 1	857-58,			339042
Daily average,						929
Number of prisoners	remaining	in Jail on the	30th Apri	1857,		743
Number admitted in	to the Jail d	luring the year	,	****		5050
Total in custody	ditto	ditto,				5793
Transferred to other	districts,					2536
Released,						1955
Eseaped,						7
Died,						140
Executed,						35

Remaining in the Sudder and Sub-division Jails on the 30th April 1858.

Meetapore,	١
Deega,	1
Barh,	
Dinapore,	ļ

... 1120

Conduct of Jail Officers 4 & 5. The conduct of the Darogah was reported to be satisfactory, and the prisoners were represented to have been orderly and well behaved; the worst characters had, however, been removed to Alipore, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

Cost of Prisoners.

6. A detailed comparative statement of the cost of the prisoners for the last four years is annexed.

		1	854-	55.		185	5-56.		1856-	57.		185	7-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	11	0	1	0.5	0	1	$2 \cdot 9$	0	0	11.8
Rations per annum,		21	11	0	23	0	7.2	28	6	1.9	20	15	11.1
Clothing, (including be	ed-												
ding and blankets,)		2	2	1	3	3	10.9	2	15	1.1	2	4	11.1
Fixed establishment,		1	13	0	1	10	4.7	1	7	0.6	1	1	4.7
Extra guards,		5	14	1	3	11	0.5	3	2	10.6	2	10	10.3
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	4	0	0	3	1.7	0	3	7.9	0	2	10.1
Contingencies,		1	14	2	2	3	4.6	2	1	11.2	3	1	10.1
Alterations and repairs,		1	9	7	1	12	7.9	3	3	4.6	0	7	6
Total eost of each priso	ner												
per annum,		35	4	0	35	13	1.5	41	8	1.9	30	12	5.4

This exhibits a most creditable saving in every item of expenditure, amounting in the aggregate to no less than Rs. 10-11-8.5 a prisoner.

Considering the dearness of food and the disturbed state of Behar, this result is indicative of good and economical management.

The ont-turn of manufactures is not so satisfactory. Labor and Manufactures. 1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57. 1857-58. Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, 243 311 366 272 Net profit realized, 3,214-4-7 2,642-6-5 2.676-5-1 1,679-4-0 Average earning of each prisoner engaged manufactures, 13 - 3 - 78-7-11.3 7-5-0 6-2-9.3

shewing that each manufacturing prisoner earned only a fifth of his cost of maintenance and safe custody. This result was produced by the unsettled state of the country, and the enhanced cost of raw materials.

8. About 30 prisoners could read and write, the rest were generally of low easte, and utterly ignorant.

Solitary Confinement.

9. Was seldom resorted to, refractory prisoners being employed in the oil-press.

Sickness and Mortality. 10. The crimes, sentences, occupations, religion, sect, sex, Mortality. diseases and age, of the 151 convicts who died in the Patna Jail are subjoined.

Crime. Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary,	No. Sentences.	No. Occupation. 2 Agriculturists, 4 Coolies, 2 Milk seller, 1 Fisherman,	No. Caste or Religion. No
Budmashee, Rebellion, Cattle Stealing, Cattle Stealing, Receiving Stolen Property, Culpable Homicide, Perjury, Fraud, Neglect of Duty, Offence against the Abkaree Salt Laws, For Security, Poisoning, Affray with Homicide, Burglary and Theft, Affray, Embezzlement, Assault, Escape from Jail, Incendiarism, Attempt at Theft, Accessary to do, Attempt at Murder, Under trial for Dacoity, for Theft, ", for Murder, Duccity attended with Murder, Total,	2 7 Do 1 9 Do 4 1 year, 6 11 year 6 months 2 years, 15 2 Do. 6 months 1 3 Do 4 years, 5 Do. 1 6 Do 1 1 Do 1 1 Do 1 1 Ho 9 For life To find security,	7 Bearers, 1 Washerman 1 Dandees, 16 Boatman, 4 Shopkeepers, 9 Beldars, 1 Mullah, 27 Orlmen, 1 Merchant, 26 Burkunday, 1 Zemindar, 1 Zemindar, 1 Zemindar, 1 Peons, 6 Peons, 1 Prostitute, Writer, 151	2 Rajwars, 2 2 Clamars, 2 2 Clamars, 2 3 Telaees, 2 2 Clamars, 2 5 Tumbooliee, 2 1 Babhun, 2 2 Cormee, 10 1 Moosher, 7 1 Dinoby, 1 1 Baal, 7 1 Badar, 1 2 Canadoo, 3 1 Moomah, 1 1 Aguwala, 1 1 Cosurbanee, 1 1 Cosurbanee, 5 1 Toorha, 1 1 Malay, 1 1 Auralah, 2 1 Mussulmauns, 1 1 Auralah, 1 1 Total, 151

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Phthisis, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Debility, Asthma, Apoplexy, Fracture and wound, Abscess, Remittent-fever, with disease of Liver & Spleen, Fever & Diarrhea, Wounds, Spleen, Hepatitis & Fever, " and Asthma, Astere wounds, Hydrophobia, Ulcer, Scorbutus, Icterus, Total,	1 1 1 18	Males	151		62	Total 151	89	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 ", " 40 to 50 ", " 50 to 60 ", Above 60 ", Total,	8 29 56 28 7 23 151

This gives a per centage to actual strength of 1.95, on the daily average strength of 17.30. But as 23 of the deaths were from old age, and three from surgical injuries, the preventible deaths amounted to 125, or in the ratio of 14.32 per cent of average, and 1.62 per cent of actual numbers in custody.

If from this again be deducted the 46 deaths from cholera, a balance of 89 casualties from ordinary diseases remains, or in the proportion of 10·19 per cent of average, and 1·15 per cent of actual numbers.

This illustrates strikingly the fallacies of the old method of calculating averages by taking the rates of fixed numbers, and comparing them with fluctuating quantities.

The actual risk of life to the inmates of the Jail was less than two per cent from all causes: the apparent risk amounted to more than 17 per cent.

All the numbers and calculations are for the calendar year, included between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1857.

DEEGAH.

In consequence of the crowded state of most of the Jails in Behar, and the consequent sickness that prevailed, a temporary encampment was formed within the walls of the old Penitentiary at Deegah. It has since continued to be used for the same purpose.

At one time it became sickly from the exposure of the prisoners in Jails; but temporary sheds were erected for their accommodation, and it has since been considered tolerably healthy.

The sickness, mortality, and all other particulars connected with Deegah, and the outstation Lock-up of Dinapore and Barh, are incorporated in the statements of the Sudder Jail at Patna.

2. SARUN.

Inspection. 1. The Chuprah Jail was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. The alterations and changes in the buildings consisted of the repair of a store-house, the sanction of a cooking-shed for the Civil prisoners, and the placing of a partition wall in the compound of the Civil Jail, to separate the Dewany from the female convicts.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all elasses, siek and well, in eustody during the year 1857-58, 161451 Daily average, 442 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 443 Number admitted into the Jail during the year, 902 Total in Jail, 1345 Transferred to other Districts, 207 . . . Released. 659 Eseaped, 20 Died. 66 Executed, 14 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, 379

This includes the sub-divisions of Sewan,

- 4. The Magistrate was well satisfied with the Jail Darogah, and considered him to Conduct of Jail Officers. have shewn creditable energy since the commencement of the mutiny.
- 5. As a body they were reported to have been well behaved; the most turbulent Conduct of Prisoners. eharacters have been removed to Alipore.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily				
engaged in manufactures,	83	101	102	113
Net profit realized,	1152-13-8	917-14-11	705- 8-1	567-5-7
Average earning of each prisoner				
engaged in manufactures,	13- 4-2	9- 1-4:9	6-14-8	5-0-1

There has now been a steady decrease in this department for some years. The attention of the Magistrate having been devoted to other matters during the past year may possibly account for it.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
				480	442
Rations per day,	***	0 0 10	0 0 9.4	0 0 11.7	0 1 2.4
Rations per annum,		20 10 10	18 11 9.2	22 4 10.2	28 3 74

Clothing, (including bed-								
ding and blankets,)	2	5	7	2	13 6.9	2 10	4	2 13 8.9
Fixed Establishment,	1	15	1	2	1 6.1	2 3	3	3 3 3.1
Extra Guards,	8	9	6	8	2 10.7	8 2	8.8	8 5 0.7
Medicines, (European and								
Bazar,)	0	7	6	0	4 0.6	0 8	0	0 8 4.1
Contingencies,	1	0	10	1	9 1.6	1 7	$7 \cdot 2$	1 15 11.9
Alterations and repairs,	3	2	3	1	611.9	2 0	6.4	1 4 1.8
Total cost of each pri								
soner per annum,	. 38	3	9	35	1 8	39 5	3.6	46 6 2.1

This exhibits an increase of more than seven rupees a prisoner, which is not satisfactorily accounted for, except in the augmentation of the cost of food, which has risen to Rs. $5 \cdot 14 \cdot 9_1^{a_0}$ ths in excess of the outlay of the previous year. For this the searcity and dearness of food, and disturbed state of Behar may reasonably be held to account.

- 8. Thirteen prisoners could read and write, of whom five were considered fairly educated for their position in life.
- 9. Twenty convicts underwent solitary confinement for periods ranging from 1 to 106 days. They were all so punished for breaches of prison discipline.

Sickness and Mortality.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &c., of the 59 convicts who died in the Sarun Jail were—

Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle Stealing, Receiving stolen property, Assault with personal injury, Highway Robbery, Debt, Forgery, Breach of Peace, Attempt at theft attender with Murder, Riot attended with Homi cide, Riot in Jail, Oppression, branding withot iror, Riot with Homicide, Escaping from Jail, Aiding & abetting in Murder, Attempt at Rape, Not stated,	2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sions, Re-apprehended Prisoner's sentence not stated,	1 1 4	Occupation. Agricultural Laborers, Laborers, Total,	No. 19 40 59	Caste or Religion. Bramins Gwallas, Rajpoots, Dosads, Rajwars, Koormee, Chamar, Kahar, Aheers, Sowtar, Roninai, Lohar, Dhunook, Blyabors, Blyabors, Blininhars, Souarin, Mussulmauns, Total,	No. 2 1 12 3 1 1 1 26 1 1 1 1 1 3 59
Total,	-	-					

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No	Of Dis- trict.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Dysentery, , Chronic, Concussion of brain, Anemia, Compound Frac- ture, Total,	16 16 24 1 1 1	Males , Females, Total,	58 1 59		51	59	8	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " " Above 60 " Total,	3 1 22 18 18 7 59

This gives a per centage of deaths from all causes of 2:00 upon the actual 12:17 upon the average number, who were confined within the walls of the prison.

Of the 59 deaths seven were from old age, and two from surgical accidents, leaving 50 to represent the number of casualties from preventible canses. This gives a ratio of 1.70 and 10.31 per cent on the whole and average daily numbers.

From this should be deducted the sixteen deaths from cholera, leaving a balance of victims to ordinary agencies, of 34. The actual and average ratios of this number are respectively 1.15 and 7.01.

The Jail was visited by cholera in an epidemic form in June and July 1857, which also prevailed at the sub-division Lock-up in Sewan.

The other fatal affections were the regular Jail sconrges—diarrhea and dysentery.

3. BEHAR.

Inspection.

1. The Gya Jail was not visited in the year 1857-58.

During that period it was twice broken open, its records destroyed, and its prisoners released by mutineers.

On this account the records of the year are incomplete and imperfect, the manufactures in an unsatisfactory state, and the information hereinafter continued deficient in some important particulars. The results are as near an approximation to the truth, as the lacunce in the data admit of.

Buildings. 2. The quarters of the Jail Darogah were begun, but not finished; new privies, which are said to answer well, were added to the wards.

The Magistrate earnestly recommends the removal of the Jail, the present prison being "wretchedly defective in construction for purposes of health, of safety, and of convenience, and its situation as bad as can be."

This has already been fully pointed out in previous reports, and it is carnestly hoped, that as soon as public works are resumed, a new Zillah Jail at Gya will be sanctioned.

Pris

soners.	3.	Monthly	aggregate	of the daily n	umber of	pri-	
soners	of all classes	s, sick and	well, in cus	tody during the	year 185 7	-58,	171834
Daily aver	age,						471
Number of	prisoners	remaining	in Jail on	the 30th April	1857,		24
Number ad	lmitted into	the Jail	during the	year,			3874
Total in Ja	ail,						3898
Transferred	l to other d	istricts,					1183
Released, .							1307
Escaped,							473
Died, .							131
Executed, .				•••			12
Remaining	in Jail on	the 30th	April 1858	,			792

These numbers are only approximative. The escapes were from the breaking open of the Jail by the mutineers on the first occasion; those who were released the second time are not stated.

4. The Jail Darogah is reported to be deficient in energy, and not well fitted for conduct of Jail Officers. his office: the Magistrate strongly recommends the appointment of an English Jailor, on the grounds of efficiency and economy, and states that he can select a good Officer, well acquainted with Hindustani, from the Mounted Police in Behar.

The Magistrate was not satisfied with the conduct of the rest of the establishment.

5. The prisoners had not been particularly ill-behaved, considering the state of the country. Subsequent to the first release of the convicts, a plot to secure their escape was made by their successors. It was discovered in time, and effectually repressed by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Bayley, who was in charge of the station at the time, and who acted with great promptness, decision, and success in the matter.

Manufactures.	afactures. 6.				1857-58.
Average number of pri	soners da	ily eng	gaged		
in manufactures,	•••		•••	103	$423\frac{1}{4}$
Net profit realized,				775-0-6	$484 - 8 - 11\frac{1}{2}$
Average earning of each	ı prisone	r engag	ged in		
manufactures,	***			7-8-4-7	$11-5-4\frac{2}{10}$

By no means an unfavourable result, considering the state of the prison during the past year.

Cost of Prisoners.	7												
0000 01 2110000101		18	854-	55.	1	855-5	56.	18	56-	57.		1857	-58.
									888	3		47	7).
Rations per day,		0	1	3	0	1	2.5	0	1	2.9	0	1	$7_{\frac{1}{10}}$
Rations per annum,		29	5	2	28	3	2.3	28	5	7.9	36	4	$0_{\frac{3}{10}}$
Clothing, (including bed	ding												
and blankets)		1	11	11	1	11	9.5	2	8	0.9	4	3	4_{\top^0}
Fixed Establishment,		1	13	0	6	7	4.8	1	2	11.8	2	0	$7\frac{2}{10}$
Extra Guards,		6	10	2	8	3	2.	6	2	6.9	4	14	7-4
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	9	10	0	8	8.6	-0	5	8.9	0	12	$2\frac{2}{10}$

Contingencies,	0	12	3	1	15	10.5	0	15	3.7	4	14	6.5
Alterations and repairs,	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	12	11.1	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner												
per annum,	40	14	6	40	9	4.3	40	5	3.2	53	1	3.7

This exhibits a considerable excess of cost, which the Magistrate accounts for by the exceptional circumstances in which the Jail was placed.

S. The state of instruction of the immates of the Jail is not generally high. The
rebellion caused the incarceration of a considerable number of
persons above the average standard of education, which usually
in this Jail is so low, that few can read or write.

Solitary Confinement.

9. Those sentenced capitally were alone placed in solitude prior to execution.

Sickness and Mortality. 10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 73 convicts who died in the Behar Jail.

Crime.	No. Sentence.	No. Occupation.	No. Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Rebellion, Highway Robbery, Highway Robbery, Hlegal Assemblage, Forgery, False Accusation, Plundering, Attempt at Rape, Dacoity and Plunder, Not stated, To tal,	2 2 Months, 4 6 Do 1 1 Year, 1 2 Do 17 3 Do 10 4 Do 2 5 Do 1 16 Do 1 16 Do 1 For life, 1 Hajut, 26 1 Total, 2 4	1 Agricultural } 1 laborers, } 2 Servants, Weavers, 1 Moodies, 2 Laborers, 2 Shopkeepers, 1 Total,	20 Gwallahs, 5 Rajpoots, 1 Dosads, 1 Rajwurs, 43 Domes,	2 8 4 3 33 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 73

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Fever, Phthisis, Anasarea, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Wound from a Tulwar, Vulnus, Scurvy, Hepatitis, Total,	30 6 19 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 5	Males,	73		67	73	6	From 20 to 25 years, 25 to 30 30 to 40 30 to 40 50 to 60 40 to 50 50 to 60 Above 60 Total,	6 3 16 16 25 7

Of the 73 deaths, seven being from old age, leaves a mortality of 1:14 per cent upon actual, and 25:99 per cent upon the average number in enstody, from preventible causes.

The state of the country was in all particulars so exceptional during the period under review, that no fair inferences can be deduced from these results. Times of great social disorder are invariably periods of considerable sickness and mortality from causes which it would be out of place to detail here.

A considerable portion of the mortality occurred at the sub-divisions of Nowada among robels who had been subjected to great distress and privations prior to their incarceration.

4. SHAHABAD.

 The records of the Jail at Arrah having been destroyed by the Dinapore mutineers, no report of the prison for the greater part of the year could be submitted.

5. CHUMPARUN.

Inspection.	1.	The Jail at Mootceharee was not visited during the past year	•
Buildings.	2.	There were no changes or alterations in the buildings, al	l
public works having	cease	d in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.	

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of pri-Prisoners. soners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, 111219 305 Daily average, Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 324 Number admitted into the Jail during the year, 768 1092 Total in Jail, Transferred to other Districts, 249 491 Released, 11 Escaped, Died, 4.1 3 Executed,

4 & 5. No report submitted, as the Magistrate in charge only assumed the Office at the close of the official year, his predecessor having returned to Europe from ill health.

297

Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,

Labor and Manufactures.	6.											
	1854-55.			185	5-56	i.	185	6-5	7.	1857-58.		
Average number of prisoners dail engaged in manufactures,		132		(6833	<u>!</u>		67			69	
Net profit realized,	. 488	6	4	183	6	4	451	4	7	105	12	1
Average earning of each prisone engaged in manufactures,	r . 3	11	2	2	10	8.3	6	11	9.3	1	8	6.2

Quite as satisfactory as could be expected in the state of the province.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.		185	4-55.		18	55-56.			56-57. 222			7-58. 05
Rations per day,		0	0	11	0	1	0.1	0	C	9.9	0	0	10.6
Rations per annum,		22	3	5	23	0	7.4	18	13	2.5	20	2	0
Clothing, (including ding and blankets)		1	7	4	2	7	1.1	2	10	0.1	2	4	0.5
Fixed Establishment,		6	15	11	8	4	4.9	8	10	4.5	4	10	3.7
Extra Guards,		4	5	2	5	0	11.4	5	4	6.7	3	6	6.2
Medicines (European		0	1.0								-	-	
Bazar,)	•••	U	10	1	1	2	4.5	1	1	5.3	0	12	7.6
Contingencies,		1	0	6	1	1	1.1	0	14	3.6	0	13	11.9
Alterations and	Re-												
pairs,		2	1	7	0	8	4.8	0	15	5.7	0	7	1.3
Total eost of each soner per annum,	pri- 	38	12	2	41	8	11.2	38	15	10.1	32	8	7.2

The excess in the cost was more than counterbalanced in the diminished expenditure for Guards, Clothing, Medicines and Contingencies. The general result is creditable and satisfactory.

Education and Solitary Confinement.

8 & 9. The one not ascertained—the other not practised.

Sickness and Mortality.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of 35 convicts who died in the Chumparun Jail.

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Fracture, Enteritis, Abscess, Total,	12 16 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 35	Males, Total,			32	35	3	, 40 to 50 , , 50 to 60 , , Above 60 ,	1 6 18 5 4 1 35

deducting 16 who died from cholera, and 1 from fracture, there remain 16 deaths from preventible causes, or in the ratio of 1.01 per cent to actual, and 6.11 per cent to average strength.

Bhaugulpore Division.

6. BHAUGULPORE.

T	n	an	ec	ti	on

Not visited.

2. Two work-sheds were completed, and a new ward was built for non-labouring prisoners to relieve the great and constant over-crowding of the Jail. The garden was levelled and brought under cultivation; the levelling of the compound completed; the old drains taken up, and two small reservoirs constructed to enable the prisoners to bathe.

Prisoners.	3. Month	ily agg	regate of the da	aily numb	er of pri-	
souers of all classes	s, siek and	well, in	eustody during	the year	1857-58,	180374
Daily average,						491
Number of prisoner	rs remaini	ng in	Jail on the 30th	April 18	57,	359
Number admitted in						1787
Total in Jail,						2146
Transferred to other	districts,					189
Released,						1207
Escaped,					•••	12
Died,				•••	•••	117
Executed,				•••		9
Remaining in Jail on	the 30th	April	1858,			612

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The Jailor, Mr. Reid, was well spoken of, and the other officers merited the approval of the Magistrate. Burkundazes, permanent and temporary, were eareless, and useless, and frequent escapes the consequence.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally well behaved.

Manufactures. Average number of pri-	6. 1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
soners daily engaged in manufactures,	176	178-25	1154	$176\frac{1}{4}$
Net profit realized, Average earning of each	1568 6	2 1452 14 2	743 11 $0\frac{3}{4}$	1659 8 3
prisoner engaged in manufactures,	8 14	7 8 2 5	6 7 2.9	9 6 7.8

The result is highly creditable, considering the year in which it has been attained.
 Cost of Prisoners.
 7.

		185	4-55.		1	855-56.		188	6-57.		185	7-58.
Rations per day,	0	0	11	0	0	10.6	0	0	11.8	0	1	0.3
Rations per annum, 2	21	2	1	20	4	8.2	22	8	9.5	23	6	3.4
Clothing, (including bed-												
ding and blankets)	1	8	0	2	1	6	2	5	6.5	3	6	3.1
Fixed establishment,	6	7	0	4	11	2.6	8	14	4.6	6	6	0.8
Extra guards.	9	0	8	6	15	9.9	7	8	8.9	5	ß	10.3

Medicines (European and

Bazar,) 11 0 11 0.9 9 2.9 0.1Contingencies, 12 9 2 7 4.2 4 11 3.8 2 8 5·I Alterations and repairs, ... 0 5 3 0. 1 5.31 8.3 Total eost of each prisoner

per annum, 41 15 7 37 4 4·3 46 11 4·8 43 2 7·8 shewing a decrease of Rs. 3-8-9 per prisoner, which is satisfactory.

8. Upon this head the Magistrate remarks—"from the great overerowding of the Jail

Classification of Prisoners.

for the last six months all attempts at elassification have, of necessity, been abandoned. It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of this subject, as the present Jail buildings are ill-calculated for its being carried out, and altogether insufficient for the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.

Education.

9. Seven prisoners only could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Resorted to as a punishment in twenty cases—17 from one to four weeks, and three for two months each; eight en men and two women were thus punished.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The erimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &c. of the 120 convicts who died in the Bhaugulpore Jail:

Crime.	No. Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Rebellion, Cattle stealing, Receiving stolen property, Culpable homicide, Assault with personal in- jury, Highway robbery, Wounding Debt, Neglect of duty, Forgery, False accusation, Rebellion and murder, Aiding in rebellion, Attempt at suicide, Civil prisoner, Plumdering, Breach of law, Not stated, Total,	46 15 days 15 3 months 1 6 do. 5 7 do. 5 9 do. 1 year and si 1 year and si 5 months 2 years 3 do. 1 4 do. 4 do. 6 5 do. 1 7 do. 1 8 do. 2 10 do. 2 10 do. 2 10 do. 2 10 do. 2 1 do. 1 Till decree 1 1 Till decree 1 1 1	2 12 20 x 20 x 5 11 19 2 11 3 9 8 1 6 2 1 3 3	Agricultural laborers, Servants, Weavers, Beggars, Milk sellers, Chowkedars, Basket makers, Blacksmiths, Washermen, Tillers, Cloth merchants, Pyce sellers, Bankers, Bankers, Bankers, Brassniths, Laborers, Wood sellers, Ironmongers, Brohockepers, Shopkeepers, Shopkeepers, Carpenters, Shoemakers, Oilman, Total,	68 8 7 2 2 1 1 5 5 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	Brahmins, Gwallas, Rajpoots, Dosads, Kyeths, Ghatwals, Domes, Telees, Tatees, Chamars, Sonthals, Moosdur, Bhooecon, Gamgotals, Kulwar, Loboba, Saloha, Hindoos, Puharcea, Dhooneah, Coles, Khetonree, Carpenter, Nitre maker, Babhun, Mussulmauns,	5 15 4 15 1 3 9 1 10 5 11 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Discases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarthœa, Fever, Phthisis, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Asthma, Rheumatism, Atrophy, Scorbutus, Abscess, Stricture, Vulnus, Ulcers, Ophthalmia, Epilepsy, Jaundice,	50 29 4 3 4 5 1 2 5 6 3 1 1 1 1 2 1	Males, Total,	120		62	120	58	From 20 to 25 years, 25 to 30 30 to 40 40 to 50 50 to 60 Above 60 Total,	3 8 33 40 12 24 120

Deducting 24 who died from old age, there remain 96, or in the proportion of 2.73 per eent of actual, and 22.64 per cent of average strength, who ended their career in the Jail before they had attained the age of natural decay.

Of the whole number of deaths again, 29 were from eholera, and one from wounds, leaving 90 easualties from ordinary causes, or in the ratio to actual and average strength of 2:55 and 21:23 per cent respectively.

This has for many years been the most unhealthy prison in Lower Bengal, and continues to deserve its insalubrious reputation. The chief mortality continues to be among Sonthals, and those who pursued out-door employment prior to imprisonment.

7. MONGHYR,

Inspection.

- 1. This Jail was not visited during the year.
- 2. No new works were undertaken, some of the old ones were completed; the drainage of the Jail is still very defective; some of the wards continue to be insufficiently ventilated, and there are no solitary cells.

The remedy of these defeets eannot be undertaken until the prohibition of undertaking public works is removed.

Prisoners.	3.	Monthly	aggregate of	the daily	number of p	risoners	
of all classes, sich	x and	well, in cu	stody during	the year	1857-58,	•••	255353
Daily average				• • •		•••	700
Number of pr	soner	s remainin	g in Jail on th	e 30th ${ m A}$ լ	oril 1857,	•••	572
Number admi	tted in	nto the Jai	d during the y	ear,	• • •	•••	1903
Total in Jail,				***	•••	***	2475
Transferred to	other	districts,					138
Released,						• • •	1334
Escaped,						***	14
Died,			•••		•••		96
Executed,				•••	•••		1
Remaining in	Jail o	n the 30th	April 1858,			***	888

conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The Darogah, Dhunnoo Lal, continues to be highly spoken of; the guards of all classes are worthless, probably from the low scale of salary which prevents honest or respectable men from accepting such offices.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. There was an attempt at riot in the Jail on the 22nd of December last, in connection with which the two ringleaders were sentenced to transportation for life.

Labor and Manufactures. 6,				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily				
engaged in manufactures,	$278\frac{1}{4}$	$326\frac{3}{4}$	227	$203\frac{1}{2}$
Net profit realized,	3011-3-7	$4191-9-7\frac{3}{4}$	$3438 - 7 - 5\frac{1}{4}$	2025-8-3
Average earning of each prisoner				
engaged in manufactures,	10-3-1	12-13-3	15 - 2 - 4.3	9-15-3

The falling off is attributed by the Magistrate to the dearness of raw materials, and the decrease of customers for Jail manufactures resulting from the disturbed state of the country.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		188	54-55	5.	:	1855	-56.		185	6-57.		188	57-58.
									5	26		7	00
Rations per day,		0	0	10	0	0	10.9	0	0	11.9	0	0	10.5
Rations per annum,		20	1	3	20	12	3.5	22	10	2.6	19	15	7.2
Clothing, (including be	dding												
and blankets,)		1	13	0	2	6	10.1	2	3	4.6	2	10	1.4
Fixed establishment,		1	0	9	1	0	8	1	10	6.2	1	6	9.5
Extra guards,		6	5	8	7	1	9.1	8	6	8.7	7	12	11.3
Medicines (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	3	8	0	4	4.7	0	8	11.6	0	6	5.3
Contingencies,		0	3	10	0	4	11.8	0	9	5	0	11.	0.6
Alterations and repairs,		1	1	11	2	10	6.1	0	8	7.1	2	1	8.5
Total cost of each pr	isoner												
per annum,		30	14	3	34	9	5.3	36	9	9.8	35	0	7.5
-													

This exhibits a slight decrease on the former year, amounting to Rs. 1-9-2·3 The most creditable feature of economy is in the feeding of the prisoners.

Classification. 8. The defective construction of the plan, which was not originally designated for a prison, render classification impossible.

Education. 9. Out of 779 prisoners in custody on the date of the Magistrate's report, one was fairly educated; 31 could just read and write their names, and the rest were entirely ignorant.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised from the want of cells.

Sickness and Mortality. 10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &c. of the 89 convicts who died in the Monghyr Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budnash, Rebellion, Cattle-stealing, Receiving stolen propert, Perjury, Highway Robbery, Debt, Neglect of duty, Poisoning, Arson, Oppression, Assault, Homicide, Accessary to ditto, Embezzlement, Riot with Homicide, Wounding with intent to Murder, Attempt at rebellion, Using abusive language, Not stated,	3 2 3 1 1 1 2 1 6 1 4 1 1 2 6 1 4 1 1 2 6	3 months, 6 Do 1 year & 6 months, 2 years, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 7 Do. 10 Do 10 Do 11 Do. Hajut, Till decree is paid up, Total, Total,	2 9 6 7 7 7 19 2 2 7 2 5 17 3 1 89	Agricultural Laborers, Servants, Laborers, Shopkeepers, Merchants, Yotal,	45 18 20 3 1 2 89	Gwallas Rajpoots, Dosads, Ghatials, Domes, Tantees, Chumars, Kanars, Kanars, Babhun, Fryah, Moosur, Mooloolee, Dhanuk, Nooniah, Kandoo, Markundy, Telin, Sonthals, Surgecah, Marwaree, Mussulmauns, Total,	11 6 11 4 1 2 2 14 1 8 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Discases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoza, Fever, Phthisis, Debility, Diseased heart, Jaundice, Vulnus, Accidental death,	71 3 3 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 89	Males, Females, Total,	88 1 89		70	89	19	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 ", " 30 to 40 ", " 40 to 50 ", " 50 to 60 ", " Above 60 ", Total,	6 12 28 25 11 7 89

Deducting seven who died from old age and two from wounds, there remain 80 casualties from preventible eauses, or in the proportion of 12.78 per cent of average and 1.95 per cent of actual strength.

This was considerably lower than in the previous year, when the per centage of deaths to average strength amounted to 23:48, of which 8:18 per cent were from cholera, and 15:30 from ordinary diseases. During this year there were only three deaths from cholera.

8. TIRHOOT.

Inspection.

Not visited.

2. The alterations which had been sanctioned prior to the mutiny were two manu-Buildings. facturing sheds, thirteen day-privies, a postern gate, and thirteen small brick reservoirs for refuse drainage of the cook-rooms; iron railing for the solitary cells, wooden railings for inner walls; and a granary in which to store the unhusked rice.

Cook-rooms were also sanctioned for the jail guards.

The Buheea out-station lock-up was thoroughly repaired.

These changes rendered the jail as complete and perfect as its extremely defective construction admits of.

Prisoners.	3. Mor	thly aggrega	te of the	e daily number o	of pri-	
soners of all classes, si	ck and wel	l, in custody	during t	he year 1857-5	8,	159688
Daily average,	***	***				438
Number of prisoners	s remaining	g in Jail on th	e 30th	April 1857,		471
Number admitted in						1331
Total in Jail,		***				1802
Transferred to other	districts,				100	271
Released,				4 + 0		1044
Escaped,				144		6
Died,				***	•••	38
Executed,					•••	1
Remaining in Jail o	n the 30th	April 1858,				449

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailor continued to maintain his former high character, and when the station was abandoned, exhibited most creditable firmness and loyalty, for which he was rewarded with a handsome sword by the Government.

The acting Jemadar is reported to be a harmless, useless non-entity; the native doctor was well behaved; the burkundauzes were much as usual.

conduct of Prisoners. 5. Satisfactory—forty-six only having been punished during the year for breaches of discipline. Discipline is comparatively strict, few illicit articles find their way into the jail, cleanliness is successfully enforced, and the Magistrate was better satisfied with it than with any previous jail of which he had been in charge.

Labor and Manufac	tures.
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abor and manufactures.	6.												
Average number of daily engaged in	prisoners manufac-	185	4-55	i .	18	55-56	i.	1856	-57.	1	1857	-58.	
Net profit realized,		771	8	10	$\frac{136}{1165}$	13	6	140 1472	1	6	135 769	·1 2	1
Average earning of eac engaged in manufac	etures,	8	12	3	8	9	1.9	10	8	2:8	5	10	11.0

The falling off was caused entirely by the excessive cost of raw materials and the disturbed state of the country.

Cost	t of	Pr	ison	ezs.	
------	------	----	------	------	--

	Pf

		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	444	0 0 11	0 0 9:4	421 0 0 8:8	438 0 0 9-1
Rations per annum,			17 14 0.7	16 12 1:1	17 9 9:0

Clothing (including bedding							\$				
and blankets,)	0	15	1	1	10	8.8	1	6	6.7	1	9 7.1
Fixed establishment,	2	4	3	2	1	4.5	2	5	5.7	2 1	3 7
Extra guards,	6	14	10	6	0	11.5	5	13	2.9	5	2 0.4
Medicines (European and											
Bazar,)	1	9	2	1	10	10.2	1	2	5.8	1 .	4 4.2
Contingencies,	1	2	10	1	14	9.1	0	13	58	1	0 5.7
Alterations and repairs,	2	12	0	1	11	$7 \cdot 4$	2	2	2.4	1 1	3 8.6
Total cost of each prisoner											
per annum,	37	6	5	32	0	3.0	30	7	6.4	30 1	3 11.5

This exhibits a very slight excess over the previous year, caused by the general dearness of food.

8. The prisoners are divided into eight classes, which are carefully separated at night; Classification. but many of different classes mix together, more or less during the day, at work and at meals.

All classes of women are placed in one ward—a defect pervading the jails of the Lower Provinces.

- Fifteen could read and write Hindi, and three acquainted with Persian. There
 Education.
 was no account of the rest.
- Eight prisoners were punished with solitary confinement for periods varying from Solitary Confinement.
 one day, to a month and twenty-seven days.

Sickness and Mortality.

&c. of the 57 convicts who died in the Tirhoot Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Religion.	No.
Theft, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle stealing, Receiving stolen property, Culpable Homicide, Perjury, Wounding, Illegal assemblage, Accessary to cattle stealing, Culpable Homicide and Theft, Deserting a living child, Accomplice in culpable Homicide,	18 1 2 2 4 6 1 2 4 1 7 1 1 51	1 Month, 2 Do 3 Do 6 Do 1 Year, 2 Do 2 Years & 6 Months 3 years, 3 Do. & 6 Months, 4 Years, 5 Do 8 Do 10 Do 11 Do 12 Total,	, 2 8 1	Agricultural Laborers, Beggar, Saltpetre manufacturers, Total,	48 1 2 51	Bramins, Gwallas, Rajpoots, Dosads, Kyest, Chamar, Chasuls, Faqueer, Carpenter, Pasee, Mooniahs, Futwah, Babhun, Mussul:nauns,	3 12 5 5 10 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 4

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts,	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Diarrhea, Anasarea, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Debility, Pleuritis, Cachexia, Cachexia, Chronic Dysen- tery, Anemia Cachexia, Cholere Epid Total,	2	Males, Females, Total,	51 " 51		25	51	26	From 20 to 25 years,	0 1 13 17 13 7 51

This gives a ratio of 10:28 per cent on the average, and 1:82 per cent on the actual strength.

Deducting from this seven who perished from old age and natural decay, there remain 44 easualties from preventible eauses, or at the ratio of 8.87 and 1.57 respectively for the average and actual number in custody.

9. PURNEAH.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. Those sanctioned during the previous year were completed; no new ones were undertaken.

Prisoners.	3. M	onthly aggre	egate of the	daily number	, of pri-	
soners of all classes,	sick and	well, in eust	ody during th	he year 1857-	58,	146763
Daily average,						402
Number of prison	ers remai	ning in Jail	on the 30th	April,		399
Number admitted	into the	Jail during	the year,			640
Total in Jail,						1037
Transferred to oth	er distric	ets,				35
Released,						548
Eseaped,						6
Died,			•••			4.1
Executed,						4
Remaining in Jail	on the 3	0th April 185	58,			405

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Tolerably good on the whole, the chief complaint of the Magistrate being of delay in the preparations of statements and accounts.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Favorable, which the Magistrate attributes to the employment of an European Jailor and Naib.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.			
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of pri-				
soners daily engaged				
in manufactures,	$99\frac{1}{4}$	$110\frac{1}{2}$	109	91

Net profit realized,	1603	13	9	1580 6 2	1482 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2266 2 8\frac{1}{2}$
Average earning of each							
prisoner engaged in							
manufactures,	16	2	6	14 4 10	13 9	7.1	24 14 5.3
exhibiting a most satisfactory	and cr	edit	abl	e increase.			

7.											
18	54-5	5.	185	5-56		185	66-57		18	57-58	3.
0	3	0	0	0	11.7	0	0	11.3	0	0	9.8
23	3	11	22	6	0.6	21	8	0.5	18	8	11.9
. 1	15	1	1	13	8.1	1	4	1.4	2	1	4.9
2	15	2	2	11	11.2	2	15	6.3	4	7	4
8	14	0	8	3	7.1	13	1	10.3	8	0	8.3
0	5	8	0	7	5.4	0	8	10.3	0	4	6.9
0	2	7	0	9	4	0	5	7.8	0	5	1.7
0	12	3	0	4	9.8	2	4	1.6	0	10	0.7
0.0	4	11	36	8	10.2	4.2	0	1.9	34	6	2.4
	186 0 23 . 1 2 8 . 0 0 0	1854-5: 0 1 23 3 1 15 2 15 8 14 0 5 0 2 0 12	1854-55. 0 1 0 23 3 11 1 15 1 2 15 2 8 14 0 0 5 8 0 2 7 0 12 3	1854-55. 185 0 1 0 0 23 3 11 22 115 1 1 2 15 2 2 8 14 0 8 0 5 8 0 0 2 7 0 0 12 3 0	1854-55. 1855-56 0 1 0 0 0 23 3 11 22 6 1 15 1 1 13 2 15 2 2 11 8 14 0 8 3 0 5 8 0 7 0 2 7 0 9 0 12 3 0 4	1854-55. 1855-56. 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 12 3 0 4 9·8	1854-55. 1855-56. 186 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 0 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 21 . 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 1 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 2 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 13 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 0 12 3 0 4 9·8 2	1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 0 0 0 0 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 21 8 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 1 4 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 2 15 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 13 1 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 8 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 5 0 12 3 0 4 9·8 2 4	1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57. 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 0 0 11·3 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 21 8 0·2 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 1 4 1·4 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 2 15 6·3 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 13 1 10·3 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 8 10·3 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 5 7·8 0 12 3 0 4 9·8 2 4 1·6	1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57. 185 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 0 0 11·3 0 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 21 8 0·2 18 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 1 4 1·4 2 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 2 15 6·3 4 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 13 1 10·3 8 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 8 10·3 0 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 5 7·8 0 0 12 3 0 4 9·8 2 4 1·6 0	1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57. 1857-58. 0 1 0 0 0 11·7 0 0 11·3 0 0 23 3 11 22 6 0·6 21 8 0·2 18 8 1 15 1 1 13 8·1 1 4 1·4 2 1 2 15 2 2 11 11·2 2 15 6·3 4 7 8 14 0 8 3 7·1 13 1 10·3 8 0 0 5 8 0 7 5·4 0 8 10·3 0 4 0 2 7 0 9 4 0 5 7·8 0 5 0 12 3 0 4 9·8 2 4 1·6 0 10

This result is also most creditable to the Magistrate.

Classification.

Co

8. As in former years.

Education.

9. At the lowest ebb, few being able to read or write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised for want of cells, except in the case of condemned criminals, and sepoy mutineers or deserters, who were always kept separate by the Magistrate.

Sickness and 11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, Mortality diseases, &c. of the 34 convicts who died in the Purneah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Budmashee, Receiving stolen property Culpable Homicide, Neglect of duty, Burglary and Theft, Escape from Jail,	1 7 1	15 Days, 9 Months, 1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Do 7 Do 8 Do 12 Do 14 Do 16 Do Total,	1 1 8 5 7 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Agricultural Laborers, Servant, Milk-seller, Laborers, Cultivator & laborer, Salt-maker, Blanket-maker, Tailor, Total,	13 1 1 14	Gwallas, Dosads, Harees, Noneeah, Garrera, Carpenter, Mussulmauns, Sonthal,	2 10 2 1 1 16 1 34

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Eever, Debility, Dropsy, Debility&Diarrhœa, Remittent Fever, Acute Dysentery, Total,	2 1 16 2 2 1 1 1 8 34	Males, Females, Total,	34 ,,		26	34	8	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 ", Total,	"1 9 12 8 4 31

This gives a ratio of 8:23 per cent on the average, and 1:37 per cent on the actual strength.

Rajshahye Division.

10. RAJSHAHYE.

1. The Jail was inspected on the 21st of May 1857. Its general state was not considered quite satisfactory, and various imperfections were noted as arising from the inefficiency of the Darogah. Changes were directed to be made in the ventilation of the wards; the drainage and sewerage of the prison; the work and ward of the female prisoners; and the contract for feeding the convicts.

The appointment of ward khilliburdars was sanctioned, and the special attention of the Civil Surgeon was directed to ascertaining the real cause of the constant prevalence of sickness in a severe form.

2. The rear partition wall was removed to improve ventilation; the levelling of the

Buildings.

Jail compound was commenced; the walls were covered with broken
glass to increase the difficulty of escape; and a large vegetable garden
has been established.

A store granary has been built to contain the dhan purchased in bulk.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of	the daily nu	mber of prise	nore of	
an classes, sick and well, during the year	ır 1857-58,	····		164559
Daily average number of prisoners,	.1 00.1			451
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on Number admitted into Jail during the year	the 30th Ap	ril 1857,		57 L
Transferred to other Districts,			***	684 - 305
Released, Escaped,				443
Died.	***	***		4
Executed,		***	• • •	85
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858	3,	•••		$\frac{0}{418}$

4. The old Darogah was removed and a Christian Jailor appointed in his stead, who conduct of Jail Officers.

was reported to have given great satisfaction, and to have improved the Jail considerably since he had been in charge.

There was no report of bad conduct on the part of the rest of the establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Said to have been good.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.			
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	293	$256\frac{3}{4}$	$285\frac{3}{4}$	$155\frac{1}{4}$
Net profit realized,	$4673 - 2 - 0\frac{1}{4}$	4584-7-9	$4942 - 12 - 1\frac{1}{2}$	$2577 - 15 - 4\frac{1}{2}$
Average earning of each				
prisoner engaged in manu-				
factures,	15-14-10	17-13-8-3	17-4-9:1	29-7-9.6

Although there has been a considerable falling off in the gross amount of profit, the earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures had greatly increased.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
		18	354-5	5.		1855	-56.	1856	57.	18	57-5	8.
Rations per day,		0	0	9	0	0	9.1	0 0	11.4	0	0	11.6
Rations per annum	,	17	14	6	17	5	5.9	21 11	11.1	21	15	10.9
Clothing, (includir	ig bed-											
ding and blanket	s)	2	4	4	2	15	7.5	2 4	9.8	2	$_4$	0.4
Fixed Establishmer	it,	9	2	4	10	0	2.9	8 13	9.9	13	3	11.1
Extra Guards,		1	6	2	1	0	8.8	0 11	5.2	0	8	3.8
Medicines, (Europe	an and											
Bazar,)		0	15	8	1	6	10.7	1.3	4.5	2	0	9.9
Contingencies,		0	8	7	0	11	7.1	0 11	9 5	2	0	7.7
Alterations and	repairs,	0	0	0	1	2	0.5	1 5	3.4	0	0	0
Total cost of each p	risoner											
per annum,	•••	32	3	9	34	10	7.4	36 14	5.4	42	1	7.5

This is a very unsatisfactory result, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 5-3-2·1 per prisoner, of which four-fifths was in the cost of establishment.

8. Imperfect. The Magistrate proposed to divide them into—1. Dacoits, highway robbers, cattle stealers, aggravated thieves.—2. Petty theft offenders, and those imprisoned in lieu of security for good conduct.—3. Culpable homicide, affray, aggravated assaults, rape, &c.—4. Petty assaults and misdemeanors.

Education. 9. Six prisoners could read and write, the remainder were absolutely ignorant.

solitary Confinement. 10. Six prisoners were subjected to this punishment for short periods.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 119 convicts who died in the Rajshahye Jail.

			Vancous Community		Married States		
Crime. Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Peety, Culpable Homicide, Assault with personal	No. 17 34 7 11 20 13 5	Sentence. 1 Month, 6 Do 1 Year, 4 Mths. 1 Do. & 9 Do 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 5 Do 4 Do 5 Do 5	No. 1 1 6 2 1 18 38 3 8	Occupation. Agricultural Laborers, Servants, Beggars, Prostitute, Barori, Total	78 37 2 1 1	Casteor Religion. Bramins, Hindoos, (caste not specified.) Mussuhnauns, Total,	No. 1 38 80 119
injury,	1	7 Do 9 Do	12				
	1	10 D	8				
T) 1 11 111 1	6	1 10 70	1				
Affray,	1	14 Do	10				
Crime under Act IV. of	1	16 Do	2		' I		
1857,	1	For life,	ī				
Accessary to Theft,	1	Hajut,	2				
		Not stated,	2				
Total,	119						
		Total,	119				

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	of District	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Anasarca, Debility, Apoplexy, Carcinoma, Aneurism of the aorta, Febris Remitt Phthisis Pulmonalis, Cholera epidemica, Pemphygus, Feb. Int Consumption,		Males, Females, Total,	119 " 119		47	119	72	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	2 3 51 44 12 7

This gives an average from all diseases of 23.06 per cent of average, and 4.97 per cent of actual strength.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 57, or 11.05 and 2.38 per cent respectively, on average and actual numbers.

This leaves a balance of 12·01 per cent on average, and 2·59 per cent on actual numbers from ordinary diseases.

Cholera is now never absent from this Jail, in spite of every attempt made to improve it.

11. PUBNA.

Inspection.

1. The Jail at Pubna was not inspected.

Desired to a site nearer to the Jail. It was subsequently blown down during a gale of wind.

Prisoners.	3. Monthl	y aggregat	e of the daily	number of priso	ners of	
all class	ses, sick and well	, during t	he year 1857-	58,		71525
Daily ave	rage number of	prisoners,				196
Number of	of prisoners rema	ining in Ja	uil on the 30t	h April 1857,		122
Number a	idmitted into Ja	il during th	ie year,			1040
Transferre	ed to other Distr	icts,				104
Released,						770
Escaped,						2
Died,						15
Executed,						0
Remainin	g in Jail on the	30th Apri	1 1858,			271

- 4. Reported to have been extremely bad, from the Darogah down to the mehter.

 Conduct of Jail Officers.

 Constant false reports; petitions regarding escape of convicts; quarrels among the officers themselves; corruption, collusion, and favoritism prevailed to such a degree, that nearly the whole of the establishment had to be changed. The jemadar and five or six burkundauzes were convicted of appropriating money from the convicts and punished. In fact the whole establishment was corrupt and worthless.
- 5. The conduct of the prisoners was represented to have been as good as could be cxpected in such circumstances. Few were convicted or punished for breaches of discipline.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of	prisoners				
daily engaged in	nanufac-				
tures,		61	58	$17\frac{1}{4}$	39
Net profit realized,		1217-11-11	$906 - 13 - 3\frac{1}{2}$	156-9-0	707-3-3
Average earning of	each pri-				
soner engaged in man	ufactures,	19-5-4	15-10-1.7	9-1-1:2	18-2-1.6

A creditable increase on the previous year. Little can be expected in the way of manufactures, as all prisoners of more than six months' sentence are transferred elsewhere.

Cost of Prisoners.	7	7.											
		18	54-5	5.	18	855-	56.	18	356-5	57.	1	1857-	58.
Rations per day,		0	0	10	0	0	10.1	0	0	10.8	0	0	11.7
Rations per annum,		20	5	2	19	2	11.9	20	9	2.7	22	3	8.2
Clothing, (including	bed-												
ding and blankets)		2	3	8	2	5	5.7	2	12	$5 \cdot 6$	1	11	8.1
Fixed Establishment,		6	2	5	7	-1	5.8	14	11	3.6	7	10	5.4
Extra Guards,		6	3	6	6	11	7.6	5	9	1.5	3	1	3.8
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	11	11	0	7	3.1	0	12	7	1	2	7.2
Contingencies,		0	12	6	1	11	9.4	3	14	2.4	1	8	3.7
Alterations and repair	's,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.1
Total cost of each pris	soner												
per annum,		36	7	4	37	8	9.9	48	4	10.8	37	8	8.5

shewing a considerable and creditable diminution of expenditure in spite of the heavy cost of food.

Classification.

. Is necessarily imperfect from the construction of the Jail.

Education.

9. At a very low ebb.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Seldom practised.

Sickness and

Mortality.

Inspection.

The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c.
 of the 11 convicts who died in the Pubnah Jail.

Crim e.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity, Budmashee, Cattle-stealing, Assault with personal injury, Embezzlement, Breach of contract, Total,	1 1 1 1 11	6 Months, 1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do Hajut, Total,	1 1 1 2 1 1 3	Agricultural Laborers, Servants, Weavers, Ryots, Total,	2 4 1 4 11	Hindus, Mussulmauns, Total,	2 9 11

Disease,	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Do. Acuta, Do. Chronica, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Phthisis Pulmonalis, Total,	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 11	Males, Females, Total,	11 "		6	11	5	From 20 to 25 years " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 Total,	2 2 4 1 2

Giving a ratio of 7.48 per cent on average and 0.67 per cent on actual strength. It needs no remark, the Jail being really a healthy one.

12. RUNGPORE.

This Jail was visited in May, and the result was reported in the last

annual report. Buildings. 2. No alterations were made during the year. Prisoners. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, 151425 Daily average number of prisoners, 415 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 377 Number admitted into Jail during the year, 976 Transferred to other Districts, 67 Released. 775 Escaped, 6 Died. 65 Executed, 4 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 436

4. Reported by the Magistrate to have been good. In this I do not concur as respects the Darogah. Conduct of Jail Officers.

The Magistrate had nothing to complain of. Conduct of Prisoners.

Labor and Manufactures.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58,
Average number of prisoners daily				
engaged in manufactures,	220	130	. 106	117
Net profit realized,	994-13-0	753-1-0	866-10-0	717-14-2
Average earning of each prisoner				
engaged in manufactures,	4-8-4	5-12-8.2	8-2-8.6	6-2-2-6
An unsatisfactory result.				

Cost of Prisoners.	7.	18	35.1-3	55.	1	1855	-56.	1.5	856-	57		1857-	.58
Rations per day,		0		10	0		10.4	0		10.3	0	0	10.9
Rations per annum,		19	6	0	20	0	3.3	19	9	9.4	20	12	1.8
Clothing, (including and blankets,)	bedding	2	8	10	2	10	9.1	2	11	4.3	1	11	3.4
Fixed establishment,		8	3	7	10	2	11.1	11	13	0.3	9	1	$5\cdot5$
Extra guards,		7	13	11	8	1	2.8	8	0	9	7	3	0.4
Medicines (Europea Bazar,)	n and	0	12	4	2	3	11.3	0	13	0.4	0	13	4.4
Contingencies,		0	14	6	1	4	1	1	10	2.5	1	4	$2 \cdot 2$
Alterations and repairs	,	0	0	10	0	4	6.5	0	2	5.5	0	1	$5 \cdot 6$
Total cost of each prisannum,	soner per	39	12	4	44	11	9.1	44	12	7.4	40	14	11.6

Showing a slight diminution of cost.

8. Very imperfect. Classification of Prisoners.

9. Generally very ignorant; thirty-three could read and write. Education.

10. Not used, and the Magistrate does not consider it a fit punishment to be introduced. Solitary Confinement.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,

&c. of	&c. of the 87 convicts who died in the Rungpore Jail.													
Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.							
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle-stealing, Receiving stolen property, Culpable homicide, Assault with personal injury, Perjury, Highway robbery, Illegal assemblage, Fraud, Neglect of duty, River dacoity, Attempt as murder, Assault, Dacoity with murder, Aiding and abetting in murder,	11 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 1	1 Month, 3 Do 6 Do 1 Year, 1 Do. and 6 Months 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 6 Do 7 Do 8 Do 10 Do 10 Do 10 Do 10 To 10 To 11 To 12 Total,	12 13 1 12 1 3 2 6 15 1 8	Agricultural Laborers, Servants, Total,	84 3 87	Garrow, Chuttree, Chural, Mussulmauns,	1 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 69 87							
Total,	87													

Disease,	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Fever, Pithlisis, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Pluro pneumonia, Bronchitis, Debility, Hemoptysis, Erysipelas, Prithisis and abscess Abscess, Stricture, Serous apoplexy, Total,	47 1 1 3 2 1 10 7 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males, Females, Total,	87 0 87		47	87	40	From 20 to 25 years, 25 to 30 " 30 to 40 " 40 to 50 " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	2 111 40 222 8 4 87

This gives a ratio of 21.07 per cent on average, and 3.20 per cent on actual strength. This has always been a sickly jail.

13. BCGRAH.

1. Was inspected on the 18th and 19th of May last, and found in as good order as Inspection. such a place admitted of.

Buildings.

No changes were made.

nthly aggreg	ate of the	daily number	of pri-	
ses, sick and	well, during	g the year 1857	7-58,	40283
ners,				110
g in Jail on	the 30th A	pril 1857,		78
uring the yea	r,			640
				178
				395
				2
	• • •			7
		***		0
th April 185	8,	***		136
	ses, sick and ners, g in Jail on uring the yea	ses, sick and well, during ners, g in Jail on the 30th Auring the year,	ses, sick and well, during the year 1857 ners, g in Jail on the 30th April 1857, uring the year,	ners,

All long term prisoners are now transferred to Dinagepore, instead of to Rungpore, as heretofore.

4. The Darogah and Duffadar of the guard were dismissed for misconduct. The Conduct of Jail Officers.

guard are represented to be a ragged, dirty, disreputable and lazy set.

Conduct of Prisoners.

- Not reported.
- 6. The only labor is on the roads, all prisoners of more than one month's sentence Labor and Manufactures. being transferred to Dinagepore,

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	854-8	55.	1	855-	56.	1	1856	-57.	1	L857-	58.
Rations per day,		0	0	7	0	0	7.7	0	0	9.3	0	0	9.5
Rations per annum,		14	10	8	14	9	6.5	17	11	10.7	18	1	4.6
Clothing, (including	bed-												
ding and blankets)		2	5	1	2	2	3.9	3	4	0.7	2	0	0.1
Fixed establishment,		12	15	3	12	14	1.4	12	11	6.2	11	9	0.5
Extra guards,		3	7	3	3	12	6.6	5	4	10.4	3	5	6.0
Medicines (European	and												
Bazar,)		1	7	5	1	6	1.7	2	6	8.6	1	7	$7 \cdot 2$
Contingencies,		2	11	6	3	4	7.9	3	9	2.6	3	4	6.6
Alterations and repair	s,	12	3	7	1	11	2.6	0	3	4.1	0	0	8.0
Total cost of each pri	soner												
per annum,		49	5	1	39	12	6.6	45	4	1.6	39	12	8.7

This exhibits a creditable amount of economy.

I

8, 9, 10 11. There was no report in the classification or education of the prisoners, and none having died during the year; no mortality return was required.

14. DINAGEPORE.

- 1. The Dinagepore Jail was inspected on the 11th and 12th of May last, and found in excellent order, most of the improvements previously suggested having been carried into effect. Arrangements were proposed to amend its drainage, a new hospital was earnestly recommended, directions were given for the formation of a garden, changes were ordered in the conservancy arrangements, and all urgent repairs were sanctioned.
- Changes ordered prior to the mutiny were completed, viz., the new worksheds were
 finished, the Jailor's quarters were completed, and the drains were
 repaired.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly agg:	regate of the daily	number of pr	ison-	
ers of all classes, sick and	well, during the y	ear 1857-58,		333672
Daily average number of prison	ners,			914
Number of prisoners remaining	in Jail on the 30th	April 1857,		928
Number admitted into Jail dur	ing the year,			784
Transferred to other districts,	***	•••		182
Released,	***	•••	•••	561
Escaped,		• • •	• • •	4
Died, ···	***	•••	•••	148
Executed,	***	• • •	•••	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th	April 1858,	***	•••	817

The Jail was much overcrowded during the year, and one hundred prisoners were, in consequence, sent to Rajshahye.

- 4. The Jailor, Mr. Sankey, was highly spoken of; the Naib Darogah was described

 conduct of Jail Officers.

 as worthless. The permanent guard were on the whole well behaved, but scheming and indolent; the contingent Burkundauzes very inert and hopelessly dishonest.
- 5. In general good, but constant breaches of discipline rendered frequent punishConduct of Prisoners. ment necessary.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prison	ers daily				
engaged in manufacture	s,	212	230	242	$277\frac{1}{2}$
Net profit realized, .		$1926-6-7\frac{1}{2}$	$3228 - 7 - 8\frac{1}{2}$	2530-12-1	2574-13-83
Average earning of each	prisoner				
engaged in manufacture	es,	9-1-3	14-0-7:1	10-7-3.9	9- 4-5.5

Considering the exceptional character of the year, the result is tolerably good.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.										
	1	854-6	55.	18	855-8	56.	1856-	57.		18	57-58.
Rations per day,	. 0	0	8	0	0	8.6	0 0	9.7	0	0	11.5
Rations per annum,	. 16	8	0	16	6	1.9	18 6	3.9	21	13	3.9
Clothing, (including bed	-										
ding and blankets)	. 3	0	4	1	5	1.6	3 3	6.8	3	1	9.9
Fixed establishment,	. 5	1	8	4	2	$2 \cdot 9$	4 15	2.7	5	2	7.8
Extra guards,	. 8	4	1	6	6	5	6 15	6.1	9	3	5.7
Medicines, (European and	d										
Bazar,)	. 2	3	1	1	2	0.2	0 6	6.9	0	6	8.6
Contingencies,	. 1	5	3	3	10	$3 \cdot 1$	2 10	3.8	2	3	3
Alterations and repairs,	. 0	0	0	0	13	4.9	0 5	1.3	0	7	1
Total cost of each prisone	r										
per annum,	. 36	6	8	33	13	7.6	36 14	7.5	42	6	3.9

The excess has been for food and extra guards, and amount to Rs. 5-7-8 $\frac{1}{10}$ per prisoner. This result is not favorable.

- 8. The overcrowded state, and imperfect construction of the Jail rendered any Classification. sound system of classification impossible.
- 9. Out of 800, 200 were able to read and write, and of the latter about eight were Education. fairly educated for their position in life.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not systematically practised, there being only one cell in the Jail.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 146 convicts who died in the Dinagepore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle-stealing, Highway robbery, Wounding, Hlegal assemblage, Forgery, Coining, Being of a party who murdered, Hinder, Affray,	39 43 4 8 5 25 2 1 1 2 4 2 1	6 Months, 1 Year, 1 Year and 6 Mos. 2 Years, 3 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 7 Do. 9 Do. 10 Do. 14 Do. 16 Do. 14 Do. 16 Do. Hajut, Dowrah, Cut-patients,	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 13 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 45 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 27 \\ 1 \\ 17 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Agricultural Laborers, ers, Servant, Beggans, Fishermen, Laborers, Mehter, Bird Catcher, Total,	132 1 4 2 5 1 1 1 146	Bramins, Byragee, Hindoos, Polees, Kaorah, Mehter, Kooree, Kyburt, Mussulmauns, Total,	3 1 81 2 1 1 1 55 146
Affray with murder, Not stated, Receiving stolenproperty Total, -	1 5	Total, -	146				1

Diarrheea, 29 Pithisis, 13 Males, 146 81 65 , 25 to 30 32 to 40 34 to 50 77 to 40 78 to 60 78	Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Paraplegia, 1 Delirium tremens, 1 Gangrene, 1 Febris Remit 4 Pronchitis Ch 3 Hæmorrhois, 1 Emphysema, 1 Abscess in axcillia, 1 Dysentery acuta, 9 Dysentery Ch. and abscess in the eye, 1 Bronchitis acute, 1 Gangrene in the eye, 1 Pericardites and Preumonia, 1 Hepatitis, 1 Anasarca and Gangrene, 1 Syphilis, 1 Epilepsy, 1 Epilepsy, 1 Epilepsy, 1	Diarrhoea, Phthisis, Anasarea, Pheblists, Anasarea, Pheumonia, Debility, Apoplexy, Asotits, Paraplegia, Delirium tremens, Gangrene, Febris Remit. Bronchitis Ch Hemorrhois, Bronchitis Ch Bronchitis Ch Bronchitis Ch Dysentery acuta, Dysentery acuta, Dysentery Ch Dysentery Ch Dysentery Ch. and abscess in the eye, Bronchitis acute, Gangrene in the eye, Pericardites and Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Anasarea and Gangrene, Acute Dysentery and Gangrene, Syphilis, Epilepsy,	29 13 16 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 38 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Females, Total,	,,		81	146		,; 25 to 30 " ,; 30 to 40 " ,; 40 to 50 " ,; 50 to 60 "	1 3 44 777 13 8 146

This gives a ratio of 15.68 per cent on average, and of 3.23 per cent on actual strength.

This is a very heavy rate of mortality, and considerably in excess of the average mortality of the 12 previous years.

The nature of the diseases from which they perished shows that a great deal of this loss is occasioned by excessive overcrowding. In consequence of this I have directed the discontinuance of the transfer of prisoners from Rungpore and Bograh, and the building of temporary sheds to accommodate the superfluity until the numbers in confinement are reduced.

15. MALDAH.

Inspection,	1.	The Jail was n	ot visited	•		
Buildings,	2.	No changes.				
Prisoners.	3.	Monthly aggre	cgate of	the daily nur	nber of	
prisoners of al	ll classes, s	ick and well,	during t	he year 1857-	58,	15491
Daily average 1	number of	prisoners,				42
Number of pris	oners rem	aining in Jail o	on the 30	th April 1857	¹ ,	83
Number admitte	d into Jai	l during the ye	ar,			218
Transported to o	ther distr	iets,				65
Released,						198
Escaped,						1
Died,			* * *			1
Executed,				***		0
Remaining in Ja	il on the 3	0th April 1858	,			36

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Reported to be good, none having been punished.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Three prisoners were employed in making string, and earned Rs. 49-5-7\(\frac{3}{4}\).

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
	18	54-5	5.		1855	-56.	18	56-5	7.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,	0	0	8	0	0	10.9	0	0	11.6	0	0	10.9
Rations per annum,	16	15	4	28	15	3.8	22	0	4.5	20	13	5.7
Clothing, (including												
bedding and blankets)	2	2	4	3	2	9.9	2	5	2.4	1	0	8.1
Fixed establishment,	21	7	2	36	13	6.5	31	1	1.2	55	4	11.3
Extra guards,	2	6	5	3	6	1.1	1	0	4.8	0	4	3.1
Medicines, (European												
and Bazar,)	0	9	4	1	4	8.3	0	14	10.4	2	2	4.4
Contingencies,	1	7	2	0	0	0	8	3	1.3	3	10	11.9
Alterations and repairs,	0	0	0	1	3	9.9	0	3	7.6	0	4	0.6
Total cost of each pri-												
soner per annum,	45	0	0	66	14	3.5	65	12	8.2	83	8	9.1

This excess of no less than Rs. 17-12-0 a head has arisen chiefly from the diminished number of prisoners in custody, each having cost Rs. 55-8 to guard.

Classification.

8. Impossible from the construction of the Jail,

Education.

P

9. Not one in twenty is able to read or write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. None-no cells.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. One prisoner, a thief, between 30 and 40 years of age, sentenced for 10 years, died of chronic dysentery; he was a Rajpoot, and a servant, and did not belong to the district.

Dacca Division.

16. DACCA.

- 1. This Jail was visited and inspected twice in the past year, viz. in March and May, and was found in excellent order. Most of the obvious defects previously pointed out had been remedied, a Jail garden had been established, manufactures had made substantial and steady progress, and the state of the institution was in all respects most creditable to the Officers in charge of it.
- 2. In consequence of the stoppage of public works, much of the urgent repairs were executed, with the exception of building a large workshed for manufactures. The drainage of the Jail is still defective, and will be remedied as public works recommences.

	a Monthly a	ggregate of the dai	ly number of	f pri-	
Prisoners.	and all classes, sick	and well during	the vear 185	7-58,	250404
sor	ers of all classes, sier	and wen, daring			656
Daily average 1	number of prisoners,	oil on the 30th Ar	oril 1857,		656
Number of pris	oners remaining in J	the year			1458
Number admitt	ed into Jail during				205
Transferred to o	ther districts,	***			1156
Released,	***	•••			9
Escaped,	***	•••			42
Died,	***	•••			8
Executed,	0041- 4	1 1858			694
Remaining in	Jail on the 30th A	pm 1000,			
					* 1 * 1

4. The late Jailor, Mr. Ridge, was a most deserving officer, and fell a victim to Conduct of Jail Officers. his great zeal in attempting to rejoin his station quickly.

His successor, Mr. Fuller, is equally deserving of commendation. Under his strict supervision the Magistrate reports—"that the Jail discipline is now what it ought to be, and bad characters are decidedly averse to getting into it; whereas formerly they contented themselves with the idea, that if they did get in they could live well, and do little or nothing."

5. The conduct of the prisoners generally was good; and the punishments inflicted for the introduction of forbidden indulgences have succeeded in putting a stop to the practice.

abor and Manufactures. 6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1050 55	1057 50
Average number of prisoners daily	1894-99.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
engaged in manufactures,	341	335	339	$309\frac{3}{4}$
Net profit realized,	$2993-9-1\frac{1}{4}$	$3212 - 3 - 7\frac{1}{2}$	$5096 - 6 - 1\frac{1}{2}$	7094-10-4
Average earning of each prisoner				
engaged in manufactures,	8-12-5	9-9-5	15-0-6.5	22-1-6.6

Shewing a most creditable result, each prisoner, employed in manufactures having earned more than two-thirds of his cost of maintenance and guarding.

Cost of Prisoners.		7.								_			
		1	854	-55.		185	5-56.		1856	3-57.		1857	-58
									66	3		68	6
Rations per day,		0	0	10	0	0	10.5	0	0	9.7	0	0	10.8
Rations per annum,		20	0	4	19	8	2.5	18	7	11.9	20	7	7.4
Clothing, (including be													
ding and blankets)		2	12	8	2	7	11.1	2	1	1.7	2	5	1.6
Fixed establishment,	••••	9	3	9	10	0	2.4	11	0	11.1	10	11	10.6
Extra guards,		2	11	7	3	2	4.2	2	1	8.2	1	10	9.6
Medicines, (Europe	an												
and Bazar,)		0	8	0	0	10	10.8	0	14	2.8	0	14	1.9
Contingencies,		0	8	11	1	2	0.2	1	1	4.7	0	14	1.8
Alterations and	re-												
	••••	0	3	8	0	11	11.7	3	4	5.7	0	0	0
Total cost of each priso	n-												
er per annum,	••••	36	1	2	37	11	6.9	38	15	10.1	36	15	8.9
Likewise a satisfact	ory	res	ult,	ind	icative	e of	econo	mical	, g	ood, a	nd su	cces	sful ma-
nagement.									- 0	-			

Classification of Prisoners. 8. Is in strict accordance with the regulations on the subject, but is necessarily imperfect from the prisoners associating together at meals and at work.

Education.

9. Ninetcen of the laboring prisoners could read and write, and thirty-two non-laboring prisoners were fairly educated for their station in life.

Solitary Confinement.

Was seldom resorted to as a punishment.

The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases Sickness and Mortality. &c. of the 41 convicts who died in the Dacca Jail.

Theft,		Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation,	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.	
	Da Mi Bu Pe III Do Th Bu At	accity, urder, trglary, rjury, egal assemblage, ebt, eft with wounding, reach of trust, ttempt at Affray, undering, sault,	 11 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 Do, 1 years 5 months, 2 years, 3 Do, 4 Do, 5 Do, 9 Do, 9 Do, 10 Do, 12 Do, 14 Do, 14 Do, 15 Do, 16 Do, 16 Do, 18 July	1 3 2 5 1 3 7 1 1 1 8 1 2 1	ers, Coolies, Servants, Weaver, Milk seller, Blacksmith, Boatman, Khondygur, Shopkeeper, Sawyer,	25 2 7 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dome, Kahar, Haree, Chandal, Ferryman, Hindoos, caste not stated, Mussulmauns,	1 1 1 1 1 10 25	

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhoa, Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Ascites, Dysenteria acuta, Do. and Cholera, Gangrene, Fever Remite, Cholera spasmodica, Apoplexia, Phth'sis Pulmonalis, Ulcer of the sto- mach, Splenitis, Total,	5 2 3 5 1 6 1 1 1 3 1 5	Males, - Females, - Total,	41 ,,,		27	41	11	From 20 to 25 years ,, 25 to 30 ,, ,30 to 40 ,, ,40 to 50 ,, ,50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	1 4 14 8 6 8 41

This gives a per centage on average and actual strength of 6·08 and 0·99 respectively; deducting the eight who died from old age and natural decay, there remain 33 or 0·80 per cent in the actual number confined during the year who perished from preventible causes.

This favourable result is in some measure due to the excellent care and skill of the Civil Surgeon, and, in part, to the great improvement in the drainage of the land immediately adjoining the Jail.

17. FURREEDPORE.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 3rd of April.

It was in fair order, but from the frequent change of Magistrates several of the most important suggestions made at my former visit had not been carried into effect Instructions were again given to improve the conservancy arrangements, to make more desirable provision for work-shops and cook-sheds, and to better the hospital arrangements.

2. Circular apertures have been bored in the panels of doors to improve ventilation;

to e yards have been lined with fresh khoah; and a cook-shed has been placed in the non-laboring yards.

Other urgent changes are in progress.

	3. Monthly aggregate	of the	daily number	of pri-	
Prisoners.	oners of all classes, sick and	well, duri	ng the year 1	857-58,	126161
Daily average	e number of prisoners,				345
Number of p	risoners remaining in Jail or	the 30th	April 1857,		380
Number admi	itted into Jail during the ye	ar,			860
Transferred to	o other districts,				78
Released,					830
Escaped,	***				6
Died,	•••				2
Executed,	•••		***		2
Remaining in	a Jail on the 30th April 1	858,			822

4. The Darogah is highly spoken of, and needs only experience to make an efficient conduct of Officers officer; the Mohurrir has done good service. The guards had not earned the approval of the Magistrate.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Tolerably good; but they require to be looked after. The present Jailor is reported to have them well in hand.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.	18	54-55.		1	855-	56.	185	6-57	·.	185	57-58	3.
Average number of prisoner	s daily												
engaged in manufactures,		٠]	157			111	$1\frac{1}{4}$		12	9	1	$40\frac{1}{2}$	
Net profit realized,		949	8 7	1 4	406	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	745	6	9	1092	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Average earning of each p	risoner												
engaged in manufactures	,	6	0 9		3	10	6.3	5	12	5.5	5 7	12	5.9

Shewing decided improvement, but still falling far short of what ought to, and doubtless will be attained under the existing management.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		185	1-55		18	55-5	6.	18	56-5	7.	185	7-58	
Rations per day,		9	0	9	0	0	9.3	0	0	11.9	0	1	7
Rations per annum,		18	2	8	17	11	4.5	22	10	0.1	24	5	$2 \cdot 2$
Clothing, (including bed	lding												
and blankets)		2	7	2	2	11	8.7	2	13	11.9	2	10	$7 \cdot 7$
Fixed establishment,		11	7	2	15	13	9.5	13	8	5.6	13	7	8.1
Extra guards,		2	14	10	1	0	$2 \cdot 9$	0	10	3	0	12	4.7
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	6	6	0	8	2.3	1	0	4.1	1	2	8
Contingencies,		2	8	2	2	9	2.9	2	3	8.9	3	0	5.2
Alterations and repairs,		0	2	9	0	7	10.5	1	13	9	0	2	4.9
Total cost of each prison	er per												
annum,		38	1	6	40	14	5.3	44	12	6.9	45	9	4.8

caused by the dearness of food chiefly; greater economy is both practicable and necessary.

Classification. 8. Carried out as far as the construction of the Jail admits of, but necessarily incomplete and imperfect.

Education.

9. The majority of the prisoners are latteals, said to be highly educated in the use of the lattee, but in nothing else. There is one English scholarship-holder, formerly a Police Darogah, in the Jail; nineteen others could read and write Bengali.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Seldom resorted to except for cases of gross misconduct.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. Not a single death occurred during the year.

18. SYLHET.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not inspected.

Buildings. 2. No changes during the year.

Prisoners.	3. Mont	hly aggregate	e of the daily n	umber of	
prisoners	of all classes, sick	and well, du	ring the year	1857-58,	185510
Daily average	number of prisone	ers,			508
Number of pri	soners remaining	in Jail on the	30th April 18	5 7 ,	552
Number admit	ted into Jail durir	ng the year,			1033
Transferred to	other districts,			***	44
Released,					1109
Escaped,					0
Died,	900		***		22
Executed,			•••		10
Remaining in	Jail on the 30th A	pril 1858,			405

4. The Darogah, Naib Darogah, Jemadar, a Duffadar and nine Conduct of Jail Officers. Burkundaues were dismissed for gross misconduct. The new Jailor is an excellent officer, and matters are sure to mend under his care.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Difficult to estimate in the extreme laxity of discipline that burglary, while in confinement.

5. Difficult to estimate in the extreme laxity of discipline that burglary, while in confinement.

6. The fact needs no comment.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	231	$244\frac{1}{2}$	230	203
Net profit realized,		2852-8-5	2243-4-7	1717-10-
Average carning of each pri-				
soner engaged in manufac-				
tures,	12-15-7	11-10-8	9-12-0.8	8-7-4.5

-7

The result is not satisfactory.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		1	854-	55.		185	5-56.		1856	-57.		185	7-58.
									58	37		5	08
Rations per day,		0	1	0	0	0	10.6	0	0	10.5	0	0	10.4
Rations per annum,		23	1	1	20	9	7.4	19	14	5.8	19	12	4.9
Clothing, (includ	ing												
bedding and blank	ets)	2	5	6	2	5	4.8	2	8	10.9	1	9	6.7
Fixed establishment,		1	0	11	0	15	1.5	0	13	1	1	7	9.7
Extra guards,		7	2	5	6	6	8.7	6	6	1.7	4	15	7.5
Medicines, (Europ						Ť							
1.70		0	3	0	0	2	7.8	0	8	7.3	0	6	9.1
Contingencies,		0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	10.7	0	8	1.7
Alterations and repa		0	10	3	0	0	-	0	3	7.4	0	1	7.5
Total cost of each			10	9	U	0			,			-	
soner per annum,	•	34	7	4	31	7	6.2	30	7	8.8	28	13	11.1

a very creditable and satisfactory conclusion.

Classification. 8. No changes,

Education. 9. One hundred prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Resorted to four times for breaches of discipline.

Sickness and Mortality

11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 22 convicts who died in the Sylhet Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Murder, Cattle-stealing, Resisting Process, Affray, Do, and Plunder, False Evidence, Not_stated, Total,	3 6 2 3 4 1 1 2 22	3 Months, 1 Year, and 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Do, 4 Do, 5 Do, 7 Do, 14 Do, 14 Do, Total,	1 4 5 3 3 1 1 2 1 1	Agricultural labor- ers, Talookdars, Total,	21 1 22	Jogee, Munnecpooree, Mussulmauns, Total,	2 1 19 22

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Atrophy, Acute Dysentery, Variola, Cholera Epid. Phthisis Pulm. Scorbutus, Total,	1 2 8 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2	Males, Fimales, Total,	22 " 22		22	22	,,,	From 20 to 25 Years, " 25 to 30 ", " 30 to 40 ", " 40 to 50 ", " 50 to 60 ", Above 60 ", Total,	0 1 7 8 2 4 22

This gives a ratio of 0.71 and 3.97 per cent respectively on the actual and average strength. A very favourable result. Great credit is due to Dr. Norval for his constant care and attention.

19. MYMENSINGH.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited shortly after the close of the official year, the report will therefore form part of the record for 1858-59.

Buildings. 2.	No chang	es or alter	ations during t	he year.		
Prisoners. 3.	Monthly	aggregate	of the daily m	ımber of 1	risoners	
of all classes, siek and	l well, during	g the year	1857-58,			200164
Doily average number of	prisoners,			•••	***	548
Number of prisoners rema	aining in Ja	il on the 3	0th April 1857	,	***	550
Number admitted into	Jail during	g the yea	ır,		• • •	1438
Transferred to other distr	icts,					56
Released,			,			1326
Escaped,	•••		•••		• • •	8
Died,				***		64
Executed,			***	•••		3
Remaining in Jail on the	30th April	1858,			111	531

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Reported by the Magistrate to have improved.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally good, and discipline decidedly stricter.

Labor and Manufactures,

6.

٠,	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	153	$108\frac{1}{2}$	$173\frac{1}{4}$	256
Net profit realized,	$1182 5 7\frac{3}{4}$	1404 0 8	1616 7 1	2615 15 11
Average earning of each pri- soner engaged in manufac-				
tures,	7 11 7	12 15 0.6	9 5 3	10 3 6

Exhibiting great and creditable progress.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	354-5	55.	1	855-	56.	1	856-	57.	18	57-5	88.
Rations per day,		0	0	8	0	0	10.6	0	0	11.4	0	0	11.3
Rations per annum,		17	13	6	20	3	4.9	21	12	6.7	21	9	1.5
Clothing, (including	bed-												
ding and blankets)		2	2	5	2	11	11.8	2	10	6.1	2	2	5.9
Fixed Establishment,		14	11	0	13	14	8.6	10	7	0.9	9	15	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Extra Guards,		3	11	10	4	1	11.6	3	3	10.8	1	4	4.1
Medicines (European	and												
Bazar,)		2	9	8	2	11	4.8	1	9	9.5	1	7	6.1
Contingencies,		0	9	4	0	12	2^{4}	0	9	1.4	2	3	8.6
Alterations and Repai	rs,	1	6	8	2	11	9	1	3	5.7	1	3	5.6
Total cost of each	,												
soner per annum,		43	0	8	47	3	$5 \cdot 2$	41	9	0.8	39	13	8.1

This, although so far good, is susceptible of still further reduction by careful management.

Classification. 8. Incomplete and imperfect from the defective construction of the jail.

Education. 9. Eighteen Hindoos and eight Mahomedans could read and write. One of the four was acquainted with English, and had been Deputy Post Master of the station. The rest could neither read nor write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not resorted to, there being no fit cells.

Sickness aad Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 86 convicts who died in the Mymensingh Jail.

Crime. Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Cattle-stealing, Culpable Homicide, Assault with personal injury,	No. 14 4 9 7 15 3	Sentence. 15 Days, 3 Months, 4 Do 9 Do 1 Year & 6 Mos, 2 Years.	No. 1 2 2 3 2 14 4 15	Occupation. Agricultural laborers, Servants, Servants, Gardeners, Gardeners, Dai, Talookdar,	70 4 5 2 1 1	Caste or Religion. Bramins, 2 Bhumalie, 2 Chundal, 7 Dai, 1 Mundar, 1 Sodra, 3 Haujiry, 5
Highway robbery, Wounding, Resisting Process, Disobedience of legal orders, Assault attended with murder, Corruption, Plundering, Affray with murder and wounding, Assault with wounding, Total,	1 1 1 4 1 1 19 1 1 3 1 1 3	2 tears, 3 Do 5 Do 7 Do 10 Do 14 Do Hajut, Total,	15 12 7 12 2 3 7 86	Total,	86	Ramoat, 2 Conch, 2 Hindoos, 2 Byragees, 2 Mussulmauns, 57 Total, 86

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Pever, Phthisis, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Apoplexy, Peritonitis, Ascites, Rheumatism, Atrophy, Mania, Leper, Pericarditis,	22 10 2 2 7 4 1 4 2 4 4 3 2 1 2	Males, Females, Total,	85 1 86		75	86		From 20 to 25 Years " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	5 17 33 14 5 12 86
Scurvy, Sylenitis, Catarrhus, Aortic aneurism, Cancer, Old age, Anemia, otal ,	2 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 86								

This gives upon the actual and average ratio of 2.37 and 41.75 per cent. Deducting twelve who died of natural decay, there remain seventy-four preventible casualties, or in the proportion of 35.92 and 2.04 per cent respectively in the average and whole number in custody.

Cholera was epidemic in the Jail, and the whole district was unhealthy.

20. BACKERGUNGE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited during the past year.

Emildings. 2. New platforms were made for the prisoners to sleep on, the rest of the alterations sanctioned were kept in abeyance in consequence of the prohibition of public works.

Prisoners.	3. 1	Mouthly agg	regate of the	e daily <mark>n</mark> umber	of pri-	
soners of all	classes, sie	k and well, d	luring the y	ear 1857-58,-		165996
Daily average nu	mber of pr	isoners,	••••	••••	••••	455
Number of prison	ers remain	ing in Jail o	on the 30th	April 1857,	••••	480
Number admitted	into Jail d	uring the ye	ear,	••••	••••	662
Transferred to oth	er District	s,		••••	••••	40
Released,	••••		••••	••••	••••	613
Escaped,	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	6
Died,				••••	••••	27
Executed,	****	••••				, 0
Remaining in Jai	on the 30	th April 18	58,	••••	••••	456

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The Darogah was absent sick for six months. When present his conduct was good. The Naib Darogah and guards were not well spoken of. The Kumjaree Burkundauzes were represented to be perfectly useless.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Tolerably good, only eight having been punished for breaches of discipline during the year.

6.

Labor and Manufactures.

	1854-5	5.		1855	-56.		1850	-57.		1857	-58,	
Average number of pri- soners daily engaged												
in manufactures,	12	6		1	517			933		9	1	
Net profit realized,	972 1	5 9) <u>}</u>	1260	-					1104	-8	0
Average earning of each			- 2									
prisoner engaged in												
manufactures,	7 1	1 6	;	8	4	10.1	11	3	8	12	2	2.3
		N	ot s	atisfac	etor	v.						
		-	00 2	i chorne		, •						
Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
	1854	l-55.		18	55-5	6.	18	8 5 6-8	57.	18	57-5	3.
								389		4	455.	
Rations per day,	0	0	9	0	0	9.9	0	1	0.1	0	1	1
Rations per annum,	18	0	6	18	15	7.4	22	15	8.5	24	11	9.8
Clothing, (including bed-												
ding and blankets)	1	15	5	3	1	10.7	3	11	10.5	2	9	-2.2
Fixed Establishment,	8	6	5	10	15	8.2	12	15	3.6	11	1	2.8
Extra Guards,	6	5	9	6	2	4.4	6	1	6.1	4	12	11
Medicines (European and												
Bazar,)	. 0	6	6	0	8	6.3	0	10	0.6	0	7	8.9
Contingencies,	. 0	8	10	0	12	7.2	1	. 4	3.4	1	1	3.8

Alterations and repairs, ... 1 13 2 4 2 6.5 3 8 9.6 0 1 8.5 Total cost of each prisoner

per annum, ... 37 8 10 44 11 2.8 51 3 6.6 44 13 11

The reduction is satisfactory, but the Jail is still much too costly.

Classification.

8. As perfect as the construction of the Jail admits of.

Education. 9. Thirty-two Hindus and two Mahomedan prisoners were well educated for their position in life. The rest were entirely uneducated.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No cells.

Sickness and Mortality. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
 &c., of the 34 convicts who died in the Backergunge Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle-stealing, Receiving stolen property Culpable Homicide, Assault, Perjury, Wounding, Illegal assemblage, Rape, Rape, Resisting Process, Affray with wounding, Embezzlement, Affray with Homicide, Escape from Jail, Plunder, Affray, Total,	3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 2	3 Months, 1 Year, 1 Year& 6 months, 2 Year& 10. 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 6 Do 7 Do 10 Do 11 Do 12 Do 14 Do 15 Do 17 Do 18 Do 19 Do 19 Do 10 Do 11 Do 11 Do 12 Do 13 Do 14 Do 15 Do 16 Do 17 Do 18 Do 19 Do 19 Do 10 Do 11 Do 11 Do 12 Do 13 Do 14 Do 15 Do 16 Do 17 Dotal,	1 3 1 1 4 4 1 1 3 3 1 10	Agricultural laborers Servants, Barber, Washerman, Merchant, Latial, Total,	27 3 1 1 1 1 1 34	Branins, Kyest, Shaoo, Shaoo, Dhobee, Mussulmauns, Chandals, Total,	2 3 1 1 1 1 24 2 34

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Phthisis, Apoplexy, Hemoptysis, Mania, Gunshot wound, Total,	8 5 2 8 2 5 1 1 1 1 1	Males, Females, Total,	34 " 34		24	34	10	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " " Above 60 " Total,	0 7 9 8 7 3

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.40 and 7.36 per cent respectively.

Chittagong Division.

21. CHITTAGONG.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March. The Jail was in tolerably good order, but the release of the prisoners by the mutineers of the 34th N. I. had put a stop to manufactures.

The establishment was directed to be reduced, the garden to be commenced immediately, the out-door labor of the convicts to be strictly limited to public purposes, and the conservancy arrangements to be amended.

Buildings. 2. No changes during the year.

The Jail buildings were not injured by the mutineers, who levanted as soon as they had released the prisoners.

Prisoners.	3. Month	aly aggrega	ate of the	daily num	ber of	
prisoners of	f all classes, sicl	and well, i	n Jail durin	g the year 1	857-58,	55920
Daily average n	umber of prison	ers,				153
Number of priso	ners remaining	in Jail on th	he 30th Apı	il 1857,		207
Number admitte	ed into Jail duri	ing the year	,			478
Transferred to o	ther districts,					20
Released,						278
Eseaped,						203
Died,						-5
Executed,						3
Remaining in J.	ail on the 30th	April 1858,	•••			176

The Jail was broken open by the mutineers of the 34th N. I. on the night of the 19th of November 1857. Two hundred and two prisoners were released, of whom 150 were subsequently recaptured.

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The darogah was reported to have behaved well: the burkundauzes were represented to be a lazy, good-for-nothing set.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. The prisoners recaptured behaved well. Of their conduct previous to the mutiny, no record was left by the Magistrate then in charge.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	$68\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{1}{4}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Net profit realized,	488-6-4	433-2-5	545 - 15 - 4	264-2-0
Average earning of each pri-				
soner engaged in manufactures,	3-11-2	9-1-9-6	10-10-5.3	9-9-8

An unsatisfactory result, caused by the forcible release of the prisoners.

Cost of Prisoners.		7.							
		18	54-55	5.	18	855-	56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	8	0	0	10.4	0 0 10.9	0 1 2.6
Rations per annum,		16	15	6	19	14	9.7	20 12 5.3	27 14 0.4
Clothing, (including	bed-							14 00	~1 1x 0 4
ding and blankets,)		2	2	6	3	1	2.7	3 6 10:5	2 14 11.5
Fixed establishment,		14	4	9	16	13	8	17 15 8.8	26 10 1.7
Extra guards,		8	8	4	8	10	7.3	8 7 9.6	.10 11 1
Medicines, (European	and							9.00	210 II I
Bazar,)		0	7	1	0	14	11.4	0 13 10.7	0 14 11.2
Contingencies,		1.	0	2	1	0	7.6	1 0 8:3	2 8 1.2
Alterations and repa	irs,	0	13	9	8	9	6.2	6 5 7.1	1 8 8.2
Total eost of each prison	ner								1 0 02
per annum,	•••	44	13	4	59	1	4.9	58 15 0.3	73 1 11:2

This most unsatisfactory result was partly due to the enhanced cost of food, and in part to the diminution in the number of prisoners, which rendered the rateable proportion of establishment much higher than before.

Classification.

8. Attended to, but liable to the same imperfections as elsewhere.

Education.

9. Thirteen convicts could read and write, the rest could do neither.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The erimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Chittagong Jail.

		1	The same				
Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity, Murder, Aftray with Homicide, Attempt at Dacoity, Total,	1 1 2 1 5	5 Years, 7 Do 9 Do For Life	1 2 1 1 1 5	Agricultural labor- er, Ryots, Total,	1 4 5	Mugh, Hindu, Mussulmauns, Total,	1 1 3 5

Discase.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Fever, Anasarca, Debility, Diarrhœa,	1 1 1 1 1 5	Males, Females, Total,	5 5		2	5	_3	From 20 to 25 years " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60	2 "1 1 "1 -5

Giving an average and actual ratio of 2.60 and 0.48 per cent respectively.

22. TIPPERAH.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 23rd and 25th of March.

Its general state was clean and ereditable; the manufacture had improved; the records proved that the prisoners were well cared for by the officers in charge of the prison; and the excellent case in which they were was good proof of their good treatment.

Changes were directed in the conservancy arrangements; a jail garden was ordered; all branches of industry, not penal and profitable, were stopped, and the abolition of the contract system of feeding was effected.

Buildings. 2. A brick drain round the guard-house was constructed, and an earthen ramp to enclose the out-offices was commenced.

Prisoners.	3. N	Ionthly agg	gregate of the	daily numb	er of	
prisoners of a	Il classes, sick	and well, in	Jail during t	he year 1857	-58,	183162
Daily average	number of pr	isoners,				502
Number of pris	oners remaini	ng in Jail o	n the 30th Ap	ril, 1587,		434
Number admitt	ed into Jail d	uring the ye	ear,			1116
Transferred to	other districts	,	•••			103
Released,						879
Escaped,						0
Died,						24
Executed,						2
Remaining in .	Jail on the 30t	h April, 18	58,			542

conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Satisfactory. The darogah is an excellent officer, but unfortunately can neither read nor write, which much impairs his efficiency.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Fair—they gave little trouble, and were easily kept in order.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	190	$175\frac{7}{8}$	$159\frac{1}{2}$	189
Net profit realized,	1383-13-5	$2464 - 11 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2219 - 3 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	2875-13-0
Average earning of each				
prisoner engaged in manu-				
factures,	7-4-6	14-0-21.7	13-14-7:4	15-3-5.4
,				

Shewing steady and creditable improvement.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	354-5	5.	18	355-6	56.	1	856-5	57.		1857	58.
									391			50	2
Rations per day,		0	0	7	0	0	8.2	0	0	9	0	0	9.4
Rations per annum,		13	12	6	15	9	7.3	17	3	4	17	12	8.9
Clothing, (including	g bed-												
ding and blankets,	,)	2	1	6	2	4	$2 \cdot 1$	2	14	3	3	10	9.4
Fixed establishment,		6	3	10	6	10	2.3	7	0	0.6	5	10	8.6

0 ,		7	3	5	5	11	2.2	6	13	0.8	4	15	5.7
Medicines, (European a	$^{\mathrm{nd}}$										-	10	0 1
		1	0	2	0	15	4.5	0	12	11.2	0	10	2.5
Contingencies, .		0	3	3	1	0	7.1	1	10	7.1	0	13	6.9
Alterations and repairs,.		0	0	4	0	9	10.4	0	1.5	4.3	0	8	9.8
Total cost of each prisone	er												0 0
per annum, .		30	9	2	32	12	11.8	36	6	2.7	34	2	3.8
A satisfactory negult													

A satisfactory result.

Classification.

8. As complete as the Jail admits of.

Education.

9. Thirty-three could read and write; the rest were uninstructed.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Two convicted were placed in solitude for seven days each, for refractory behaviour.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 21 convicts who died in the Tipperah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Burglary, Cattle-stealing, Receiving stolen property, Culpable homicide, Wounding, Destruction of cattle, Administering drugs to procure abortion, Afray with murder, Riotous attack and plunder, Accomplice in riot and murder, Accomplice in burglary, Assault, Total,	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	2 Months, 1 Year, 2 Do, 3 Do, 4 Do, 5 Do, 7 Do, 14 Do, 14 Jut, Total,	1 2 1 5 1 7 2 1 1 2 1	Agricultural Labor- ers, Servants, Total,	15 6 21	Kyest, Hindus, Mehter, Patnee, Mussulmauns, Total,	3 2 1 1 14 21

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Fever, Pever, Phthisis, Anasarea, Pneumonia, Ascitis, Plcuritis, Total,	3 5 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	Males, Femiles, Total,	21 21		15	·21		From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 ", " 30 to 40 ", " 40 to 50 ", " 50 to 60 ", Above 60 ", Total,	" 12 4 3 2 21

23. NOAKHOLLY.

Inspection.

1. The Jail was inspected on the 30th and 31st of March.

The darogah had been an excellent officer, but was old and worn out, so that the Jail was not quite in as clean and creditable a state as could have been wished.

The buildings are very ill-suited for a place of imprisonment, and the out-houses are all without the walls; a garden was directed to be formed, and various minor improvements were suggested.

Buildings. 2. A new dead-house and a non-laboring ward were built.

Most of the buildings were blown down by a gale in May, after the close of the official year.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of pri-							
	eners of all	classes, sick and	l well, during th	ie year 1857	-58,	94674		
Daily average	number of	prisoners,				259		
Number of pr	isoners rem	aining in Jail o	n the 30th Apri	1 1857,		235		
Number admi	tted into J	ail during the y	ear,			525		
Transferred to	other distr	iets,				49		
Released,						438		
Escaped,						0		
Died,						6		
Executed,	***		***			0		
Remaining in	Jail on t	he 30th April 1	858,			267		

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Much as usual. The old darogah was removed on account of age and infirmity. He had not behaved particularly well during the year.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	79	104	90	$132\frac{3}{4}$
Net profit realized,	1025-7-9	739-10-7	740-14-0	655-11-5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	12-15-8	7-1-9·5	8-3-8.5	4-15-0

7. Cost of Prisoners. 1855-56. 1856-57. 1857-58. 1854-55. 0 11.8 1 0.1 Rations per day, 23 3 8.2 22 4.7 12 23 5.5Rations per annum, Clothing, (including bedding 3 0.5 1 14 5.3 8 10.1 7 and blankets,) 10.9 10.4 5.1 22 4 21 2 6 18 10 Fixed establishment, 6 11 7.2 6 12 $7 \cdot 1$ 8 0.4 Extra guards, Medicines, (European and 9.6 8.2 5 7.2Bazar,) 1 0 4.3 0 15 1 1 1 3 6.55 Contingencies, 6.9 1 3 15 5.2 9.3 Alterations and repairs,

Total cost of each prisoner per

annum, 58 13 1 56 15 6.6 57 4 9.5 49 6 1.9

Exhibiting a creditable decrease of expenditure, which is susceptible of still further reduction.

Classification.

8. Impracticable.

Education.

9. Five prisoners only could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

Not practised.

Sickness and Mortality. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
 of the 6 convicts who died in the Noakholly Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.
Perjury, River Dacoity, Arson, Ariding and Abetting in a case of severe wounding, Burglary with wounding Riot attended with arson, Total,	1	3 Years, 5 Do 7 Do Total,	6	Agricultural laborers, Howladar, Total,	5 1 6	Mussulmauns, 6 Total, 6

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhœa, Fever, Anasarca, Pneumonia, Erysepilas, Leper, Total,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6	Males, Females, Total,	6		5_	6	1	From 20 to 25 years, ,, 25 to 30 ,, , 30 to 40 ,, , 40 to 50 ,, , 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	0 0 2 0 1 3 6

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.40 and 2.49, per cent.

Ruddeah Division.

24. NUDDEAH.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was not visited.

Buildings.
Prisoners.

2. No changes from public works being in abeyance.

ers of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 162860

Daily average number of prisoners, 446

Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 482

Number admitted into Jail during the year, 1321

Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prison-

Transferred t	to other districts,		 	259
Released,	•••	***	 	1011
Escaped,			 	5
Died,			 	, 17
Executed,			 	0
Remaining	in Jail on the 30t	h April 1858,	 	511

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Unfavorable. The jailor is deficient in energy and firmness; one jemadar was dismissel, and another degraded for serious misconduct, a duffadar was suspended, and several burkundauzes were discharged.

The conduct of the rest of the establishment was reported to be most unsatisfactory and reprehensible.

Conduct of Frisoners. 5. Called for no remark. They were uniformly orderly within the Jail: two, employed outside, escaped.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily				
engaged in manufactures,	115	159	166	181
Net profit realized,	$1932 - 13 - 3\frac{1}{4}$	35-28-12:3	$1821-4-5\frac{1}{2}$	1488-10-9
Average earning of each prisoner				
engaged in manufactures,	16-12-11	22-3-1.2	$10 \text{-} 15 \text{-} 6 \cdot 5$	8-3-7

A miserable result as remarked by the Magistrate, and chiefly due to the want of energy and incapacity of the native jailor.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		185	1-55.		185	5-56		1	$856-5 \\ 445$:	$1857 \\ 44$	
Rations per day,		0	0	10	0	0	10.6	0	1	0.4	0	1	0.8
Rations per annum,		19	7	1	20	5	11.9	23	10	2.7	24	6	9.2
Clothing, (including	bedding												
and blankets,)		1	15	3	2	12	3.1	2	9	9.9	2	11	6.6
Fixed establishment,		12	2	0	12	8	1.0	12	2	5	10	9	5.9
Extra guards,		5	15	0	3	13	3.9	2	10	3.6	0	1	9.2
Medicines, (European	n and												
Bazar,)		0	6	10	0	14	0.3	0	3	$2 \cdot 9$	0	6	10.2
Contingencies,		1	0	5	1	8	7.3	0	15	1.2	1	8	2.7
Alterations and repairs,	,	0	14	3	0	2	1.1	2	2	1.9	1	0	9.7
Total east of each pris	oner												
per annum,		41	13	1	42	1	1.6	44	5	3.2	40	13	0.4

A creditable result, but susceptible of still further reduction.

Classification. 8. Has not been attempted, and is, as the Magistrate states, not feasible, so long as all laboring prisoners are employed together.

Education. 9. About a fifth of the prisoners could read and write to a greater or less extent.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Was not resorted to in the period under review.

Sickness and 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases &c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Nuddeah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Cattle-stealing, Receiving stolen property, Perjury, Hlegal assemblage, Forgery, Total,	5 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 Month, 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do 7 Do 13 Do To find security, Total,	1 2 6 1 2 1 1 1	Agricultural Laborers, - ers, - Servants, - Fisherman, - Shopkeepers, - Total,	8 3 1 2 14	Gwallah, - Kyest, - Dhoby, - Hind u, - Chundals, - Kaorah, - Bomee, - Mussulmauns, -	1 1 1 3 1 5 14

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Fever, Annsarca, Sudden Death, Cancer of the Pylorus, Total,	4 3 4 1 1 1 1 14	Males, Females, Total,	14 ,,		11_	14	3	From 20 to 25 years " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	0 3 1 1 2 7

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.45 and 3.26 per cent respectively.

25. ALIPORE.

Inspection.
1. This Jail being situated at the Presidency, was frequently inspected during the past year. Its internal arrangements as regards cleanliness and discipline are as perfect as they can, in existing circumstances, be made. Its defects of construction render complete classification impossible; the diet scale demands revision; additional ventilation is requisite; and the labour of the convicts stands in need of a radical change in some important particulars. All this will be considered more at length in the report of next year.

Buildings. 2. The printing sheds have been extended and are nearly completed. A verandah has been added to the hospital guard room; a staircase has been constructed in the passage of the Jail, and a strong iron-grated gate has been placed at the main entrance to provide against violence from without. Seven grated doors have also been added to the hospital.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 670,003

Daily average number of prisoners, 1836

Number of p	risoner	's rema	ining ir	Jail o	n the 3	0th Apri	l 1857,		1735
Number adm	itted	into Jai	l during	the year	ır,				4820
Transferred t	to other	r distric	ets,					***	1411
Released,							·		2869
Escaped,									4
Died,									300
Executed,									3
Remaining i	n Jail	on the	30th A _l	oril 185	8,				1968

Of those transferred, 250, the remainder of the life prisoners were sent to Arracan, and an equal number were distributed among the neighbouring prisons. All mutineers, deserters, and rebels of more than three years' sentence, were sent to Port Blair.

conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Reported by the Superintendent to be generally good throughout the year. Three Nujeebs were punished for breaches of prison rules. Of the Jailor, Mr. Floyd, the former excellent character was fully sustained. Overseer Hickey was more steady, and Overseer Taylor has earned the approval of the Superintendent.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Quiet and well behaved; corporal punishment was rarely resorted to.

T - 1	35	ufactures.	
Labor a	na man	mactures.	6

ANDOL GIAG ALGAL	0	•				
			1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average nu	mber of prise	oners				
daily eng	gaged in man	ufac-				
tures,			$659\frac{1}{2}$	693	8953	$968\frac{3}{4}$
Net profit	realized,		$20,410-7-9\frac{1}{4}$	$18,718-13-8\frac{1}{4}$	$23,049-9-3\frac{1}{4}$	27,105-8-2-3
Average ea	rning of each	pri-				
soner en	gaged in ma	nufac-				
tures,			30-15-2	27-0-2.2	25 - 11 - 8.5	27-15-8

Upon this the Superintendent reports, that "the manufactures were in a flourishing state up to August last, when it was determined that a large number of the old life and term prisoners should be transferred to other districts, to make room for mutineers and rebels. Upwards of 800 of these old and experienced working prisoners were forwarded to Baraset, Hooghly, Burdwan and Arracan, and thus most of the best manufacturers left the Jail. The manufacture of cotton articles was given up entirely, and gunny and printing only retained, the reasons for which change are known to you. I begin to find great difficulty in disposing of gunny bags, owing to the depressed state of the market. The profits during the year under report have amounted to *4,055-14-11 more than last year. 27,105-8-2\frac{1}{4},* owing to the manufacture of upwards of 11,000 kit sulleetas, and a large quantity of coal bags previously to the transfer of the old prisoners. The life prisoners who now pass through the Jail, only remain in it a few weeks, and are an expensive burden to the Jail."

Considering the circumstances above mentioned, the result was very creditable. The labor of the Jail, nevertheless, requires to be remodelled, and, in some important particulars, to be placed on a different footing.

This cannot now be done, but will be taken into consideration on the occurrence of a vacancy in the executive establishment, Mr. Floyd having applied for a retiring pension after the end of the official year.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	54-5	5.]	1855	-56.	1	856-	57.	18	857-5	8.
Rations per day,		0	0	10	0	0	10.4	0	0	10.1	0	0	10.2
Rations per annum,		19	8	7	19	15	8.2	19	0	6.6	19	7	1.2
Clothing, (including	bed-												
ding and blankets)		1	14	4	2	3	8.7	3	0	4.4	3	2	7.4
Fixed establishment,	••••	6	13	8	6	11	4.3	7	11	8.3	5	4	2.2
Extra guards,		0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	0	1	0
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		3	1	1	0	6	5.1	0	7	11.4	2	9	8.8
Contingencies,		1	12	11	1	. 15	8.4	1	11	2.6	1	13	5.1
Alterations and repair	s,	0	0	4	18	10	2.4	7	11	9.9	3	6	$3 \cdot 1$
Total cost of each pris	soner												
per annum,		33	3	10	49	15	1.1	39	12	0.3	35	12	3.8

The decrease was in repairs and alterations. The cost of feeding was slightly in excess of the former year, and so was every item of charge, with the exception of fixed establishment, of which the average cost was diminished by the greater number of prisoners in custody. The past year was here, as everywhere else, exceptional.

Classification of Prisoners. 8. Upon this point the Superintendent reports, that "as far as practicable, misdemeanants are worked separate, and have a ward to themselves; non-laboring and civil prisoners are kept in separate wards, as well as prisoners guilty of offences against the Revenue; but no classification exists amongst life prisoners. Term prisoners convicted of grave offences are also mixed up; to keep dacoits and burglars by themselves is deemed unadvisable. The want of proper accommodation for juvenile offenders is very much felt; there is now no means of preventing communication between them and the most depraved and abandoned characters. It is also desirable to confine Europeans apart from Natives; at present, it is only possible to prevent intercourse between the two classes to a certain extent."

Education. 9. Thirteen could read and write; 63 were fairly educated for their position in life, and 75 were under tuition.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised systematically, or to any great extent, except for breaches of prison rules, when flogging is not considered absolutely necessary.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 203 convicts who died in the Alipore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Badmashee, Rebellion, Culpahle Homicide, Perjury, Highway Robbery, Fraud, Offence against Abkarry and Salt Laws, Forgery, False accusation, Poisoning, Plundering, Thuggy, Assault, Affray, Civil Prisoner, Mutiny (Sepoys)	59 64 2 2 1 2 1 3 1	2 Months, 3 Do 4 Do 6 Do 1 Year, 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do 7 Do. 8 Do 9 Do 10 Do. 11 Do. 11 Do. 11 Do. 11 Do 11 Do 11 Do 12 Do 12 Do 13 Do 16 Do 16 Do 17 Do 18 Do 18 Do 19 Do 19 Do 19 Do 19 Do 10 Do 11 Do 10 Do 10 Do 10 Do 11	2 1 2 8 3 8 12 2 6 32 1 14 13 1 10 1 78 4 1	Agricultural Laborers, Servants, Weavers, Moodie, Milk sellers, Fisherman, Barber, Bearers, Blacksmiths, Gomastah, Carpenters, Coachman, Zemindar, Sweeper, Sweeper, Priests, Boatman, Porter, Sepoys, Khidmutgar, Doorkeeper,	164 3 2 1 5 1 1 5 2 1 2 1 1 2 1	Bramins, Rajpoots, Dome, Sepoys, Sonthals, Burmese, Khattree, Bind, Ghattals, Pode, Bhoomies, Sutgope, Bagdee, Hindus, caste not stated, Mussulmauns, Total	2 2 1 6 22 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Dysentery, 31	D	isease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
	Cholera, Diarrho Fever, Pethisis Anasare Pneumo Bronchi Debility Apoplex Peritoni Scabies, Hemopt Ascites, Rheuma Pleuriti Cachexi Hydrot Pericare Abscess Scorbut Drowne Tumor \$ Child B	a, a, a, a, a, a, a, b, y, tis, ysis, ysis, tism, a, b, yorax, titis, of Liver, s, yseroti, trth,	34 58 9 27 2 14 5 4 2 3 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 2	Females, Total,	2		61_	208	142	,, 25 to 30 ,, ,, 30 to 40 ,, ,, 40 to 50 ,, ,, 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,,	13 61 59 27 41

This gives a ratio of deaths to average and actual strength of 11.61 and 1.90 per cent.

Deducting 41 casualties, which may be fairly debited to natural decay, as they were above 60 years of age, one who died from child-birth, and one who was drowned, there remain 160, who perished from more or less preventible diseases, or in the proportion of 9·15 and 1·50 per cent of average and actual strength.

The great sickness was attributed by the Medical Officer to overcrowding, imperfect ventilation of some, and dampness of other wards, the diseased, frequently hopeless state in which prisoners from the Western Provinces and Chota Nagpore territory reach the Jail, on their way to Penal Settlements, the unsuitability of a rice diet for men from Behar and the North West generally, and the peculiar tubercular cachexia caused by rigid confinement without out-door labor.

Upon all these points valuable information was afforded by the Civil Surgeon, to whose untiring zeal and skill, cordial testimony is borne by the Superintendent of the Jail.

The following remarks by Mr. Baillie are placed on record, as explaining the general cause of the sickness and mortality above referred to.

As regards the sickness and mortality during the past year, a glance at the accompanying tables will serve to shew the chief causes to which they are due. I may, however, observe, that most of those who died, labored not under one, but a complication of diseases; arising, I believe, from a cachectic and depressed state of the system, which likewise militated greatly against recovery; but this might not unnaturally be expected to be the case, for the conditions which originated these disorders, and this habit of body, not being removed, their effects might almost certainly be expected to continue, even if remedied for a time. I will instance dyspepsia. A prisoner is relieved of it, and sent back to Jail. After a while he returns to Hospital, with diarrhoea or dysentery, and his aspect has much altered in the interim: anasarea of the extremities (and perhaps of the face also) is observed: after a few weeks, serous effusion in the peritoneum is observed: the diarrhea or dysenteric affection is relieved, but an attack of bronchitis, or pleuritis, or perhaps pneumonia occurs; this has to be combated, the dropsical tendency all the while increasing; the kidneys then are possibly found affected, and at last the poor wretch dies, completely worn out, and after death, if it has not been detected during life, tubercles, or it may even be cavities, are occasionally found to have served to have hastened the termination of the case. Such was the progress of the disease in many of the fatal cases recorded during the past year: with such an aggregate of complaints, it is not wonderful that so many succumbed, but in addition to the physical causes which undermined the constitutions of a large number who were admitted into Hospital, a principal (mental) one ought not to be overlooked, viz. the unusual depression of mind which was apparent amongst many, especially those who had been duped into taking part in the late mutinies, and who consequently suffered from all the effects of remorse; these men mostly sank into a listless torpid state of despondency, became bloated, dropsical, and emaciated to the last degree, refusing food, except such as was calculated to increase their maladies. Under such a combination of circumstances, remedies frequently exerted scarcely more than a temporary effect, and in some produced no impression whatever on their diseases. Another class also, and that a large one, suffered much from mental prostration, viz., dacoits, possibly from their former irregular mode of life, they appear to be unusually intolerant of confinement, and in many this condition is rendered worse by the uncertainty of their fate, as pending the receipt of the orders of the Sudder Court, they are considered as still "under trial," and, as such, are classed with "Hajut" prisoners. I could cite more than one instance, where a man who had been for months decaying, almost constantly an inmate of the Hospital, for some affection or other, being at last apprised that his sentence was confirmed, imprisonment, or banishment for life, and was at once transferred to the ward allotted to life convicts, when he sunk after two or three days, the last prop, " Hope," being taken from him. I think these men would have had a greater chance of life, had they been spared the long period of anxiety to which they were subjected, during which season I have also witnessed some attacked by cholera, of which they have died; the attack clearly attributable to their depressed condition, which rendered them favorable subjects for the complaint,

In respect to the great number of sick and deaths, during the last few months especially, it cannot but have been foreseen, when such constant batches of prisoners have been arriving here, and thus many of the sick and sickly from other Jails have been received, who either died shortly after their arrival, or being too weak or ill, could not be transported; hence the great accumulation of sick, which has occurred at the Alipore Jail, and which has during the past year, altered its character, so as to render it impossible, with any fairness, to compare it with other Jails, for I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that many of the convicts sent here would have died in their original Jails by this time, had they been retained, and many more have had their lives shortened owing to the circumstances attending their transit here, as well as the changes in climate, diet, &c., to which they were subjected from the period of their arrival. At all events, the contrast in the mortality lists between the prisoners from "other districts" and those belonging to this "Zillah," is great indeed, viz.:

FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Amongst 1043 remaining on the last day of April 1857, and 2090 admissions during the year ending 30th April 1858,

Total, 3133, there died 247, or 7.883 per cent.

FROM ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS.

Amongst 678 remaining on the last day of April 1857, and 1869 admissions during the year ending 30th April 1858,

Total 2547, there died 35, or 1.374 per cent.

From the above particulars, it is clear that Zillah prisoners are in a great measure exempt from the injurious influences which affect convicts from other districts, especially those from Patna, and Santhals, and other hill jungle prisoners; the former, I believe, chiefly suffer from climate and dietetic causes, and the latter, in addition, from confinement; which alone is sufficient to account for a large proportion of the mortality met with amongst them.

I concur entirely in Mr. Baillie's views, and arrangements have been made, which will be detailed in the report of 1858-59, to mitigate some of the evils pointed out.

26. BARASET.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 7th of April 1858. It was in good order, and healthy manufactures had increased; convict burkundauzes were employed; a large garden had been established, and every effort had been made to check irregularities.

Buildings.

2. The work-shed recently built by the Department of Public Works had been so badly finished, that they were most useless. No changes were made during the year.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregate	of the daily no	amber of priso	ners of	
2110040151	all classes, sick and we	ll, during the ye	ear 1857-58,		67845
Daily averag	ge number of prisoners,				186
Number of p	orisoners remaining in J	ail on the 30th	April 1857,		130
Number adn	nitted into Jail during	the year,			1023
Transferred t	to other districts,		***	***	223
Released,	• • •				684
Escaped,	***			• • •	7
Died,	•••				9
Executed,	***		***		3
Remaining	in Jail on the 30th A	pril 1858,			227

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Generally satisfactory. An attempt at riot in the Jail was speedily put down, and the ring-leaders were punished. The compounder was recommended for removal.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Good, with the exception of the occurrence above referred to, which was instigated by prisoners transferred from Hooghly.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily			2000 071	100, 00,
engaged in manufactures,	55	52	57	80
Net profit realized,	$605\text{-}5\text{-}2\tfrac{3}{4}$	$887 - 11 - 4\frac{3}{4}$	$921-4-1\frac{3}{4}$	1,169-8- 9
Average earning of each prisoner				
	11-0-1	17- 1-1-7	16-2-7.2	14-9-10-9
shewing a creditable increase.				

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
	18	354-	55.		185	5-56.		185	6-57.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,	0	0	10	0	0	10.8	0	1	1.4	0	1	0.1
Rations per annum,	19	9	11	20	10	7	25	9	$4 \cdot 4$	22	15	2.7
Clothing, (including												
bedding and blankets,)	1	9	9	2	0	9.8	2	14	6.0	1	15	5.1
Fixed establishment,	4	11	1	5	12	8.7	5	12	8.7	8	6	9.3
Extra guards,	5	2	8	4	6	9.7	5	5	8.8	1	4	3.6
Medicines, (European												
and Bazar,)	0	12	5	0	11	5.7	1	5	11.4	2	0	9.6
Contingencies,	0	15	5	0	5	6.9	0	11	11.2	1	12	1.5
Alterations and repairs,	2	11	9	6	11	11.9	8	10	3	1	0	0.9
Total cost of each pri-												
soner per annum,	35	9	4	41	11	11.7	50	6	5.5	39	6	8.7

A very creditable decrease.

Classification.

8. Almost impossible from the construction of the Jail.

Solitary Confinement.

- 9. Not reported.
- 10. Not resorted to, there being no cell.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Baraset Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation,	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Burglary, Budmashee, Rebellion, Cattle-stealing, Forgery, Plundering property during the mutiny, Total,	6 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 Year, 2 Do 3 Do 4 Do 7 Do 10 Do Total,	1 1 9 4 1 2 18	Agricultural laborers, Talookdar, Total,	17 1 18	Hindus, Mussulmauns, Total,	15 3 18

Disease,	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age. No
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Fever, Phthisis, Anasarca,	9 1 4 1 1 2	Males, Females, Total,	18 " 18	·	2	18	16	From 20 to 25 Years, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

27. JESSORE.

Inspection.
1. This Jail was visited on the 5th and 6th of April. Its state was excellent throughout; in its manufacture department it stands second on the list; its discipline is satisfactory, and its sanitary state creditable. Its defects are due to its construction, and are insusceptible of remedy.

Buildings.

2. The rooms are all in bad repair, the Jailor's house leaks like a sieve, new cook-rooms are required, the day privies are on a bad principle, and the new hospital is urgently needed. They must all lie over until public works are resumed.

The solitary cells and upper wards had ventilators placed in them, and various minor repairs were effected.

Prisoners.	3. Aggreg	ate of the	daily nu	mber of priso	oners of	
risoners.	all classes, sick and we	ll, in Jail d	uring the y	ear 1857-58,		213129
Daily	average number of pris	oners,				584
Numl	ber of prisoners remaining	ng in Jail or	the 30th	April 1857,		540
Numl	ber admitted into Jail d	uring the ye	ear,			1637
Trans	ferred to other district	s,		•••		407
Relea	sed,		•••	•••		1207
Escap	ed, .				•••	0
Died,		• •				28
Exec	uted,			•••	•••	0
Rema	ining in Jail on the 3	th April 1	858,	•••	•••	535

conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The new Jailor had taken great pains to become well acquainted with his duties, and had done well. The late Jailor, Mr. Ridge, was a first-rate Officer.

The Naib Darogah had given satisfaction, but the guard was not well spoken of.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Had been orderly and good. The chief punishments were for minor breaches of discipline.

Labor and Manufactures.	i. 1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners	daily			
engaged in manufactures,	333	262	239	273
Net profit realized,	5,824-5-9	$6,913-9-5\frac{1}{2}$	10,695-12-5	12,306-11-6
Average earning of each pri	soner			
engaged in manufactures,		26-6-2.5	44-12-0-4	45-1-3.6

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		1:	854-	55.		1855	-56.		1856	3-57.	1	857-	58.
Rations per day,		9	0	10	0	0	9.8	0	0	11.2	0	0	11.8
Rations per annum,		20	6	5	19	0	1.6	21	4	5.6	22	9	2.5
Clothing, (including bed	lding												
and blankets)		2	8	7	2	11	8.4	3	3	0.7	3	0	3.6
Fixed establishment,		11	8	5	12	6	11.1	13	15	$2 \cdot 9$	12	13	6.6
Extra guards,		2	8	10	0	0	0	Q	0	0	0	6	3.8
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)		0	10	5	0	7	1.6	1	3	4.5	0	9	8.4
Contingencies,		1	13	10	1	8	1.2	1	9	9.8	1	9	5.9
Alterations and repairs,		1	0	3	1	9	8.9	0	12	6.7	0	9	2.7
Total cost of each prison	er per												
annum,		40	9	1	37	11	8.8	42	0	6.1	41	9	9.5

exhibiting a slight decrease of cost, which would have been greater but for the heavy expense of food.

Classification.

S. Not admitted of by the construction of the Jail.

Education.

9. Fifty-four prisoners could read and write well, and thirty had a slight knowledge of the same elementary branches of education. The remainder could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. Not often or systematically resorted to. 10.

Sickness and Mortality. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Jessore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion. No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Cattle-stealing, Receiving Stolen Property, For Security River Dacoity, Conspiracy, Thaugdarree, Civil Prisoner, Total,	1 4 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	6 Months, 1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Mos., 2 Years, 3 Do. 5 Do 7 Do 9 Do For life, Hajut,	1 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1	Agricultural laborers, Beggar, Fishermen, Landholder, Palanquin Bearer, Sepoys, Chasas, 'Total,	2 1 2 1 1 2 9 18	Hindus, 6 Mussulmauns, 12 Total, 18

Cholera, 1 Males, 18 13 5 From 20 to 25 Years 1 Fever, 5 Females, 7 Phthisis, 1 Amsarca, 1 Bronchitis, 5 Total, 18 18 30 to 40 5 30 to 40 5 6	-	Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Suicide, 2 Necrosis, Diarrhoea and Debility, 1 Total, 18	The second secon	Fever, Phthisis, Anasarca, Bronchitis, Debility, Paralysis, Suicide, Necrosis, Diarrhœa and Debility,	1 1 5 1 1 2	Females,	18		13		_5	" 25 to 30 " 30 to 40 " 40 to 50 " 50 to 60 " 40 to 50 " 50 to 60	1 5 6 1 4

Deducting the two who committed suicide, the mortality amounted to 2.74 per cent of average, and 0.42 per cent of actual strength.

27. KHOOLNEAH LOCK-UP.

The Lock-up at Khoolneah was visited on the 19th of May, after the close of the official year.

The new buildings were occupied by the prisoners, but were still in a very unfinished state. The compounds were full of weeds, and unlevelled; the wells were just deep enough to be drv; the floors were damp and dirty; the roofs leaked like sieves; the ventilation of the building was most imperfect, no attempt had been made to drain it, and altogether it is a discreditable failure, very ill-suited even for a lock-up.

A few suggestions were made for its improvement.

28. MOORSHEDABAD.

Was not visited during the year. Inspection. Buildings. No change. Prisoners. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, 67231 Daily average number of prisoners, 184 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 122 Number admitted into Jail during the year, 1163 •••• Transferred to other districts, 214 Released. 810 Escaped, 4 Died. 15 0 Executed,

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The darogah had given entire satisfaction, the guard was not well-behaved, one duffadar and five burkundauzes having been imprisoned for misconduct, and others having been fined and dismissed.

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....

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally speaking, good.

Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Palm-leaf umbrellas and baskets are the only manufactures. In these two prisoners were employed, who earned Rs. 178-5, or Rs. 89-2-6 each.

None but short term convicts are now retained in the prison.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	354-5	5.	1	855-	56.	18	356-	57.	18	357-	58.
Rations per day,		0	0	9	0	2	$2 \cdot 1$	0	0	11.8	0	0	10.2
Rations per annum,		18	10	5	57	5	8.5	21	12	1.6	19	8	5.4
Clothing, (including l	oed-												
ding and blankets)		2	6	0	3	1	3.5	0	10	11.3	1	8	4.5
Fixed establishment,		7	14	0	7	11	10.9	28	13	5.9	11	12	10.2
Extra guards,		7	2	2	5	11	9.1	3	2	10.6	3	2	7.3
Medicines, (European	and												
Bazar,)	•••	0	3	9	0	1	1.8	0	12	6.9	0	9	0.0

Contingencies,	1	2	5	2 8	9.9	4	3	0.8	2	2	1.8
Alterations and repairs,	0	13	10	0 10	$2 \cdot 1$	0	8	7.8	0	12	0.5
Total cost of each pri-											
soner per annum,	38	4	10	77 2	9.8	59	7	1.1	39	7	6.8

shewing a creditable decrease, chiefly in fixed establishment.

Classification. 8. The prisoners are divided into laboring, non-laboring, civil, and haiut, and are not separated with reference to their crimes.

Education. 9. Of the prisoners in custody at the close of the year, 20 could read and write, and 213 were unlettered.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not practised.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Moorshedabad Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Budmashee, Illegal Assemblage, Neglect of duty, Plundering Property, Belonging to a gang of Dacoits, Assault with wound- ing, Total,	1 1 1 14	15 Days, 6 Months, 1 Year, 3 Ditto 12 Ditto For life, Not stated, Total,	1 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 14	Agricultural laborers, Coolies, Beggar, Milk seller, Washerman, Carpenter, Shopkeeper, Burkundauze in Jail, Dokandarry, Total,	3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Gwallah, Satgope, Kujbunsee, Poorah, Bistah, Dhobee, Hindus, Mussuhnauns, Total,	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 5

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Fever, Catarrh, Total,	4 1 2 6 1 14	Males, Females, Total,	14 " 14		9	14	5	From 20 to 25 years " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 Total,	1 1 11 0 1 0

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.01 and 14.43 per cent respectively.

Burdwan Division.

29. BURDWAN.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited in March, but no special report of the inspection was made, as it was for the purpose of enabling the Inspector of Prisons of Madras to examine its internal economy and management.

2. A few minor changes and repairs were executed.

Prisoners.	3 Aggregate of	the daily n	umber of prisoners	of all	
classes,	sick and well, during	the year 1	.857-58,		182368
	age number of prisone				500
Number o	f prisoners remaining	in Jail on t	he 30th April 1857	,	516
Number a	dmitted into Jail duri	ng the year,			1319
Transferre	d to other districts,		***		178
Released,	***				1096
Escaped,	• • •		***		10
Died,			•••		43
Executed,			•••		2
Remaining	g in Jail on the 30th A	April 1858,		***	506

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailor was well spoken of; the rest of the establishment was reported to be worthless.

Conduct of Prisoners.
 As good as can be expected, where the Magistrate and Jailor are so ill supported by their subordinates.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56,	1856-57.	1857-58,
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	157	177	120	145
Net profit realized,	1,629-10-7	1,704-3-0	4,137-10-3	2,584-7-1
Average earning of each pri-				
soner engaged in manufac-				

exhibiting a considerable falling off, not accounted for by the Magistrate. The Jailor is an industrious officer, but, if he would talk less, and do more, there would be no such decrement of profitable industry to report.

10-6-0

11-9-0-6 34-7-8-2

17-13-2

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		188	54-55	5.	1	855	-56.		185	3-57.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	9	0	0	$10\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	11.1	0	1	2.7
Rations per annum,		17	5	1	19	13	11.6	21	3	2.1	28	0	3.8
Clothing, (including b	ed-												
ding and blankets,)		1	0	4	2	1	0.9	2	9	11.9	3	4	$2 \cdot 1$
Fixed establishment,		8	1	6	3	7	6	7	5	5.7	7	6	0.3
Extra guards,		3	5	9	3	3	7.7	2	11	6.2	2	4	6.4
Medicines, (Europe	ean												
and Bazar,)		0	8	0	0	10	7.6	0	8	10.3	0	11	7
Contingencies,		0	6	9	0	12	8.8	0	15	2.9	2	6	8.5
Alterations and repa	irs,	0	2	6	4	14	2.2	0	3	1.4	0	10	3.6
Total cost of each	pri-												
soner per annum,		30	14	2	34	15	8.8	39	9	4.5	41	11	7.7

shewing an excess of no less than Rs. 5-2-3.2, which excess occurs in every item of management but one, that of extra guards. For dearness in the cost of food and clothing, there was a valid reason. The rest I must attribute to defective management.

Classification.

8. Defective from the construction of the Jail.

Education.

9. Eight prisoners could read and write, of whom three were fairly educated for their position in life.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Seldom resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality.

The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 36 convicts who died in the Burdwan Jail.

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Bronchitis, Small Pox, Dyspepsia, Syphilis,	8 5 13 4 1 1 3 1	Males, Females, Total,	36 ,, 36		22	36	<u>1</u> 4	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	2 3 12 10 4 5

Giving an average and actual per centage of 6.88 and 2.28.

30. HOOGHLY.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited several times during the year. It was particularly inspected on the 30th of September, to ascertain the cause of the great sickness and mortality which had prevailed.

The general state of the prison was excellent, its manufacturing department was all that could be desired, and its discipline was strict.

The only discreditable feature belonging to it was the hospital, in which neglect of duty prevailed throughout, and some of the mortality was, in my belief, due to mismanagement, and mal-praxis on the part of the inexperienced Native Doctor, to whom too much treatment of severe cases was committed, in consequence of the irregularity of attendance of his official superior.

Buildings. 2. The four new wards were completed, the sentry box was finished, and a new drain was commenced. The garden was enlarged, and brought under cultivation.

Prisoners.	3. Agg	gregate of	the daily nu	mber of p	orisoners	
of all	classes, sick a	nd well, in	Jail during	the year	1857-58,	298822
Daily average	number of pri	soners,				819
Number of pr	isoners remainin	ng in Jail o	n the 30th Ap	ril, 1587,		608
	tted into Jail di					2472
Transferred to	other districts,		4.4.4			433
Released,	***	***	***			1538
Escaped,	# # af-		***	*.* *		6
Died,	* * .*.		4.4.4	***	0.0.0	192
Executed,	***.	•••		* * *	* * *.	4
Remaining in	Jail on the 30th	ı April, 18	58,	•••		907

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Was excellent. Mr. Dobson, in particular, is one of the best and most efficient officers of his class in the Lower Provinces.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Had been generally good.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	107	108	217	283
Net profit realized,	20,97-5.6	5,813-14.7	$11,976 - 0.2\frac{3}{4}$	15,964-2.103
Average earning of each				
prisoner engaged in manu-				
factures,	19-9.7	53-13-3.8	55-3-0.3	56-6-6.8

Again most creditable, and the result would have been much more so, but for the general depression of trade, and of the gunny trade in particular. The accidental burning of the mills of Messrs. Ackland and Co., the Contractors, also diminished considerably the out-turn of the year.

An attempt made during the year to give the convict laborer an interest in the result of his own industry, failed entirely. The following rule on the subject was introduced experimentally:

"Every manufacturing prisoner, after having completed his allotted task, which will in all cases be the equivalent of a fair day's work of a skilled free labourer of the same class, shall be permitted to work at extra hours on the following conditions.

"Twenty-five per cent of the net realized profit of extra labour shall be placed to the credit of the prisoner earning it, to accumulate for his benefit, so as to form a fund to be paid to him on his release.

Should be die before the expiry of the term of his imprisonment, the amount shall be paid over to his family.

"Whenever it amounts to five rupees, the convict shall have a circular tin ticket presented to him to wear round his neck; and shall be awarded a similar token for every succeeding five rupees that he may earn."

The following is the explanation of the failure afforded by the Magistrate,

"Some years ago a somewhat similar experiment was tried at Howrah, but the Magistrate allowed all the value of extra work to be spent in tobacco for the prisoners. This was stopped by order of Government, on which the prisoners stopped extra work. After this, I regret to say that the prisoners' daily task was increased as it was found they could do a great deal more than had been exacted from them. Several of the Howrah prisoners are in this Jail, and the consequence is, that the Hooghly convicts think the scheme a mere artiface on our part to get more work out of them, and that what has occurred before, is intended to take place again."

Cost of Prisoners.	7.													
		18	854-55.		1	1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day,		0	0	11	0	0	11.6	0	1	0.4	0	0	10.7	
Rations per annum,		22	11	5	22	3	2.7	23	9	2.1	20	5	5.4	
Clothing, (including	bed-								-		100	0	0 1	
ding and blankets,)		2	6	5	3	0	9.7	2	10	8.7	2	1	7.9	
Fixed establishment,		11	8	11	12	11	7.7	7	3	2.7	4	ı	4.7	
Extra guards,		2	15	6	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ô	8.3	
Medicines, (European	and										.,	Ů	0.0	
Bazar,)		1	1	7	1	1	5.8	1	2	5	ı	12	9.5	
Contingencies,		0	10	5	1	9	3.5	1	2	9.4		14	5.1	
Alterations and repa	irs,	1	3	4	25	4	2.9	21	4	8.8	0	0	9.2	
Total cost of each priso	ner									- 0		,	0.0	
per annum,		42	9	9	65	14	8.3	57	3	0.7	29	5	2.1	

shewing a most creditable decrease of expenditure, indicative of good and successful management in all departments except the hospital, in which there was considerable increase of cost: this was partly caused by fraud on the part of the hospital establishment, doubtless due to be imperfect control exercised by the Civil Surgeon.

Classification.

8. Better than in any other Jail, with the exception of Alipore.

Education.

9. But 27 prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not practised for want of cells.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 158 convicts who died in the Hooghly Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion,	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Eurglary, Budmashee, Cattle-stealing, Receiving Stolen Proper ty, Culpable Homicide, Assault, Perjury, Highway Robbery, Wounding, Weglect of duty, Offence against Abbarry and Salt Laws, Riot, Attempt at Murder, Hajut, Desertion, Affray with Murder, Not stated, Total,	2 3 3 1 1 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	42 Days, 2 Months, 4 Do 4 Do 4 Mos, & 8 Days, 6 Months, 9 Do 1 Year, 1 Year, 2 Do. & 6 Mos. 2 Years, 2 Do. & 6 Mos. 3 Years, 7 Do 7 Do 9 Do 10 Do 11 Do 12 Do 14 Do 14 Do 15 Do 16 Do. & 6 Mos. 17 Years, 16 Jo 17 Years, 18 Just. Total,	1 2 1 1 4 4 4 5 1 1 3 1 8 15 2 1 1 10 16 3 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Agricultural laborers, crs, Coolie, Servants, Weavers, Chokeedar, Bearer, Laborers, Cook, Traders, Moyrah, Domes, Pakeers, Mochees, Sonar, Maid Servant, Total,	77 1 433 2 1 1 899 1 3 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1	Bramin, Gwallahs, Rajpoots, Kyest, Tootee, Kyest, Tootee, Koyburto, Chamars, Kamar, Harees, Bhoveah, Dangur, Bagdee, Suthgope, Hindus, Sowar, Chuttree, Doolia, Nonda, Pobareeah, Toolae, Moyrah, Bhoocar, Koloar, Tatsouree, Mussulmauns, Total,	1 5 2 5 1 5 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 5 0 1 2 2 1 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 5 8

Disease.	No,	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Perer, Phthisis Anasarca, Pheumonia, Debility, Apoplexy, Peritonitis, Splenitis, Hemiplegia, Hydrothorax, Disease of the liver, Total,	56 14 43 5 24 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males, Female, Total,	157 1 158		40	158	118	From 20 to 25 Years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	3 12 59 42 30 12

This gives an average and actual mortality of 21 76 and 3 00 per cent respectively. Deducting the 14 who died from cholera, the per centage is 19 83 and 2 73 on average and actual strength.

Most of the causes of sickness detailed in last year's report continued in operation, and to them was superadded an amount of carelessness and mal-praxis, of which the results were most disastrous.

In my visit to the Jail, I saw several cases which had been altogether mismanaged by the Native Doctor, and which were perishing as much from want of suitable food as from diseas. An enquiry into the subject was held by the Officiating Magistrate, of which the result was, the establishment of a certain amount of neglect on the part of the Civil Surgeon and his subordinates.

It is to be hoped that such gross neglect and mal-praxis will not recur.

31. HOWRAH.

1. From the reduction in this Jail, there is little to report regarding it.

There are no manufactures, all prisoners above one month of sentence being transferred elsewhere.

The Burkundauzes' guard-room was repaired, gumlah ventilators were placed in some of the wards, and temporary cook-sheds were erected.

Certain aged, blind and paralytic life-prisoners were transferred from Alipore, to make room for more dangerous characters.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

Priscners.

of all class	es, s	iek a	ind	well	, duri	ng	the ve	ar 1	857	-58		1	2240
Daily avcrage numb	er of	pri	sone	ers.			, ,			-00,		.4	
Number of prisoner	s ren	naini	n.o	in Ja	il on t	he	20+b A	nwil.	105	ry			34
Number admitted int	o Ja	il di	rin.	e the	Woor	110	00th 77		100	1,			23
Transferred to other	diet	rioto		5 0110	-								724
Pologood		ricus,											335
Egganod			• • •										349
Died	• •												θ
, .			٠.			• •							4
													2
Remaining in Jail on	the	30 th	Λp	ril 18	358, .								57
Cost of Prisoners.													
Cost of filshers.	4.												
		1	854-	55.	j	1855	-56.		1856	-57.	18	357-5	i8.
Rotions non Jan													
Rations per day,		0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0.6	0	1	0.3
Rations per annum,		24	4	6	13	5	2	23	15	$6 \cdot 1$	23	5	10.6
Clothing, (including ding and blankets)	bed-		2.4		2								
			14	9	2	8	5.8	3	10	7.4	1	7	3.5
Fixed establishment,			11		5	9	7.6	45	7	7	25	6	7.1
Extra guards,		1	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0	5.8
Medicines, (Europ													
and Bazar,)			12		0	9	$7 \cdot 3$	0	0	8.5	0	0	8.1
Contingencies,		0	14	4	0	10	0.8	5	11	0.3	3.0	1	1.3
Alterations and	re-	7.0	7.0										
pairs,		13	10	2	1	11	2.4	0	0	0	4	13	4.9
Total cost of each pri	son-												
er per annum,	•••	55	2	3	24	6	1.9	76	13	5.6	65	3	4.9

Shewing a decrease of cost. Small Jails are always expensive.

Sickness and Mortality. 5. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 2 convicts who died in the Howrah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Thuggee,	1 1	For Life,	2	Agricultural Laborers,		Hindu, Mussulmaun,	1 1
Total,	2	Total,	2	Total,	2	Total,	2

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Fever, Total,	1 1 2	Males, Females, Total,	2 " 2			2	2	From 20 to 25 Years, ,,, 25 to 30 ,, ,30 to 40 ,, ,40 to 50 ,, ,50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	0 0 0 0 0 0 2

But had been transferred from Alipore, and died of old age.

32. BANCOORAH.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited during the year.

Entildings. 2. A masonry bath, a puckah drain, and the extension of the Jail wall was completed.

Prisoners.	3. Aggre	gate of	the daily n	number of	prisoners	of all	
classes, sick	and well, di	uring th	e year 185	7-58,			147107
Daily average nu	mber of pri	soners,					403
Number of prison	ners remaini	ng in Jai	il on the 30	th April 1	857,		353
Number admitte	ed into Jai	l during	the year,				978
Transferred to ot	her districts	,					249
Released,							603
Escaped,							0
Died,							16
Executed,					•••		3
Remaining in Ja	il on the 30	h April	1858,				460

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Reported to have been satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1004-00.	1000-00.	1000-01	1001-00
Average number of pri-				
soners daily engaged				
in manufactures,	168	160	176	1251

Net profit realized, ... 947 11 11 1205 14 8 1400 6 4 2302 4 Average earning of each prisoner engaged in

manufactures, 5 10 3 7 8 7.1 7 15 3.7 18 6 1.2 Exhibiting a considerable and creditable increase.

Cost of Prisoners.

	1	854-8	55.	1855	-56.	1856	-57.	3	1857-	58.
Rations per day,	0	0	8	0 0	0.9	0 0	9.4	0	1	1.2
Rations per annum,	17	0	7	16 15	7.7	17 14	9.5	25	2	2.2
Clothing, (including bed-										
ding and blankets)	2	0	4	2 1	10.7	2 5	9.2	3	5	3.7
Fixed Establishment,	8	2	6	7 14	10.7	6 3	1.7	6	8	4
Extra guards,	7	15	5	5 0	3.8	4 9	5.8	5	8	7.7
Medicines, (European and										
Bazar,)	0	9	0	0 6	8.2	0 6	8.6	1	2	0.4
Contingencies,	0	10	2	0 11	0.7	1 3	0.9	0	14	4.5
Alterations and repairs,	0	11	3	3 5	0.9	1 3	3.4	0	0	$2 \cdot 1$
Total cost of each pri-										
soner per annum,	37	1	6	36	6.6	33 14	3.1	42	9	0.6

Showing a considerable excess, chiefly in the cost of food.

Classification.

8. As before.

Education. 9. Fifteen only out of 449 convicts could read and write, the remainder, chiefly Sonthals and men of low caste, could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Was only once practised in the case of a female prisoner, who was placed in a separate cell for 17 days.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 25 convicts who died in the Bancoorah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.		No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Receiving Stolen Property, Highway Robbery, Wounding, Attempt at Theft, Plundering, Affray, Total,	2 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 9 1	2 Years, 4 Do 5 Do 7 Do 10 Do 14 Do 16 Do Total,	4 1 5 8 3 3 1 25	Servants,	3 1 12 7 2 25	Bhrauin, Gwallahs, Rajpoots, Koormie, Tootees, Kamar, Sonthals, Malees, Buorce, Raoah, Borwah, Mussulmaun,		1 2 2 1 2 1 10 2 1 1 1 1
100ai,	20					Total, .	1	25

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Diarrhœa, Fever, Anasarca, Asthma, Rheumatism, Total,	2 7 2 8 3 3 	Males, Females, Total,	25 " 25		4	25	21	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	0 3 13 5 2 2 2

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6.78 and 1.07 per cent. The largest number of deaths was among Sonthals, as usual.

of deaths was among	Sonthals	, as t	ısual										
		Ę	33.	BE	ERBI	100	M.						
Inspection.	1. Not	visit	ed.										
Buildings.	2. Cha	nges	orde	ered	last y	rear	were c	ompl	ete	1,			
Prisoners.	3. Agg	grega	te c	of th	ne da	ily	numbe	er of	pr	isoners	of		
all classes, siek	and we	II, in	Jai	l dur	ing th	ne y	ear 18	357-5	58,			14	4494
Daily average numb	er of pris	oners	8,										396
Number of prisoner	s remain	ing i	n J	ail oı	n the	30tl	ı April	1185	7,				314
Number admitted i	nto Jail d	luring	g the	e yea	r,								844
Transferred to other	districts	,											56
Released,													589
Escaped,													3
Died,													35
Executed,													2
Remaining in Jail of	n the 30	th A	pril	1858	3,								473
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. Ge	neral	ly g	ood.									
Conduct of Prisoners.	5 Als	so go	od—	-few	havin	g be	en pur	nishe	đ.				
Labor and Manufactures.	6.												
	O.		18!	54-55.		18	55-56.		7.5	356-57.		195	7-58.
Average number of	prisoners		100) <u>1</u> - 0 0 i		10	30-00.		10			100	1-00.
daily engaged in													
tures,			9	6			42			60			55
Net profit realized,			475	-2-3		34	8-10-3		48	5-5-41		92.	4-3
Average earning of soner engaged in	eaeh pri	-								2			
tures,			4-	15-2		8	8-4-9.8			8-1-5		1-10)-10
An utterly discred	litable re	sult,	caus	ed cl	niefly	by t	he ine	fficie	ney	of the	daro	gah.	
Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
			854-5		_	855-6				-57.		1857-	
Pations per day,		0	0	8	0	-	8	0		10.5	0	-	10.0
Rations per annum,	***	16	13	2	16	1	8.4	19	7	3	20	10	10.4

Clothing, (including bed-										
ding and blankets)	1 13	8	2 2	$3 \cdot 1$	2	0	6.6	2	0	6.9
Fixed establishment,	14 2	1	2 2	10.3	13	14	8.7	8	7	8.5
Extra guards,	5 5	0	4 11	$7 \cdot 9$	5	4	2.0	4	12	4.8
Medicines, (European and										
Bazar,)	0 6	4	0 8	6.5	0	7	10	0	9	6.3
Contingencies,	0 11	11	1 4	5.3	1	9	3.7	2	7	4.7
Alterations and repairs,	1 3	2	1 12	10.1	1	2	1.8	0	14	0.7
Total cost of each prisoner										
per annum,	40 7	8	38 15	3.6	43	13	11.9	39	14	6.3

Shewing a decrease of expenditure.

Classification. 8. The Magistrate reports that "the convicts are not classified according to crime, but are all jumbled together on account of their number."

Education.

9. Very few could either read or write.

Solitary Confinement.

Not practised from want of means.

Sickness and Mortality. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
 of the 36 convicts who died in the Beerbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.		No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Budmashee, Ebellion, Cattle Stealing, Receiving stolen property, Affray with Murder, Phundering, Total,	6 8 4 1 1 1 3 2 1 9 36	1 Year, 2 Do 3 Do 5 Do 7 Do 8 Do 10 De For Life, Hajut, Total,	2 10 4 4 5 1 2 1 7	Agricultural Lahorers Coolies, Kilk seller, Chowkeedar, Blacksmiths, Nuddee, Peadah, Tank-digger, Shopkeepers, Mehter, Basket-maker, Total,	22 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 6	Rajpoots, Domes, Kamars, Harees, Sonthals, Chassa, Bholla, Paharias, Nya, Bhoyan, Dhanger, Bunniahs,	-	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 8 1 1 6 1 2 1 3 1 2

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of Dis rict.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Pysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Apoplexy, Cachexia, Scurvy, Hydrocele, Total,	3 3 2 7 1 2 1 8 8 1	Males, Females, Total,	36 36		9	36	27	From 20 to 25 years. " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	4 12 12 2 3 3 3

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.57 and 10.03 per cent respectively.

34. MIDNAPORE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited.

Buildings. 2. No alterations.

Prisoners.	A orreorate	of the daily nur	mber of prisoners	of all	
classes sic	k and well, in	Jail during the	year 1857-58,		287387
Daily average	number of priso	ners,			783
Number of pri	soners remaining	in Jail on the S	30th April 1857,		811
	ted in Jail durin				1236
	other districts,		***		207
Released,	Oblice discussions,		***		1642
Escaped,					14
Died,					188
Executed,					4.
	Jail on the 30t	h April 1858,			892
Technical Contraction of the		L.			

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The Jailor is well spoken of, and some of the guard behaved well.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally good, with the exception of the dacoity prisoners, who are always insubordinate and troublesome.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, Net profit realized,	130 2232-15-6	126 2487-6-0	142 2868-2-8	195 3542-5-7
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	17-2-9	19-11-10-3	20-3-2-1	13-0-7.2

Shewing an increase, but not in proportion to the number of prisoners employed.

	_												
Cost of Prisoners.	7.	18	54-5	5 .	18	355-	56.	18	56-5	7.	1	857	-58.
Rations per day,		0	1	0	0	1	0.7	0	1	1.3	0	0	11.8
Rations per annum,		24	S		24	4.	0.7	25	5	2.2	22	8	2.3
Clothing, (including	bedding											100	0.7
and blankets,)		2	12	10	3	6	8.7	3	8	5.9	• 2	7	
Fixed establishment,		11	10	4	11	-8	5.3	9	9	2.8	8	0	
Extra guards,		7	11	5	7	11	11.3	5	2	11.1	3	15	11.5
Medicines, (Europea	n and												
Bazar,)		1	1	6	0	12	11.4	0	9	3.9	0	9	3
Contingencies,		1	0	1	1	1	10.3	0	15	2.8	1	0	7.9
Alterations and repair	s,	1	7	11	2	8	0.8	0	15	2.8	0	8	3.8
Total cost of each													
per annúm,		50	4	4	51	6	0.5	46	1	7.5	39	2	4.9

Shewing a considerable and creditable decrease.

Classification. 8. The construction of the prison does not admit of it.

Education.

9. At the lowest possible ebb.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Seldom resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 133 convicts who died in the Midnapore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Badmashee, Rebellion, Cattle Stealing, Receiving stolen property Assault with personal injury, Perjury, Highway Robbery, Offence Against Abkarree and Salt Laws, Forgery, For security, Seduction, Arson, Arson, Plandering, Sonthal Insurrection, Not stated, Total,	13 13 14 1 4 7 2 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 Months, 3 Do 6 Do 1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Months, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 7 Do 9 Do 10 Do 10 Do 11 Fair Market, 12 Months, 13 Do 14 Do 15 Do 16 Do 17 Do 18 Do 19 Do 19 Do 10 Do 11 Total, 11 Total, 12 Total,	2 5 1 6 34 1 7 31 11 12 3 6 5	Agricultural Laborers, Coolies, Servants, Weavers, Beggars, Fishermen, Basketmaker, Blacksmith, Washer man, Shepherd, Groom, Wood Cutters, School Master, Wood-seller, Sweeper, Moochee, Landholders, Laborers, Barber, Priest, Spinner, Goldsmith, Carpenter, Nuqdee, Oilmen, Pleader, Jungle cutters, Total,	67 9 9 6 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Rajpoots, Kyest, Domes, Kyest, Domes, Koormee, Telees, Tootees, Koyburtos, Chumars, Kamars, Bustom, Bhoomies, Podwah, Santals, Maujees, Samunts, Bagdee, Sawalghar Nanch, Dobees, Paharias, Mallee, Coorangas, Sisteekurans, Bagals, Barber, Ghooryees, Sisteekurans, Bagals, Barber, Choryees, Sweeper, Powa, Bhooya, Satgope, Sonar, Carpenter, Khettry, Rajoo, Mussulmauns, Not stated,	5 3 3 1 2 2 1 3 7 7 12 2 2 4 4 8 8 1 1 18 4 1 1 6 6 2 3 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts,	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Fever, Phthisis, Anasarea, Pneumonin, Asthma, Enteritis, Small-Pox, Cough, Mania, Inflammation, Total,	11 72 25 4 2 1 9 1 1 4 1 1 1 1	Males, Females, Total,	133 " 133		81	133	52	From 20 to 25 years " 25 to 30 ", " 30 to 40 ", " 40 to 50 ", " 50 to 60 ", Above 60 " Total,	1 22 49 43 14 4 133

This gives an average and actual mortality from all causes of 18:79 and 2:86 per cent. Deducting the 72 deaths from cholera, and from small-pox, the remaining 57 casualties give an average and actual per centage of 8:62 and 1:631 respectively.

The visitation of cholera was the most severe ever experienced in this Jail, and the occurrence of small-pox, with its sequelae, assisted materially in swelling the casualty list.

Every means that could be devised was taken to diminish the sickness; the virulence of the former epidemic rendered treatment hopeless from the very beginning.

Cuttack Division.

35. CUTTACK.

Inspection.

- 1. This Jail was not visited.
- Emildings. 2. An additional cook-room for the Paik guard was ordered. There was no other change.

Prisoners.	3. Aggreg	ate of the dail	y number of	prisoners of	all	
classes, sick ar	nd well, during th					110585
Daily average 1	number of prison	ers,				303
Number of pris	oners remaining	in Jail on the	30th April	1857,		282
Number admitt	ed into Jail du	ring the year,				865
Transferred to	other districts,					59
Released,						666
Escaped,						0
Died,						36
Executed,						4
Remaining in	Jail on the 30t	h April 1858,				382

conduct of Jail Officers. 4. In every way good; the darogah in particular was well spoken of, but for his judicious management of the prisoners and his attention on the manufacturing department.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. A tendency to insubordination was checked by summary punishment, and the behaviour generally of the body was good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, Net profit realized,	79 1,236-6-9	$76\frac{1}{4} \\ 1,057-8-2\frac{3}{4}$	$74\frac{1}{2}$ $401-3-6$	$69\frac{1}{2}$ 911-15-8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	15-10-5	13-13-10:9	5-6-2	13-1-11-4

A creditable result, as compared with the year immediately preceding, but still below the mark.

			27
Cont	of Dw	conore	7.

		18	354-5	5.	1	.855-	56.	183	6-57.	185	7-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	7	0	0	7	0 (8.9	0 0	8·4
Rations per annum,		14	8	3	13	6	3.8	15 1.	2.2	16 1	$2 \cdot 3$
Clothing, (including bed	lding										
and blankets,)		1	9	1	2	7	3.5	2 15	2.7	2 10	2.5
Fixed cstablishment,		3	11	0	3	11	0.5	3 -	3.6	2 15	9.4
Extra guards,		8	0	2	3	6	7.3	4-1-	p 0.0	4 14	4.7
Medicines, (European	and										
Bazar,)		0	15	3	1	3	4.7	0 1	3 2.2	0 11	. 5.3
Contingencies,		0	13	1	1	4	4.1	1	2 2.2	1 8	5.1
Alterations and repairs,		0	14	2	12	0	2.1	1	3 - 5.1	0 1	. 0
Total cost of each prison	er per										
annum,		30	7	5	37	7	1.7	30	2 6.6	28 1	5.5

A most creditable and satisfactory result in every respect.

Classification.

8. Necessarily imperfect.

Education.

9. Forty-five could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Practised once for breach of jail discipline.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 33 convicts who died in the Cuttack Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	C iste or Raligion.	 No.
Theft, Dacoity, Burglary, Burglary, Budmashee, Rebellion, Receiving Stolen Property, Culpable Homicide, Assault, Forgery, False Accusation, Rape, Breach of order, Total,	13 1 6 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 3	1 Month, 3 Do 6 Do 1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Mos., 2 Years, 3 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 6 Do 7 Do 10 Do	1 4 3 8 1 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Agricultural laborers, Coolies, Weavers, Moodie, Chowkeedar, Mason, Writers, Rajgee, Sepoy, Total,	15 7 4 1 1 1 2 1 1 33	Brauius, Gwallas, Kyest, Tantees, Gond, Chrsas, Sowra, Kundra, Khunds, Pawns, Khetree, Bunnia, Bawaree, Khundaet,	2 2 1 1 6 3 1 1 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoa, Fever, Preumonia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Atrophy, Ulcer, Gastritis, Lumbago, Not stated, Total,	10 10 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		32 1 33		20	33	13	From 20 to 25 Years ,, 25 to 30 ,, , 30 to 40 ,, , 40 to 50 ,, , 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	2 3 12 9 5 2 33

Giving a per centage on the average and actual strength of 10:78 and 1:72 per cent.

Deducting the deaths from cholera the numbers are 1:20 and 7:51 per cent respectively
on actual and average strength.

36. BALASORE.

Inspection. 1. The Jail was not visited.

Buildings. 2. Twenty-two decayed beams were replaced. No other alterations.

Prisoners.	l classes, sick ar	d well,	the daily nur during the yea	ır 1857-58,	***	30827 84
Daily average	e number of priso	ners,			••••	66
Number of p	risoners remainin	g in Jail	on the 30th	April 1591,	••••	
Number admi	tted into Jail dur	ing the y	ear,	••••	****	299
	o other districts,		****	••••		39
Released,	****			••••		205
Escaped,					••••	1
Died,	****				••••	9
Executed,					••••	1
Remaining in	a Jail on the 30tl	April 1	858,		••••	110

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Generally satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Equally good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. All long term prisoners being transferred elsewhere, those who are left, are chiefly employed on the roads. A net profit of Rs. 37-15-11 was realized from the labour of six convicts.

Cost of Prisoners.		18	54-	5 5.	1	855-	5 6.		1856			857-	
Rations per day,		9	0	10	0	0	9.5	0	0	10.1	0	0	9.7
Rations per annum,		20	6	5	18	4	0.4	19	1	10.9	18	7	1.4
Clothing, (including bedd	ing	4	9	3	4	1	1.2	4	3	9.8	1	8	2.3
Fixed establishment,		6	9	6	7	13	0.7	9	9	5.8	9		11.3
Extra guards,		9	0	11	8	6	7.4	8	2	0.1	11	13	5.6
Medicines, (European Bazar,)	and	1	6	5	1	6	8	1	5	7.2	1	13	
Contingencies,		2	0	7	1	0	7.4	4	13	0.4	4	9	10.3
Alterations and repairs,		4	0	7	11	6	7.2	0	0	0	4	8	8.1
Total cost of each prisoner annum,	per	48	1	. 11	52	6	8.3	47	3	10.2	52	4	4.4

shewing a considerable excess chiefly in extra guards, and the repairs of the buildings. Small Jails are always and everywhere costly.

Classification. 8. Not attempted: all heinous offenders being transferred to Midnapore.

Education. 9. Three prisoners were well instructed in Ooriah, and 21 could read and write a little.

Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 3 convicts who died in the Balasore Jail.

-	Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
	Cattle Stealing, Wounding with intent to kill, Total,	1 2 3	1 Year, 3 Ditto Total,	1 2 3	Fisherman, Hired Laborers, Total,	1 2 3	Eoka, Pawn, Total,	1 2 3

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhœa, Fracture, Total,	3	Males, Fcmales, Total,	3 ,,		2	3	_1	From 20 to 25 years , 25 to 30 , , 30 to 40 , , 40 to 50 , , 50 to 60 , Above 60 Total, * 17 Years,	* 2

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.52 and 3.33 per cent.

1. Not visited.

daily engaged in manufac-

tures,

Net profit realized,

Inspection.

37. POOREE.

Buildings.	2.	No alterations.			
Prisoners.	3.	Aggregate of the da	ily number o	f prisoners	
of all classes	, sick and	l well, in Jail during	the year 185	7-58,	31319
Daily average r	number of	prisoners,			86
Number of pris	oners rer	naining in Jail on the	30th April	1857,	104
Number admitt	ed into J	ail during the year,			439
Transferred to o	ther dist	riets,			25
Released,		1.1			422
Escaped,		***			Ĭ
Died,					4
Remaining in J	ail on the	e 30th April 1858.			98
		* '			
Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners.	4 8	5. Good.			
Labor and Manufactur	es. 6.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average numbe	r of pris	oners			

18

31-12-11 350-3-91 199-11-03

161

17%

313-11-5

Average earning of ϵ	each p	ri-											
soner engaged in r	nanuf	ac-											
tures,				3-1	15-7		S-7-1	1.3	12	-1-7.7	17-	15-3	.6
showing a credital	ole inc	erease											
Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		188	54-5	5.		1855	-56.		185	6-57.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	9	0	0	9.5	0	0	9.5	0	0	10.8
Rations per annum,		18	7	7	18	11	3	18	1	0.8	20	11	1.2
Clothing, (including l	oed-												
ding and blankets,)		1	5	7	2	5	10	1	11	3.1	1	8	3.3
Fixed establishment,		14	9	3	14	3	9.4	13	8	9.8	14	7	0.4
Extra guards,		7	1	1	6	4	11.3	6	2	11.5	5	4	7.2
Medicines, (Europ	ean												
and Bazar,)		2	1	9	1	10	9.7	1	3	2.2	1	6	0.7
Contingencies,		. 2	3	1	1	14	6.4	2	7	3.3	1	15	$2 \cdot 9$
Alterations and repa	iirs,	0	0	0	-0	0	0	5	4	11.7	0	0	0
Total cost of each	pri-												
soner per annum,		15	12	6	45	3	1.8	48	7	6.4	43	5	0.8
exhibiting a decrea	ase of	expe	endi	ture.									
Classification.	8.	No	t re	ported	l.								

Education. 9.

Four prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not recorded.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 12 convicts who died in the Pooree Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Burglary, Offence against Abkarce and Salt Laws, Plundering, Total, Total,	7 2 2 1	1 Month, 4 Ditto, 6 Ditto, 2 Years, 3 Ditto, 5 Ditto, Hajut, Total,	1 1 4 1 2	Reggars, Shopkeeper, Salt maker, Cultivators, Woodseller, Pilgrim Collector, Kunchee Maker,	4 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 12	Hindoo, Bania, Kundra, Kundra, Chasa, Byragy, Borre, Lonee, Mahantee Ram, Total,	1 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 1

Discass.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa,	3 7 2	Males,	1.2		7	12	5	From 20 to 25 years, ,, 25 to 30 ,, ,, 30 to 40 ,, ,, 40 to 50 ,,	0 0 6 4
Total,	12	٠.						", 50 to 60 ", Above 60 ", Total,	12

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.43 and 13.04 per cent from all causes. Deducting the cholera casualties, the numbers were respectively 0.59 and 5.56 per cent on actual and average strength.

Chota Nagpore Division.

HAZAREEBAUGH JAIL.

Inspection.

This Jail was not visited.

Buildings.

A few minor changes were carried into effect. The buildings were not injured by the mutineers of the late 8th N. I., when they released the prisoners, and abandoned the station on the 30th of July.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, Daily average number of prisoners, 120177 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 329 Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 296 Transferred to other districts, 1241 Released. 150 Escaped, 554 Died. 268 Executed. 60 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, 19 486

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The conduct of the Jailor, Mr. Mooney, was approved by the Magistrate. Nothing was said of the native establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Considering the very exceptional circumstances of the year, the conduct of the prisoners was not so bad as might have been expected, and as it was in similar circumstances elsewhere: they committed very little depredation in the station when released by the mutineers.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.				
Average number of prisoners daily	1854-55.	1855-56,	1856-57.	1857-58.
engaged in manufactures, Net profit realized, Average earning of each prisoner	55 261-0-9	55 311-2-3	48 350-9-11	54 434-6-8
engaged in manufactures,	4-11-11	5-10-6-2	7-4-1.5	8-0-8-6

A creditable result under the circumstances. The building of new European barracks occupies many prisoners, who would otherwise be engaged in manufactures, if work-sheds

18 4 2.7 18 7 1.5	Cost of Prisoners.	7.		
~ ~ · ~ · ·	Rations per day, Rations per annum,	0 0 7	2000-00,	

Clothing, (including bed- ding and blankets,) Fixed establishment, Extra guards,	2 5 8 1	4	1 8 7	_	5 9 10	2·1 5·9 4·5	2 5 7	4	7·7 10·4 11·9	1 1 7 1 7	13	0·E 0·2· 11·3-
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) Contingencies, Alterations and repairs,	0	5 5 0		0		3·3 8·5 7·1	0 0 1	6 6 4	9·1 2·2 8·2	0 2 0	6 4 4	7·1 2·7 0·8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	32	5	0	39	. 3	10.1	35	11	0.3	39	3	6.3

Showing an increase, caused chiefly by the amalgamation of the establishments of the two Jails, and the consequent entertainment of an European Jailor.

Classification.

8. Not practised from the construction of the Jail,

Education.

9. At the lowest ebb.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No cells.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,. &c., of the 40 convicts who died in the Hazarcebaugh Jail.

Theft,	lllahs, poots, twals, nar, ree, du, rywar, ktas, stan, warry,	No. 1 3 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
--------	--	--

Disease.	No.:	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Fever, Gout, Total,	23 4 8 4 1 40	Males, Females, Total,	40 " 40		28	40	12	From 20 to 25 years, "25 to 30" "30 to 40" "40 to 50" "50 to 69" Above 60" Total,	1 3 9. 12 10 5 40

Giving an average and actual mortality of 12:58 and 1:72 per cent.

The greatest proportion of deaths was, as usual, among Sonthals.

HAZAREEBAUGH PENITENTIARY,

The buildings in which the agency Jail was placed, being required for Military purposes, were made over to the Military authorities. The Penitentiary and District Jails were in consequence amalgamated.

39. LOHARDUGGA::.

Enspection. I. This Jail was not visited.

Buildings. 2. No change. The buildings were not injured severely by the

Prisoners.	3. Aggregat	e of the daily	number of pri	soners	
of all classes, sick a					53967.
Daily average numb					148
Number of prisoners	s remaining in J	ail on the 30th.	April 1857,		
Number admitted in	nto Jail during	the year,			1010
Transferred to other	districts,		***		64
Released,					553
Escaped,	***				2
Died,					16
Executed,					75.
Remaining in Jail	on the 30th Ap	oril 1858,			

This return is necessarily incomplete, the records having been destroyed by the mutineers.

Conductof Jail Officers.

4. The darogah being suspected of misconduct during the mutiny, was dismissed. His place was supplied by the naib darogah of Hazareebaugh, who has behaved well since his appointment.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good. The whole of the convicts were released by the mutineers, but no report on the subject was made to me.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. There are no manufactures, but the Magistrate has recently introduced the making of mats and earthen pots for the use of the Jail.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.										
		18	54-5	55.	1855	-56:	1856	-57.	18	357-5	8.
Rations per day,	1 + 4-	0^{a}	0.	9	0- 0	9:4	0 0	11	0	1	2.2
Rations per annum,		17	2	11:	17, 14	10.7	20-13	5.3.	27	0	2.4
Clothing, (including	bed-										
ding and blankets)		2.	5.	8	22 6	1.2.	2. 8	3 2.2:	4	2	0.3
Fixed establishment,		7	8	7	7 12	5.3.	6 5	5. 9.8	9	1.6	11:3
Extra guards,		7-	8	7	6 12	1.0.9	7 4	4.9.	7	10	5.9
Medicines, (European	and								-		
Bazar,)		1.	11	5	0 14	9.8	1.18	3. 0.9	0	12	6:1
Contingencies,		1	15	8	1 18	7.3	2	5 5.1	11	0	2.6.
Alterations and repairs	,	08	0 -	0	1 11	5.3	1 1		0	4	3.3
Total cost of each	pri									_	0 0.
soner per annum,		38	4	11	39 6	5.5	42 8	5.8	61	1.	3:1,

Showing a very considerable excess in food, guards, and contingencies.

Classification.

- 8. Not practicable from the construction of the Jail.
- Education. 9. Thirty could read and write so as to keep their own accounts, but none were fairly educated for their position in life.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised.

fickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Lohardugga Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.				
 Eleven out of the fourteen convicts died from January to September 1857, but owing to the records having been destroyed by the mutineers, particulars could not be furnished. Of the remainder (three) particulars are given below.										
Dacoity, Forgery, Complicity in mutiny, Total,	1 1 1 3	1 Year, Hajut, Total,	1 2 3	Agricultural laborer, er, Servant, Zemindar,	1 1 1 3	Rajpoot, 1 Paytan 1 Bhoogla, 1 Total, 3				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhœa, Fever, Debility, Total,	3	Males, Females, Total,	3 3		2	3	1	From 20 to 25 Years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	0 0 1 0 1 1 1

No result can be deduced from these numbers.

40. MAUNBHOOM,

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. No changes. They were not materially damaged by the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion.

Prisoners.	3. Aggre	egate of th	e daily r	number of p	risoners	
of all classes, sich	k and well, in	Jail during	the year	1857-58,		116695
Daily average nu	mber of prison	ers,			-	319
Number of prison	ners remaining	in Jail on th	e 30th Ap	ril 1857,		248
Number admitted	l into Jail duri	ng the year,	***			1958
Transferred to otl	her districts,		***			412
Released,						1097
Escaped,						263
Died,					***	43
Executed,			• • •			3
Remaining in Jai	il on the 30th	April 1858,		4+4	4++	388

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Very bad, most of them having misconducted themselves during the mutiny.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally unsatisfactory. When released by the mutineers on the 5th of August they committed every sort of depredation throughout the district. Some few surrendered themselves voluntarily to neighbouring Magistrates immediately; others did not come in until the district was re-occupied.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. The prisoners are all employed on the roads.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		1	854-	55.	j	1855-	56.		1856	-57.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11.2
Rations per annum	1,	14	2	5	16	13	8	19	0	0.8	21	3	10.5
Clothing, (includi	ing bed-										~ 1	9	10.9
ding and blanke	ts,)	2	7	11	2	10	6	2	4	7.5	2	15	3.4
Fixed establishme	nt,	10	14	5	11	9	3.6	9	11	9.1	6	9	6.2
Extra guards,		7	11	1	7	14	1.9	7	9	10.5		12	1.1
Medicines, (Europ	ean and									100	'	1.~	1 1
Bazar,)		0	8	1	0	7	1.8	0	9	4:6	0	3	11.4
Contingencies,		0	12	8	1	2	3.6	0	14	4	3	1	11.3
Alterations and	repairs,	0	0	0	2	12	7.3	1	4	1.9	0	2	0
Total cost of each 1	orisoner							-		. 0	0	~	0
per annum,	•••	36	8	8	43	5	8.2	41	6	2.4	42	0	7.9

Shewing a slight increase of expense.

Classification.

8. Not practicable.

Education. 9. One convict was well educated for his position in life. Twenty could read and write, the rest were uneducated.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not practised.

Sickness and Mortality.

The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
 of the 16 convicts who died in the Maunbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Daccity, Burglary, Budmashee, Cattle Stealing, Receiving Stolen Property, Absconding, Extortion, Unknown, Total,	1 3 1 1 4 1 1 1 3	1 Month, 4 Months, 6 Do. 1 Year, 2 Years, 5 Do 7 Do Not stated,	1 3 2 3 1 1 1 4	Agricultural laborers, Servant, Basket-maker, Laborers, Shopkeepers, Total,	10 1 1 2 2 2	Rajpoot, Dome, Soorees, Soothals, Bhoomies, Bhooenes, Chuttree, Rowarce, Total,	1 1 2 2 2 4 2 1 1

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Apoplexy, Fracture, Vulnus, Total,	3 5 5 1 1 1 1 16	Males, Females, Total,	16 " 16		10	16	6	From 20 to 25 Years, ", 25 to 30 ", ", 30 to 40 ", ", 40 to 50 ", ", 50 to 60 ", Above 60 ", Total,	0 2 5 4 1 4

Giving an average and actual mortality of $6.72\,$ and $0.54\,$ per cent, of which nearly one-third was from cholera.

41. SINGBHOOM.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. No changes: the buildings were not destroyed by either mutineers or prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, 36591 100 Daily average number of prisoners, Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1587, 155 415 Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 16 Transferred to other districts, 222 Released, 148 Escaped, 17 Died. 8 Executed, 159 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Very bad. The burkundauzes were believed to have assisted in plundering Government treasure, and the old Darogah did not behave well.

The new darogah and burkundauzes are well spoken of.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Satisfactory, except during the mutiny, when they joined the sepoys and burkundauzes in plundering the station.

Of 148 who had been liberated, 55 were re-captured.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. A few earthen pots and rope for the use of the prisoners are made. The general labor is on the roads.

ost	of	Prisoners.	7

		18	18	56-5	7.	1857-58.				
Rations per day,	•••	0	0	8.6	0	0	7.5	0	0	6.1
Rations per annum,		16	5	10.3	14	3	6.2	11	7	10.8
Clothing, (including bed	ding and									
blankets,)		1	7	5.8	0	14	0.7	2	0	5.7
Fixed establishment.		10	2	10.7	7	4	2.5	11	8	3.9

Extra guards,	8	9	8.6	7	15	1.5	4	2	0.9
Medicines (European and Bazar,)	1	2	7.8	0	10	0.1	0	8	7.7
Contingencies,	1	2	7.9	- l	3	3.5	2	12	3
Alterations and repairs,	3	10	10.5	3	7	10.4	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	41	15	3.6	35	10	0.9	32	7	8

Shewing a creditable decrease of expenditure.

Classification. 8. Education. 9. Unknown. Solitary Confinement. 10.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 13 convicts who died in the Singbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Receiving Stolen Property, Total,	2 3 5 2 1 13	2 Months, 6 Do 1 Year, 2 Years, 3 Do 5 Do 6 Do 14 Do Hajut, Total,	1 2 2 1 1 2 1	Coolies, Laborers, Total,	11 2 13	Gwallas, Dhurrooas, Booyas, Coles, Bhoonea, Total,	2 2 2 6 1 13

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholcra, Diarrhœa, Debility, Rheumatism, Leper, Accidental Death,	5 1 1 1 1 1 3	Males, Females, Total,	13		13	13		From 20 to 25 years , 25 to 30 ,, , 30 to 40 ,, , 40 to 50 ,, , 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	1 4 4 3 1

Giving an average and actual mortality of 10.40 and 1.60 per cent respectively.

42. SUMBULPORE.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, no returns were received.

A considerable amount of correspondence has taken place on the subject of enlarging the Jail, and removing it to a more eligible site.

The determination of the question has been postponed, until I am able to visit the station.

Arracan Division.

43. AKYAB.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited on the 2nd, 11th and 12th of March. It was found to be not quite as clean as it should have been, but in all other respects was in a much better state than when formerly visited.

Baildings. 2. Temporary wards were built inside the Jail, and a new hospital within the walls.

Prisoners.	3. Ag	gregate of the dai	ly number of pris	oners	
of all classe	s, sick and w	ell, in Jail during t	he year 1857-58,		103242
Daily average	number of p	risoners,			283
Number of pri	soners remain	ning in Jail on the	30th April 1857,		207
Number admit	ted into Jail	during the year,			834
Transferred to	other district	ts,			31
Released,					479
Escaped,					6
Died,					78
Executed,					4
Remaining in	Jail on the	30th April 1858,			443

Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners. 4 and 5. The Jailor was said to have behaved well, but is a sickly man.

Nothing was said of the prisoners.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Manufactures have been stopped, as the Magistrate finds stone-breaking and road-making the most profitable employment for the convicts.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
				18	355-5	6.	1	.856-	-57.	:	1857	-58.
Rations per d	lay,			0	1	4.3	0	1	9.3	0	1	8.5
Rations per a	innum,			37	7	4.7	40	9	3.6	39	2	2.9
Clothing,	(including	bedding	and									
blankets,)				3	3	0.7	3	5	5.8	2	2	10.1
Fixed cstabli	shment,			34	13	2.2	46	6	8	28	11	5.6
Extra guard	s,			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7.3
Medicines, (1	European and	Bazar,)		6	13	3.3	9	5	7.9	1	11	1.8
Contingencie	es,			3	5	4	5	8	3.7	2	5	6
Alterations a	nd repairs,			11	2	0.6	6	5	2.4	3	4	10
Total cost of	each prisoner	per annu	m,	96	12	3.5	111	8	7.4	79	9	7.7
Shewing a	creditable re	luction,	which:	is sus	cept	ible of	fstill	furt	her de	crem	cnt.	

Classification.	8.	
Education.	9.	No report from the Magistrate.
Solitary Confinement.	10.	

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The erimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &e., of the 10 convicts who died in the Akyab Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Receiving Stolen Property, Neglect of Duty, Descrition, Belonging to a gang of Dacoits, Total,	2 1 2 1 1 2 1 10	6 Months, 1 Year, 3 Years, For Life, Hajut, Total,	2 2 1 3 2 10	Agricultural Laborors, Duffadar, Scopys, Trader, Ryots, Total,	3 1 2 1 3 10	Munneepooree, Chuttree, Dhonook, Burmese, Mughs, Mussulmauns, Total,	1 1 1 1 2 4 10

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No
Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Debility, Contusion,	1 2 3 3 1 1	Males, Females, Total,	10 " 10		2	10	_8	From 20 to 25 years, "" 25 to 30 "" "" 30 to 40 "" "" 40 to 50 "" "" 50 to 60 "" Total,	1 3 2 1 2 1 2 10

Giving an average and actual mortality of 4.53 and 0.66 per cent respectively.

44. RAMREE.

Inspection.

1. The Kyouk Phyoo Jail was visited on the 3rd and 4th of March 1858. It was clean and ereditable throughout; the garden was flourishing; the prisoners were in good case, and in all its belongings it is certainly the best managed prison in the province.

The rules for the introduction of the ticket-of-leave-system were inaugurated; the chaining down of prisoners at nights was discontinued; and various minor changes of detail, not of sufficient importance to record, were suggested.

Buildings.

2. One of the new wards is ready, and the other is nearly completed; but from their defective ventilation they are close at nights.

No other changes were made.

Prisoners.	3. Aggr	regate of the	daily number	of prisone:	rs of all	
classes, sick an	d well, in Jail	during the ye	ear 1857-58,			123067
Daily average:	number of pris	oners,				337
Number of pris	soners remaini	ng in Jail or	$_{ m h}$ the 30th $_{ m Apri}$	1 1857,		240
Number admit						368
Transferred to	other districts,		***			91
Released,						71
Escaped,						6
Died,			***			17
Executed,					111	2
Remaining in	Jail on the 3	9th April 18	58,			421

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Not satisfactory. The Jailor alone is deserving of commendation. The Chittagong guard was mutinous and inefficient.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good.

Cost

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Ten convicts earned Rs. 659-8-8, or in the proportion Rs. 65-15-32 each, which was a slight advance on the previous year.

There is no local market for the sale of the products of Jail industry, and the majority of the convicts are employed on the bunds and public works of the station,

t of	Prisoners. 7.											
				1855	5-56.			1856-57.		18	857-58.	
	Rations per day,	,	0	1	1.2	0	1	3.3	0	1	3.4	
	Rations per annum,		25	1	8.7	29	3	2.2	29	6	6.3	
	Clothing, (including	bed-										
	ding and blankets)		3	15	4.1	4	13	9.9	2	7	3.6	
	Fixed establishment,		40	11	$7 \cdot 4$	44	1	9.9	37	15	10.9	
	Extra guards,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Medicines, (European	and										
	Bazar,)		0	12	10.6	1	θ	0.5	0	9	5.1	
	Contingencies,		2	13	1.7	3	3	9.6	2	12	6	
	Alterations and repairs,		3	2	5.6	2	1	3.3	0	3	11.3	
	Total cost of each prise	oner										
	per annum,		76	9	$2 \cdot 1$	84	7	11.1	73	7	7	

Showing a considerable and very creditable diminution of costs.

Classification. 8. Necessarily imperfect—life, are separated from local prisoners at night. More is not practicable.

Education. 9. Of 336 life-prisoners, 41 could read and write, and 7 could only read. Of term-prisoners, 15 could read and write, and one could read only, the rest could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not systematically practised.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Ramree Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Accomplice in theft and wounding, Total,	4 6 7 1 18	2 Years, For Life, Total,	18	Agricultural Laborers, Shopkeeper, Total,	5 12 1 2	Chuttree, Hurgurias, Sootar, Sheikh, Pode, Rajbunsee, Other Hindus, Mussulmaun, Mughs,	 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 5 1 2

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Diarrhoea, Pever, Phthisis, Plueritis, Cachexia, Total,	3 1 5 5 1 3 	Males, Females, Total,	18		1	18	17	Total,	0 1 6 3 2 6

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6:16 and 1:07 per cent respectively.

45. SANDOWAY.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited on the 6th and 7th of March. It was in much better order than when formerly visited; the floors were as clean and good as could be expected where prisoners are chained down at nights; none of the gross irregularities detected in 1854 were discovered; and although the season generally had been most unhealthy, the prisoners had not suffered in equal proportion.

The ticket-of-leave-system was introduced, and the chaining down of prisoners discontinued.

Buildings.

2. No changes.

Prisoners.	3,	Aggregate	of the dai	ly number	of priso	ners of	
all classes,	sick and	well, in Jail	during the	year 1857-5	8,		62588
Daily average	number of	prisoners,					171
Number of pri				th April 18	57,		179
Number admit			e year,				160
Transferred to	other dist	ricts,					1
Released,	•••		•••				86
Escaped,	• • •	***	***				2
Died,	• • •	4 ***	***	***			35
Executed,	•••		***	***	***		0
Remaining in	Jail on the	e 30th April	1858,	•••	***		216

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. On the whole satisfactory. The Jailor can neither read nor write, which impairs his usefulness.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Good. Two escaped but were re-captured.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. The few able-bodied convicts in the Jail are employed on the roads, so that little in the way of manufactures can be attempted. The net profits during the year amounted to Rs. 781-2-10, each manufacturing prisoner having earned Rs. 63-9-10⁴.

Cost of Prisoners. 7

			:	L85	5-56.		185	6-57.	18	57-5	i8,
Rations per day,		****	0	0	8	0	0	10.8	0	1	3
. ,		••••	15	3	7	20	10	2.2	28	9	5.4
Clothing, (including	bedding	and									
blankets)	***	• • • •	4	6	11.8	3	15	3.6	3	9	3.3

Fixed establishment,	35	4	3.1	50 - 9	8.6	52 8 1.4
Extra guards,	0	0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	2	2	8.5	2 13	8.3	0 9 4.1
Contingencies,	2	5	2.9	2 11	$2 \cdot 7$	7 11 10.7
Alterations and repairs,	1	9	1.4	0 1	2.6	3 10 7.9
Total cost of each prisoner per						
aunum,	60	15	10.7	80 13	0.4	96 10 8.8

Shewing a very considerable increase principally in food, contingencies and the cost of repairs of buildings. The charge under this head of the prisoners, having been brought to account in the past year.

Classification.

8. The prisoners are divided into eight classes, according to the regulation laid down for convicts transported to Arracan. The separation is, however, entirely nominal. Here, as elsewhere, no classification, deserving of the name, exists, or can exist with the present construction of the prison.

Education. 9. Of the life prisoners 18 could read and write, and 153 could do neither.

Of the Supreme Court prisoners five were moderately instructed, and 18 were entirely ignorant.

Of the local convicts four could read and write, 12 could not.

Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells,

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 34 convicts who died in the Sandoway Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Rebellion, Cattle Stealing, Forgery, Complicity in Murder, Privy to Ditto, Belonging to a gang o Thugs, Larceny, Attempt to Murder, Thuggee, Total,	1	7 Years, For Life, Total,	5 29 34	Agricultural Laborers, Durwan, Fisherman, Broker, Carpenter, Unknown, Total,	3 1 1 1 1 27 34	Bramin, Rajpoots, Domes, Naiks, Hindus, Bagdees, Chohan, Bustom, Blaeel, Mugh, Mussulmauns, Total,	2 2 2 8 2 1 1

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoa, Fever, Anasarca, Bronchitis, Debility, Apoplexy, Hemoptysis, Cachexia, Gangrene, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Total,	3 2 2 4 1 1 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3	Males, Females, Total,	34 ,, 34		1	31	33	From 20 to 25 years, ,,, 25 to 30 ,, ,, 30 to 40 ,, ,, 40 to 50 ,, ,, 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	0 2 4 9 11 8 34

Giving an actual and average mortality of 4.66 and 2.2 per cent respectively. The majority of the convicts in this Jail are old women and life prisoners.

Assam Division.

46. GOWALPARAH.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.

2. No changes.

Prisoners.	3.	Aggregate	of the daily	number of priso	oners	
of all elasses, si	iek and w	ell, during t	he year 185	7-58,		46262
Daily average nu	umber of	prisoners,				127
Number of priso	ners rema	aining in Ja	il on the 30t	h April 1857,		118
Number admitted	into Jai	l during the	year,			151
Transferred to other	her distri	ets,				6
Released,		***	• • •			122
Escaped,	•••		• • •			0
Died,						8
Remaining in Jai	l on the 3	0th April 1	858,		• • •	130

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The darogah was well behaved; the jemadar, duffadar, and burkundauzes were ill conducted, several of them having been dismissed or otherwise punished. One of them was found in the female ward at night, instead of being at his post, and was flogged.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Quiet and orderly.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Two oil presses were erected. There is no local demand for manufactures, the convicts are, therefore, employed on the roads. The net profits of the year were Rs. 140-1-4½, or at the rate of Rs. 9-10-6.9 for each manufacturing convict.

Cost	of	Prisoners.	7	

			1855	-56.		1856	-57.		185	7-58.
Rations per day,	 ***	0	0	8.8	0	0	8.3	0	0	10.4
Rations per annum,	 	18	10	3.5	15	13	$2 \cdot S$	19	14	3.8

3

Clothing, (including	beddi	ng and								
blankets)			2	5	$6 \cdot 2$	2 8	5.6	2	6	6
Fixed establishment,			20	0	11.1	24 14	9.7	16	5	6.9
Extra guards,			0	0	0	0 0	0	9	1	3.9
Medicines, (European	and	Bazar,)	2	7	8.8	1 0	4.8	2]	11	9.1
Contingencies,			2	3	8.6	1 11	8.1	1 1	13	11.2
Alterations and repair	s,		2	11	9.3	0 13	9.6	0	0	10.2
Total east of each	prisor	ner per								
annum,			48	7	11.2	46 14	4.6	52	3	3.1

Shewing an increase in the cost of food and of extra guards.

Classification.

8. Impracticable.

Education.

9. Nine could read and write, of whom three were fairly educated.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not practised from want of means.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 22 convicts who died in the Gowalparah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Culpable Homicide, Breach of Trust, Total,	3 4 5 6 2 1 1	6 Months, 1 Year & 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Ditto, 5 Ditto, 6 Ditto, 14 Ditto, 14 Ditto, Total,	1 1 3 4 1 4 2 5	Servants, Religious mendicants, Trader, Householders, Total,	2 1 17 22	Bramin, Garrows, Rajbunsees, Racharces, Rablan, Katani, Shaha, Kutta, Mussulmauns, Total,	6 2 3 1 1

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Pneumonia,	4 16 1 1 22	Males, Females, Total,	22 , 22		15	22	7	From 20 to 25 years, , 25 to 30 , , 30 to 40 , , 40 to 50 , , 50 to 60 , Above 60 , Total,	4 4 10 1 2 1

Giving an average and actual mortality of 18:97 and 3:44 per cent, of which 13:79 and 2:50 per cent respectively were from cholera, and the remainder from ordinary diseases.

47. KAMROOP.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.

2. No alterations.

Prisoners.	3. Ag	gregate of	the daily i	number of pri	soners -	
	es, siek and we	ll, in Jail d	aring the yea	r 1857-58,		65510
Daily average						179
Number of p	isoners remain	ing in Jail	on the 30th	April 1858,		171
 Number admit 	ted into Jail du	uring the ye	ear,			369
Transferred to	other districts,					37
Released,	••••		••••		••••	300
Escaped,		****				1
Died,				****		7
Executed,						0
Remaining in	Jail on the 30t	h April 18			••••	~
			,	••••	****	195

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Better than in the former year. The darogah in particular was commended by the Magistrate.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Well behaved and quiet. The chief breaches of discipline are attempts to obtain opium and tobaceo, which are summarily punished on detection.

Laber and Manufactures. 6.

			1855-56,	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of pr	isoners daily e	engaged			
in manufactures,			55	62	66
Net profit realized,			1037-4-7	1401-14-1	881-12-10
Average earning of ea	ieh prisoner e	ngaged			
in manufactures,			18-13-9.1	22-7-8.5	13-5-9.2

Shewing a falling off on the former year.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

			1	855	-56.	185	G-57.		18	57-58.
Rations per day,			0	0	8.7	0 0	10.1	0	1	0.2
Rations per annum,			15	9	1.4	19 2	$3 \cdot 3$	23	2	6.3
Clothing, (including	bedding	and								
blankets,)			2	10	2.5	1 3	6.1	2	7	0.1
Fixed Establishment,			10	0	0.3	11 1	$5 \cdot 2$	10	13	8.6
Extra guards,			6	13	2.6	8 5	8.7	8	14	11.3
Medicines, (European a	nd Bazai	:,)	0	4	6.2	0 11	0	0	9	4.4
Contingencies,			0	15	1.5	1 15	5.4	5	0	5.9
Alterations and repairs	s,		6	13	9.4	2 0	8.8	0	0	0
Total eost of each p	risoner	per								
annum,			42	13	9.4	44 8	1.0	51	0	0.6

Exhibiting a considerable increase in the eost of food and in contingencies.

Classification.

8. Not attempted, being impracticable.

Education.

9. Six prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 20 convicts who died in the Kamroop Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Dacoity, Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Receiving Stolen Property, Culpable Homicide, Perjury, Highway Robbery, Assault,	4 5 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	6 Months, 1 Year & 6 Months, 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do 5 Do 7 Do Hajut,	1 2 1 5 3 5 1 2	Agricultural laborers, Goklsmith, Total,	19 1 20	Bramins, Konch, Garrow, Rabha, Kauvets, Banca, Modhahee, Kollitas, Fatla, Mussulmauns, Total,	2 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 20

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, Anasutea, Pneumonia, Debility, Apoplesy, Peritonitis, Icterus, Vulnus, Total,	1 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Males, Females, Total,	20 20		19	20	_j¹	From 20 to 25 Years ,, 25 to 30 ,, , 30 to 40 ,, , 40 to 50 ,, , 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	1 1 4 8 4 2 2

Giving from all causes an average and actual mortality of 11.63 and 1.86 per cent, of which exactly one-half was from cholera.

48. NOWGONG.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. The chief buildings were burnt down in October, and only temporary arrangements have since been made. All prisoners of longer sentence than six months are transferred to Tezpore.

Prisoners.		3.	Aggregate	of t	he daily	number	of prisoner	s of all	
classes,	sick a	and '	well, in J	ail du	ring th	e year 1	857-58,		33577
Daily average	numbe	er of	prisoners,						92
Number of pr	isoners	ren	naining in	Jail	on the 3	0th Apr	il 1857,		97
Number admi	tted ir	nto J	ail during	the ye	ar,				211
Transferred to	other	distr	icts,						32
Released,									188
Escaped,									1
Died,									6
Executed,									1
Remaining in	Jail on	the	30th Apr	il 185	8,				80

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Unsatisfactory. Negligence, idleness, and inefficiency are their characteristics.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally quiet and obedient.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Nil.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

1855-56. 1856-57. 1857-58, Rations per day, 0 5.90 6.5 0 8.3 Rations per annum, 11 4 5.612 4 3.4 15 14 1.0 Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) 4 8.7 4 5 3.3 3 15 2 Fixed establishment, 39 6 5.99 10.4 40 33 7.3 Extra guards, 1.98 6 1.9 8 8 0.8 Medicines, (European and Bazar,) 11 8 0 15 9 0 2.9 . 1 Contingencies, 2.8 3 1.9 2 4 Alterations and repairs, 1.7 0 8.9 0 5.64 Total cost of each prisoner per annum, 67 9 10.6 70 1 2.8 64 0.6

Shewing a decrease in the fixed establishment.

Classification.

8. Unknown.

Education.

9. Two convicts could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

No cells.

Sickness and Mortality.

The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
 of the 6 convicts who died in the Nowgong Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Default of Payment of decree, Total,	1 2 2 1 6	4 Months, 9 Do 2 Years, 3 Do 4 Do Total,	1 1 2 1 6	Agricultural laborers, Cooly, Bad livelihood, Total,	3 1 2 6	Dome, Kocha, Koib, Ahom, Mussulmauns, Total,	1 1 1 1 2 6

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Total,	6	Males, Females, Total,	6 ,,		6	6	"	From 20 to 25 years , 25 to 30 . , 30 to 40 ., , 40 to 50 ., , 50 to 60 ., Above 60 ., Total,	" 2 1 1 2 6

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6.3 and 1.03 per cent.

49. SEEBSAUGOR.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. The foundations of the new Jail have been laid, but much progress has not yet been made with the superstructure.

Prisoners.	3. Aggreg	ate of the dail	y number of prise	oners	
of all classe	es, sick and well, ir	I Jail during t	he year 1857-58,		38154
Daily average	number of prisone	rs,			105
Number of pr	isoners remaining	in Jail on the	30th April 1857,		82
Number admi	tted into Jail durin	g the year,			139
Transferred to	other districts,				2
Released,					103
Escaped,					1
Died,					4
Executed,					1
Remaining in	Jail on the 30th A	pril 1858,	• • •		110

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Good.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Satisfactory.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Most of the convicts are employed on the roads.

Brick-making yielded a net profit of Rs. 506-7-0, or in the proportion of Rs. 57-14-0.6 for each convict thus employed. The result is so far creditable.

Cost	of Pr	isoners.	17

			185	5-56.		185	6-57.		1857	58.
Rations per day,		0	1	1.5	0	0	1.2	0	1	3.7
Rations per annum,		25	12	5.6	26	13	1.7	29	13	8.4
Clothing, (including bedding	and									
blankets)		1	3	10.6	4	10	0.1	1	7	9.7
Fixed cstablishment,		5	8	11.9	5	15	3	7	4	1.3
Extra guards,		8	12	10.9	9	12	1.1	11	2	9.6
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)		0	11	5.7	1	0	11.1	0	10	3.6
Contingencies,		1	1	4	1	8	11.6	1	3	0.9
Alterations and repairs,		2	15	0.7	1	4	4.6	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annur	n,	40	5 2	1.4	51	. 0	9.2	51	9	9.6

Shewing a small decrease.

Classification.

8. Impossible.

Education.

9. Unknown,

Solitary Confinement. 10. Non-existent.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The erimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &e., of the 4 convicts who died in the Seebsaugor Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion,	No.
Burglary, Theft, Not stated, Total,	1 1 2 4	6 Months, 3 Years, Not stated, Total,	1 1 2 4	Agricultural laborers, Not stated, Total,	2 2 4	Jogee, Ahom, Not stated, Total,	1 1 2 4

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Not stated, Total,	4	Males, Females, Not stated, Total,	2 0 2 4	Of District, Unknown, Total,	1 3 4			From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Not stated, " Total,	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2

Giving an actual and average easualty roll of 0.68 and 4.00 per cent.

50. DURRUNG.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.

2. No alterations.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregate o	f the daily	number of pr	isoners	
of all elasses, s	ick and well, in Jail d	uring the year	r 1857-58,		44045
	mber of prisoners,				121
Number of prison	ners remaining in Jail	on the 30th	April 1857,		140
Number admitted	l into Jail during the	year,			256
Transferred to of	ther districts,				51
Released,					155
Eseaped,					1
Died,					5
Executed,					0
Remaining in Ja	il on the 30th April	1858,			181

Conduct of Jail Officers. the place. 4. Very unsatisfactory, and no hope of getting better men at

Conduct of Prisoners.

Generally good and well behaved.

the net profits from carpentry, shoe-making, and cloth-weaving having been Rs. 144-3-11½, nearly \$00 Rupces less than in the former year, with one-third more of prisoners employed in them. This result is not satisfactory.

Cost of	Prisoners.		7
---------	------------	--	---

		1855	-56.	1	1850	5-57.		185	7-58.	
Rations per day,	0	0	7.7	0	0	9.7	0	1	0.2	
Rations per annum,	16	11	10.9	18	7	10.5	23	13	3.7	
Clothing, (including bedding and										
blankets)	2	3	8.5	2	7	3.2	3	1	8.8	
Fixed establishment,	17	8	11.3	23	13	11.3	25	9	7.1	
Extra guards,	7	13	0.1	7	9	11.2	10	4	4.8	
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	1	0	2.1	1	4	3.5	1	12	7.2	
Contingencies,	1	3	6.7	0	7	1.1	2	15	6.2	
Alterations and repairs,	2	1	1.8	0	12	$7 \cdot 1$	0	0	0	
Total eost of each prisoner per										
annum,	48	10	5.4	54	14	11	67	9	1.8	

Shewing a very considerable increase of cost in every item of expenditure. Eminently unsatisfactory.

Classification.

8. As before,

Education. 9. Of 177 prisoners, 7 could read and write. The erimes of the educated members were murder, embezzlement, forgery, assault, and abduetion.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Unknown and unrecorded.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, seet, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Durrung Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation,	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Cattle Stealing, Total,	5	1 Year, 1 Year & 6 Months, 3 Years, Total,	2 2 1 -5	Agricultural laborers, Total,	5 5	Koluta, Konch, Jogee, Total,	1 2 2 5

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District,	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, Bronchitis, Debility, Total,	2 2 1 5	Males, Females, Total,	5 , 5		5	5	0	From 20 to 25 Years, 25 to 30 ,, 30 to 40 ,, 40 to 50 ,, 50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	0 0 2 2 2 1 0

Giving an average and actual per centage of 35.71 and 0.62 respectively, of which two-fifths were from cholera.

51. DEBROOGHUR.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.
the province.

2. The new Jail is rising rapidly, and will be the best prison in

Prisoners.	3. Aggre	gate of the	daily n	umber of p	risoners	
of all classes, sic	ek and well, in	a Jail during	the year l	1857-58,		16306
Daily average nun	aber of prison	ers,				45
Number of prisone	ers remaining	in Jail on the	30th Apr	il 1857,		52
Number admitted	into Jail duri	ng the year,				64
Transferred to oth	er districts,					1
Released,						75
Escaped,			• • •			0
Died,						0
Executed,						0
Remaining in Jail	on the 30th	April 1858,				40

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Conduct of all satisfactory, the darogah being specially noticed for his zeal and attention.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5.

5. Docile.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. A net profit of Rs. 303-11-10 was realized on the latter, in the proportion of Rs. 47-3-1 for each convict so engaged; shewing an improvement on the former year: carpentry, basket-making, and rice cultivation, are the chief employments.

Cost	of	Prisoners.	7

		1855-5	56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,		0 0	10.3	0 0 10.9	0 - 1 - 4.5
Rations per annum,		19 9	4.9	20 14 1	31 5 5.5
Clothing, (including bedding and					
blankets,)		3 6	4.8	3 4 0.8	4 1 10.4
Fixed establishment,		22 - 5	$5 \cdot 2$	24 7 10.4	$32 \ 10 \ 8$
Extra guards,		7 12	8.1	8 7 5.7	9 2 0.8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)		2 2	2.1	1 5 4.9	1 4 11.7
Contingencies,		2 0	11.5	0 11 2	$6 \ 5 \ 3$
Alterations and repairs,	****	9 13	6-2	0 9 10.8	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per					
annum,		67 2	6.8	59 14 11.6	81 14 3.4

Exhibiting a very considerable increase, chiefly in food, and relative cost of establishment from diminution in the number of convicts.

Clas sification.

8. Impracticable

Education.

9. Two out of forty could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No cells.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. Not a single death during the year.

Non-Regulation Districts.

52. COSSIAH HILLS.

Inspection.

This Jail was not visited.

Buildings.

2. General repairs only were executed.

Prisoners.	3. A	ggregate of the dail	y number of prisone	ers	
of all classes	s, sick and wel	l, in Jail during the	year 1857-58,		8583
Daily average	number of p	risoners,			24
Number of pr	isoners remain	ning in Jail on the	30th April 1857,		32
Number admi	tted into Jail	during the year,			9
Transferred to	other distric	ts,		•••	0
Released,					17
Escaped,					0
Died,			***		4
Executed,					0
Remaining in	a Jail on the	30th April 1858,	***		20

conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The conduct of the jemadar and duffadar was satisfactory, some of the guards were ill behaved, and two of them were dismissed in consequence.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally good and orderly.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. No progress made from the want of work-sheds. Basket-making and stone-cutting occupy a few of the prisoners; the remainder are employed on the roads.

The ridiculous net profit of Rs. 13-1-3 was realized.

Cost of Prisoners. 7	' .												
		18	854-5	5.		1855	5-56.	1	1856	3-57.		1857	-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	9	0	0	9.7	0	0	9.7	0	0	9.9
Rations per annum,		18	5	4	18	8	8.5	18	8	11.4	18	14	8.8
Clothing, (including	bed-												
ding and blankets,)		5	13	5	7	4	1.2	6	2	4	3	13	3.3
Fixed establishment,		39	5	Ł	45	14	7.3	56	0	0	67	12	2.7
Extra guards,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicines, (European													
and Bazar,)		0	10	7	0	13	2	1	0	1	0	12	7.1
Contingencies,		3	4	7	2	14	7	4	8	6.6	7	2	1.3
Alterations and repairs	,	9	11	1	2	7	8.2	2	2	8.5	10	6	1.5
Total cost of each prise	oner												
per annum,		77	2	4	77	14	10.2	88	6	7.5	108	13	0.7

Rendering this the dearest and most unprofitable Jail in my jurisdiction.

Classification.

8. No attempt.

Education.

9. One prisoner could read and write fairly.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Cossiah Hills Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, Burglary, Receiving Stolen Property, Highway Robbery, Total,	1 2 1 1 1	1 Year & 9 Months, 3 Years, Hajut, Total,	1 3 1 5	Agricultural Laborers, Total,	5	Meekeer, Cossiah, Total,	3 2 5

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Splenitis, Total,	1 2 1 1 1 -5	Males, Females, Total,	5 0 5		5	5	ره	From 20 to 25 years , 25 to 30 , , 30 to 40 , , 40 to 50 , , 50 to 60 , Above 60 , Total,	0 2 0 2 1 0

Giving an average and actual mortality of 18.52 and 4.13 per cent.

53. CACHAR,

Inspection.

Not visited.

Buildings. 2. A large criminal ward, with a porch and godown were constructed at a cost of Rs. 315.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, 18035 Daily average number of prisoners, 50 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 43 ... Number admitted into Jail during the year, 214 Transferred to other districts. 0 155 Released, Escaped, Died, 0 Executed. 16 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, 84

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Good and satisfactory. The acting darogah was suspended for six months for neglect of duty in regard to the Munecpooree Princes, who were under temporary arrest.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Good on the whole.

Labor and Maunfactures. 6. The number of convicts in custody is too small for the profitable introduction of manufactures. The Magistrate was about to try oil-making, a penal and profitable branch of industry. The bulk of the convicts work on the roads.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.												
		18	854-	ŏŏ.	1	855-6	56.		1856	3-57.		1857	7-58.
Rations per day,		0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	10.6	0	0	9.9
Rations per annum,		14	10	11	13	6	2.3	20	1	$7 \cdot 9$	18	14	1.5
Clothing, (includin	g bed-												
ding and blankets	s,)	2	3	9	1	14	6	4	9	9.6	1	12	4.9
Fixed establishment	ť,	17	6	0	15	12	0	16	12	9.6	10	1	3.4
Extra guards,		12	0	2	12	11	0	15	0	0	8	15	0
Medicines, (Europe	ean and												
Bazar,)		0	2	1	0	0	5.1	. 0	3	10.8	0	1	$7 \cdot 3$
Contingencies,		4	8	5	5	13	9.7	7	0	9.1	3	13	8.1
Alterations and r	epairs,	3	8	4	1	2	$5 \cdot 1$	2	6	4.2	6	4	9.6
Total cost of each p	risoner												
per annum,		54	8	0	50	13	4.2	65	10	3.5	49	14	10.8

Shewing a creditable diminution of expenditure, notwithstanding the high cost of food and every thing else.

Classification.

8. Reported to be satisfactory.

Education.

9. One prisoner could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 1 convict who died in the Cachar Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Culpable Homicide Total,	1	7 Years, Total,	1	Agricultural Labor- er, Total,	1	Chandal, Total,	1

Disea	se.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Fever,	 al,	1	Males, Females, Total,	1 0		1	ì	"	From 20 to 25 years, " 25 to 30 " " 30 to 40 " " 40 to 50 " " 50 to 60 " Above 60 " Total,	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 -

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.33 and 2.78 per cent.

54. DARJEELING.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.

2. No change. The roofs were repaired.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregat	e of the daily	number of prise		
of all elasses, si Daily average num	ek and well, in J	ail during the	year 1857-58,	···	16613
Number of prisone	rs remaining in	I.il (I . 20/1		• • •	46
Number admitted	into Ioil durin	an on the 30th	April 1857,		45
Transferred to othe	ndistrict	the year,			488
Released,	r districts,				25
Eseaped,					453
Died,					0
Executed,	• • •	***		***	ă
,					6
Remaining in Jail	on the 30th A	pril 1858,			44

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Good.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Satisfactory.

Labor and Manufactures.

6. The former entirely out-door, the latter nil.

Cost of Prisoners.

		1	854-	55.		18	55-56.		18	56-57.		185	57-58.
Rations per day,		0	1	4	0	1	1.7	0	1	4.8	0	1	4.0
Rations per annum,		30	9	9	26	3	4.4	32	0	3.9	30	_	4.2
Clothing, (including be	ed-						* 1	0.0	U	9.9	90	14	0.7
ding and blankets,)		4	1	9	2	14	8.4	3	0	8.7	2	15	8.8
Fixed establishment,		20	12	9	18	7	4.6	17	5	4	12		
Extra guards,		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	_		4	$2 \cdot 1$
Medieines (European a	nd			•	Ü	U	U	2	1	6.7	2	0	0.7
Bazar,)		1	10	10	0	12	6.9	9.	15	9.2	4	_	0.5
Contingeneies,		8	11	10	8	8	1.6		10			5	9.5
Alterations and repairs,		8	7	2	2	0	10			4		14	6.7
Total cost of each prison			'	2	2	0	8.3	8	6	3.4	0	9	3.3
per annum,	• • •	74	6	4	58	14	10.2	71	8	3.9	64	15	7.8

Shewing a satisfactory diminution.

Classification.

8. Impossible.

Education.

9. Five prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No cells,

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 9 convicts who died in the Darjeeling Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion. No.
Theft, Receiving Stolen Property, Neglect of Duty, Accomplice in Murder, Bribery, Assault, Total,	3 1 1 1 1 2 9	3 Months, 6 Do 1 Year, Total,	9	Agricultural Laborcrs, Coolies, Sepoy, Chupprasies, Total,	4 2 1 2 9	Rajbunsees, 2 Kherraboos, 2 Xherraboos, 2 Xherkabe, 1 Lumboo, 1 Bhootia, 1 Mussulmans, 2 Total, 9

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Fever, Pthisis, Bronchitis, Pleuritis, Small-Pox, Total,	2 1 1 2 3	Males, Females, Total,	9 "9		3	9	6	From 20 to 25 years, ,, 25 to 30 ,, ,30 to 40 ,, ,40 to 50 ,, ,50 to 60 ,, Above 60 ,, Total,	2 2 3 2 0 0

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1:46 and 20:45 per cent.

FORT WILLIAM: November 4, 1858.

FREDERIC J. MOUAT,
Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

APPENDIX.

No. II.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

OF THE

NUMBER, NATURE, COST, ACCOMMODATION, LABOR, MORTALITY
AND OTHER DETAILED PARTICULARS

CONNECTED WITH

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES AND CASTES

IN THE JAILS

OF THE

Lower Provinces

IN

1857-58.

STATE

1 Patna, 1 12 277 18 189 2 171 5 , 13 , 87 4 15 , 2 Sarun, 2 156 8 45 3 , 2 5 , 4 49 , 22 ,											S	tate	ement	sh	owing	g th	ie I	Vum	ber	of	Crin	ina
Patna,			1		2		3		4	ļ,		5		6		7		8	9		1	0
1 Patna, 1 12 277 18 189 2 171 5 , 13 , 87 4 15 , 2 Sarun, 2 156 8 45 3 172 5 , 49 , 2	NUMBER.	JAILS.	Of imprisonment for life.		imprisonment for		imprisonment for 2 years		imprisonment for 1 year	under.	dangerous charac-	be given.	Cond	eriod.	Under Examination (Hajut Tuzveez).		C	committeed to the pessions.	Not included in the preceding Columns	eminance dimensional and management	Total of Criminal Prisoners in Jail, as	per Columns 1 to 9.
Selar,			М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
54 Darjeeling,, , , , 6 , , 2 , , 29 2 , , , 2 , , 3 , , , ,	3441 5667 788 991001 1111 1211 2011 2112 223 2442 252 260 278 293 303 344 445 464 474 484 495 495 515 533	Sarun, Behar, *Shahabad, Chumparun, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneali, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Dacca, Furrecthore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergmuge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhally, Nuddeah, Alipore, Barnaset, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howah, Bancorah, Barnaet, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancorah, Barnaet, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancorah, Barnaet, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hoghly, Howrah, Bancorah, Barnaet, Jessore, Sandoway, Gowalparuh, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debrooghur, Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	8 8 21 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 7 7 7 9 7 7 1 2 2 3 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 1 1 "1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1166 2232 224 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 22	8 1	455 333 3757 8338 8338 21212 8338 477 61 88 477 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	"." 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1070 144 164 174 174 175 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	499 755 66 621 76 62 77 66 62 77 77 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1 1 1 2 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1146 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5		"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	75:: 35: 63: 67: 128: 63: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67: 67	1 18 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

MENT No. 1.

Prisoners in each Jail on the 30th of April 1858.

	A		В		C		D		Е		F		G	
			ail.		ions.			DE	TAIL O	F Colu	MN 9.			
	Capacity of Jail.		Number actually confined in Jail.	Vimbon confined at 6.1 W.	rumber connied at Sub-Divisi	1.00	hererred.	Turner	Ansanc.		State Trisoners.		. Trisoners of other descriptions.	Remarks.
М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	
342 422 703 129 260 591 370 361 486 131 295 571 67 426 338 500 332 435	233 88 211 99 199 122 100 199 344 2 2 55 13 14 15 39 16	335 604 263 564 541 370 368 329 220 382 112 696 35 563 282 354 485 4485	37 300 100 7 9 13 2 35 3 8 2 14 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	317 21 105 10 3 11 16 4 4 35 8 9 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,))))))))))))))))))))))))))	"" "7 "28 5 "9 "1 1 2 "6))))))))))))))))))))))))))	" 2 " " 1 " 2 4 4 " " 1 4 4 " " 1 2 2 1	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"7 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2),),),),),),),),),),),),),)	* No Return received. Jail and records destroyed by mutineers.
3111 267 153 350 268 247 478 735 140 298 319 202 1132 269 90 1134 26 202 1132 211 160 90 161 181 183 366 183 366 184 185 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	288 177 144 322 106 118 277 117 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 130 122 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12	160 504 237 446 1688	9 18 8 8 4 4 % 4 8 8 19 3 5 27 7 3 2 2 1 1 " " " 6 6 " 8 8 1 2 2 1 1 3 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2	7 3 3 10 22 110 30 38 8 9 9 227 7 11 13 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 8 4 9 9 9 9 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 2 2 60	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	2 1 "1 "4 "" "" "1 2 1 1 1 "" "" 1 1)))))))))))))))))))	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	† No Return received.
6145	861	16649	411	889	,,	196	2	48	1	17	1	,,	,,	

F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of Manu

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
NUMBER.	Names of Jails.	Average daily number of Pri- soners employ- ed in Manu- factures,	Value of Articles sold in the Bazar.	Value of Articles consumed for Public purposes.	Total Receipts.
	PATNA DIVISION.				
1	Patna,	272	3323 1 11	4341 5 3	7664 7 2 1694 14 8
2 3	Sarun, Behar,	$113 \\ 42\frac{3}{4}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	723 8 0 65 4 0	286 6 4}
4	Shahabad,				
5	Chumparun,	691	739 8 3	67 0 0	806 8 3
	BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.				
6	Bhaugulpore,	1761	1563 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2069 4 3	1341 14 01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7 8	Monghyr,	$203\frac{1}{2}$ $135\frac{1}{4}$	2069 4 3 2955 14 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3160 10 11
9	Tirhoot, Purneah,	91	3969 4 7	0 0 0	3969 4 7
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.				
10	Rajshahye,	1554	6445 1 6	1074 8 11	7519 10 5
11	Pubnah,	39	941 14 0 1805 7 11	0 0 0	941 14 0
12 13	Rungpore,	117	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Bograh, Dinagepore,	2771	3522 11 53	0 0 0	$3522 ext{ } 11 ext{ } 5\frac{3}{4}$
15	Maldah,	3	75 3 3	0 0 0	75 3 3
	DACCA DIVISION.	0003	0550 10 0	0 0 0	6552 10 6
16 17	Dacca,	309 ³ / ₄ 140 ¹ / ₂	6552 10 6 2245 13 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2291 9 6
18	Furreedpore, Sylhet,	203	1449 14 11	2487 10 9	3937 9 8
19	Mymensing,	256	6421 7 3	0 0 0	6421 7 3 1287 9 9
20	Backergunge,	352	1214 6 9	73 3 0	1287 9 9
0.1	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	271	399 9 1	215 10 0	615 3 1
21 22	Chittagong, Tipperah,	189	5212 7 111	0 0 0	5212 7 111
23	Noakholly,	1323	2670 1 1	0 0 0	2670 1 1
	NUMBEAR DIVISION.				
24	Nuddeah,	181	3346 11 7½	0 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
25 26	Alipore,	9683 80	70750 14 9 1436 7 0½	0 0 0 345 3 9	1781 10 91
27	Baraset, Jessore,	273	24666 4 41	0 0 0	24666 4 41
28	Moorshedabad,	2	271 10 5	0 0 0	271 10 5
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				7154 0 10
29 30	Burdwan,	154 283	7154 0 10 15432 10 9	0 0 0	7154 0 10 15432 10 9
31	Hooghly,	,,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
32	Bancoorah,	1251	1148 11 0	1789 10 6	2938 5 6 1667 6 5
33	Beerbhoom,	55 195	978 6 9 9801 9 5	688 15 8 2739 11 5	12541 4 10
34	Midnapore,	155	3001 3 3	2/30 11 0	
35	Cuttack Division.	691	1906 11 101	0 0 0	1906 11 101
36	Balasore,	61	273 14 2	0 0 0	273 14 2 682 12 53
37	Pooree,	173	681 10 113	1 1 6	682 12 53
00	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	54	612 0 7	276 5 9	888 6 4
38 39	Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
40	Maunbhoom,	1/4	4 4 0	0 0 0	4 4 0 136 7 9
41	Singbhoom,	114	50 11 5	85 12 4	136 7 9
42	Sumbulpore,			***	
43	ARRACAN DIVISION. Akyab,	121	1858 2 0	36 0 0	1894 2 0
44	Ramree,	10	612 12 8	46 12 0	659 8 8 848 7 0
45	Sandoway,	124	0 0 0	848 7 0	818 7 0
	Assam Division.	141	102 12 3	81 13 2	184 9 5
46	Gowalparah, Kamroop,	14½ 66	1692 0 2	81 13 2 0 0	1692 0 2
47 48	Nowgong,	,,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
49	Seebsaugur,	83	4 0 0	0 0 0 570 3 51	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
50 51	Durrung,	36½ 6½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	570 3 5½ 194 11 6	317 15 11
52	Cossiah Hills,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 3	17 8 0	31 13 3
	Non-Regulation Districts.				
53	Cachar,	,,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54	Darjeeling,	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total,	5041	109410 7 111	90462 9 91	910001 #10 0
		5941	198419 7 11½	20462 2 2½	218881 •10 2

factures in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Value of Articles remaining in store at the close of the year.	Grand Total.	Deduct value of Articles in store at the close of the past year.	Gross Receipts during the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Excess of Receipts.
3099 4 7 2136 9 9 549 2 6	10763 11 9 3831 8 5 835 8 10½	2703 7 11 (a)2051 11 5 (b)	8060 3 10 1779 13 0 835 8 10}	6722 8 10 1212 7 5 350 15 11	1337 11 0 570 11 2 484 8 11½
310 9 1	1117 1 4	477 8 3	639 9 1	533 13 0	170 0 1
579 9 8 2528 13 84 690 6 1 900 9 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3443 7 7 4843 1 0 3141 15 2 4317 7 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1659 & 8 & 3 \\ 2141 & 7 & 3 \\ 769 & 2 & 1 \\ 2087 & 11 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4775 8 10 1782 0 0 1220 4 1 652 3 0 1130 6 8	11328 3 4 4073 9 6 5157 13 9 7073 10 3 2418 0 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2282 4 9 2207 3 6 1884 13 9 2878 15 10 549 3 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 684 & 14 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6623 & 12 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 3128 & 9 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 155 & 13 & 11 \\ (g)462 & 5 & 11 \\ 991 & 6 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 529 & 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6161 & 6 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 2137 & 3 & 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 264 & 14 & 6 \\ 3285 & 9 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1181 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 264 & 2 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 2875 & 13 & 0 \\ 655 & 11 & 5 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1016 10 10 5415 15 8 1449 1 0 982 13 2 135 11 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2150 11 0 5955 6 1 0 0 0 1140 14 1 671 6 10 2139 8 5	9304 11 10 21388 0 10 0 0 0 4079 3 7 2338 13 3 14680 13 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6090 4 0 20242 1 1 ³ / ₄ 0 0 0 0 3738 3 6 1781 10 6 11040 15 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
393 2 1½ 0 0 0 117 15 8¾	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2299 & 14 & 0 \\ 273 & 14 & 2 \\ 800 & 12 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	433 15 74 52 10 3 194 12 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
298 15 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 0	1187 6 0 0 0 0 4 4 0 139 15 9	564 11 1 0 0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0	622 10 11 0 0 0 4 4 0 139 15 9	188 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 	508 7 3 0 0 0 0 4 4 0 139 15 9
910 0 4 0 0 0 34 11 0	2804 2 4 659 8 8 883 2 0	323 0 0 0 0 0 34 11 0	2181 2 4 659 8 8 818 7 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	992 0 6 659 8 8 781 2 10
0 0 0 439 10 6 0 0 0 1106 7 0 366 15 2 253 1 9 1 5 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	184 9 5 1597 13 8 , 0 0 606 7 0 1298 14 3 357 11 5 32 2 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0 0 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
53138 1 2}	272019 11 43	42260 4 03	229759 7 4	120988 5 34	109678 12 103

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of Manu

					- Out-turn of mant
ei.			12.	13.	14.
NUMBER.	NAMES OF JAILS.		Excess of Charges,	Profit.	Deduct Extra Charges.
	PATNA DIVISION.				
1 2	Patna,		0 0 0	1337 11 0	0 0 0
3	Sarun,		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	567 5 7 484 8 11½	0 0 0 0 0 0
5	Shahabad, Chumparun,		64 4 0	105 12 1	••••
	BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		0+ + 0	100 12 1	0 0 0
6	Bhaugulpore, Monghyr,		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 115 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$	1659 8 3 2025 8 3	0 0 0
8	Tirhoot,		0 0 0	769 2 1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
9	Purneah,		0 0 0	2087 11 21	0 0 0
10	RAJSHARYE DIVISION. Rajshahye,		0 0 0	2577 15 41	0 0 0
11 12	Pubnah, Rungpore,		$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	707 3 3 717 14 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
13 14	Bograh,		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15	Dinagepore, Maldah,		0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}$
10	DACCA DIVISION.				
16 17	Dacca, Furreedpore,		0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1520 3 101 0 0 0
18 19	Sylhet,		0 0 0	1717 10 7	0 0 0
20	Mymensing, Backergunge,		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	3619 3 5 1104 8 0	1003 3 6
21	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
22	Chittagong, Tipperah,		0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 0 0 0
23	Noakhally,		0 0 0	655 11 5	0 0 0
24	NUDDEAH DIVISION. Nuddeah,		0 0 0	1488 10 9	0 0 0
25 26	Alipore,		0 0 0	$27105 8 2\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 0
27	Baraset, Jessore,		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 12 & 3 \\ \end{array}$
28	Moorshedabad,		0 0 0	178 5 0	0 0 0
29	BURDWAN DIVISION. Burdwan,		315 0 0	2584 7 1	0 0 0
30 31	Hooghly,		0 0 0 0 0	15964 2 10 ³ / ₄ 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
32	Bancoorah,		0 0 0	2302 4 9	0 0 0
33 34	Beerbhoom, Midnapore,		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
	CUTTACK DIVISION.				
35 36	Cuttack,		0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 0 0
37	Pooree,		0 0 0	353 1 11	39 5 8
38	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION. Hazareebaugh,		74 0 7	434 6 8	0 0 0
39	Lohardugga,		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
40	Maunbhoom, Singbhoom,		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	4 4 0 139 15 9	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
42	Sumbulpore,		****		
43	ARRACAN DIVISION, Akyab,		0 0 0	992 0 6	0 0 0
44	Ramree,		0 0 0 0	659 8 8	0 0 0
45	Assam Division.	***	0 0 0	781 2 10	0 0 0
46	Gowalparah,		0 0 0	140 1 41	0 0 0
47 48	Kamroop, Nowgong,		0 0 0 0	881 12 10 0 0 0	0 0 0
49 50	Seebsagur,		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 50 & 6 & 10 \end{array}$	506 7 0 144 3 11½	0 0 0 0 0 0
51	Debrooghur,		0 0 0	306 11 10	0 0 0
52	Cossiah Hills, Non-Regulation Districts,		0 0 0	13 3 0	0 0 0
53	Cachar,		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54	Darjeeling,		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total,		907 10 10	108771 2 03	2683 9 3½
-		-			

No. 2.—(Continued.)

factures in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

15.	16.	17.
Net Profit on Manufac- tures during the Year.	Net Profit on Manufac- tures during the Year 1856-57.	Remarks.
1337 11 0 567 5 7 7 484 8 11½	2676 5 1 705 8 1 705 9 0 866 10 0 9 0 0 0 2530 12 1 155 3 1 1 5096 6 1 214 7 15 6 9 2243 4 7 1616 7 1 1052 11 11 545 15 4 2219 3 2 740 14 0 1821 4 5 23049 9 3 11976 0 2 7 10095 12 5 977 5 3 4137 10 3 11976 0 2 7 10 0 0 0 1400 6 4 485 5 4 2868 2 8 401 3 6 124 8 0 199 11 0 7 350 9 11 0	(a) The difference of Rs. 122-6-6 between this and the estimated value of articles in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to loss in Bricks and Tiles. (b) There were in store at the close of the past year an amount of Rs. 1,346-9-1, which was destroyed during the disturbances. (c) The difference of Rs. 100 between this and the estimated value in store on the 30th April 1857 is owing to a mistake in calculating the balance of carpet in store in last year. (d) The difference of Rs. 57-1-1\(\frac{1}{2}\) between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to a number of Tiles and Khaprels being broken. (e) The difference of Rs. 526-14-11\(\frac{1}{2}\) between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to the sale of some articles at a reduced price, and pounding of bricks into soorkee. (f) The difference of Rs. 664-3 between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to 175 Gunny Bags having been rendered unfit for sale. (g) The difference of Rs. 6-14-10\(\frac{1}{2}\) between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to a quantity of oil having been spoilt and some toppers destroyed.
106087 8 94	18 5 0	
100001 0 94	10/300 % 04	

ABSTRACT of Prisoners' employment and their

		ABSILACI Of I resources comployment and their											
JAILS. Fig. Fig.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Patna					DAILY A	VERAG	в Химв	ER OF]	Prisone	RS.		NET PRO	
Patna			bor.	or dis- work ndays	rvants.	ds.	orks.		ments.	tures.	In Columns		
Patha Path		JA	Total sentenced to la	Inefficient fix m age ease, and excused on account of Su and Holidays.	Employed as Jail Ser	Working on the Roa	On Miscellaneous Wo	Hired by Departme Public Works.	Hired by other Depart	Employed in Manufac	TOTAL.		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 100 111 12 114 115 116 117 118 119 220 22 12 22 22 22 23 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Division. Bhangulpore Division. Rajshahye Division. Dacca Division. Chittagong Division. Nuddeah Division. Burdwan Division. Cuttack Division. Chota Nagpore Division. Arracan Division.	Sarun, Behar, Shahabad, Chumparun, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Moggrah, Dinagepore, Maldall, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhally, Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore. Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Singbhoom, Singbhoom, Singbhoom, Singbhoom, Sambulpore, Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, Gowalparrah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Dibrooghur.	381 237 222 3824 548 366 343 409 ¹ / ₂ 92 ¹ / ₄ 329 46 ¹ / ₅ 500 ¹ / ₄ 416 ¹ / ₄ 352 153 ¹ / ₄ 405 ¹ / ₂ 405 ¹ / ₄ 416 ¹ / ₄ 352 153 ¹ / ₄ 405 ¹ / ₄ 413 ¹ / ₄ 422 ¹ / ₄ 380 451 ¹ / ₄ 451 ¹ / ₄ 111 329 664 ¹ / ₂ 111 329 664 ¹ / ₂ 111 329 664 ¹ / ₂ 111 329 86 250 ¹ / ₄ 50 ¹ / ₄ 80 81 110 ¹ / ₄ 81 110 ¹ / ₄ 81 110 ¹ / ₄ 81 1110 ¹ / ₄ 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	84 77.2 49 83.2 65.2 65.2 65.3 83.4 170 183.4 170 183.4 170 183.4 183.4 192.4 184.4 192.4 193.4 194.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4 195.4	126 51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 51\\ 65\frac{1}{2}\\ 65\frac{1}{2}\\ 65\frac{1}{2}\\ 71\\ 94\frac{1}{4}\\ 102\frac{1}{4}\\ 44\\ 44\\ 102\\ 272\frac{1}{2}\\ 44\\ 44\\ 102\\ 272\frac{1}{2}\\ 44\\ 102\\ 270\\ 79\frac{1}{3}\\ 36\frac{1}{3}\\ 11\\ 70\\ 44\\ 117\frac{1}{2}\\ 202\\ 45\\ 66\frac{1}{5}\\ 76\\ 66\frac{1}{5}\\ 149\\ 102\\ 45\\ 66\frac{1}{5}\\ 149\\ 102\\ 45\\ 66\frac{1}{5}\\ 149\\ 102\\ 45\\ 66\frac{1}{5}\\ 149\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127$	10 " 18 18 18 19 101 12 24 12 24 46 86 88 88 49 142 142 189 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	7	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & &$	113 42 43 42 43 42 43 42 43 42 43 42 43 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
		tion Districts. (Darjecling,	34	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{}$		143	10	,,	,,	"	0 0 0	

MENT No. 3.

earnings in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

1	1	1		1	1	* NOTE OF THE OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER,		1	1
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Annual average of each Prisoner.	In Col	average of Prisoner.	Total Receipts as per Columns 9 and 11.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	FINES UN LATION	DER REGU- OF 1854.	Total of Columns 13 and 16.	Annual average of the foregoing on the No. of Prisoners in Colunn 1.	Remarks.
	1397 11 0	- V			9040.00	200.0			
$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{10} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$	992 0 6 659 8 8 781 2 10 149 1 4½ 881 12 10 0 0 0 506 7 0 144 3 11½ 303 11 10 13 3 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 4\ 11\ 82\ 0\\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 11\ 5\ 0\ 4\\ 12\ 0\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 12\ 1\ 6\ 1\\ 12\ 2\ 2\\ 16\ 10\ 10\ 1\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 7\ 12\ 5\\ 16\ 11\ 3\ 5\\ 16\ 11\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 16\ 1\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 2\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 2\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 13\ 3\ 10\ 1\\ 17\ 17\ 3\ 11\ 11\ 15\ 11\ 11\ 15\ 11\ 11\ 15\ 11\ 11$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1280 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1416 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1416 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1416 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1416 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1416 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \\$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \ 0 \ 4_{10} \\ 2 \ 14 \ 7 \\ 11 \ 19 \ 9_{10} \\ 3 \ 2 \ 5_{10} \\ 5 \ 10 \ 3_{10} \\ 2 \ 12 \ 141 \\ 1_{10} \\ 4 \ 6 \ 5_{10} \\ 4 \ 6 \ 5_{10} \\ 11 \ 10 \ 7_{10} \\ 2 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 11 \ 10 \ 7_{10} \\ 2 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 3 \ 11 \ 10 \ 7_{10} \\ 2 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 2_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 30 \ 1 \ 3_{10} \\ 3 \ 1 \ 3 \ 3_{10} \\ 4 \ 1 \ 111 \\ 3_{10} \\ 7 \ 11 \ 111 \\ 3_{10} \\ 7 \ 11 \ 111 \\ 4 \ 11 \ 111 \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 13 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \\ 4 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \ 4_{10} \\ 4 \ 14 \$	No Return received. Jail destroyed by Mutineers. a. Hired by the Secretary and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary, but have not been charged for as yet. b. The hire of the convicts has been credited at the close of the year and therefore does not appear in this statement. The number of prisoners between the last May and the August 1857, is known anly from Diet Book, all other records having been destroyed.

STATEMENT showing the Detailed Cost on account of each Prisoner in each Jail,

1			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1	1	2	3		3		
Number.	JAILS.		Partial. Daily Average number of Prisoners of all classes in Jahl and Hospital.		Мопеу Аllоwance.	Total Charge for Dieting, as per Columns 2 and 3.	Clothing including Blankets and Bedding.	Cost of Fixed Establishment.	Cost of Extra Guards.
1 2 3	Patna, Sarun, Behar,		929 442 471	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 13 8 4 1263 11 9 1982 7 1	1009 10 0 1416 1 0 959 11 4	2488 9 2 3675 12 8½ 2314 5 2
4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,		305 494 700 438 400 451 110 914 42 686 345 508 518 455 502 251 446 186 584 184 502 819 34 403 819 819 819 819 819 819 819 819 819 819	5780 5 3 11556 1 3\;\text{113982 9 7 7 7596 7 5 7 124 11 72 9919 10 3 4357 1 11 8856 5 11\;\text{1} 1989 7 11 1989 7 11 1989 7 11 1984 11 5\;\text{1} 1356 5 5 11\;\text{2} 1095 10 6 0 0\;\text{1} 1356 5 5 10 1 1256 1 0 0 11256 1 0 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 8 0 11256 8 0 11256 8 0 1 11256 8 0 1 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 1 11256 1 0 1 11256 1 0 1 11256 1 0 1 11256 1 0 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 1 11256 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	357 12 5 0 2 0 127 5 2 10 10 8 690 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 11 0 0 0 0 14 9 3 4482 8 3 4482 8 3 4482 8 3 0	6138 1 8 11556 3 34 13882 9 7 7506 7 5 7421 11 74 9910 10 3 4337 1 11 1889 7 11 1875 6 14 1875 6 14 1875 6 10 1875 6 10 11256 1 0 11256 1 0 1256 1 0 1256 1 0 1256 1 1 13184 2 3 3513 7 1 13184 2 3 3513 7 1 10129 14 10 16688 13 9 794 8 1 10129 15 5 8188 14 3 17799 7 7 15196 6 7 1489 9			$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 1039 \ 2 \ 9 \\ 9681 \ 11 \ 7 \\ 5466 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 2245 \ 9 \ 6 \\ 3217 \ 5 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 234 \ 5 \ 2 \\ 604 \ 1 \ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 2983 \ 12 \ 8 \\ 367 \ 13 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2983 \ 12 \ 8 \\ 367 \ 13 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 267 \ 2 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2283 \ 12 \ 13 \ 3 \\ 111 \ 2 \ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 267 \ 2 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2528 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 2193 \ 9 \ 3 \\ 1036 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 2193 \ 9 \ 3 \\ 1041 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 230 \ 9 \ 1 \\ 582 \ 0 \ 3 \\ 1141 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 230 \ 9 \ 1 \\ 582 \ 0 \ 3 \\ 1141 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 230 \ 9 \ 1 \\ 582 \ 0 \ 3 \\ 1141 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 230 \ 14 \ 61 \\ 1184 \ 8 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 994 \ 11 \ 5 \\ 454 \ 11 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 454 \ 11 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2507 \ 7 \ 6 \\ \end{array}$
39 40 41 42	Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,*	***	148 319 100	3997 14 2 6776 3 11 1149 6 0	0 0 0	3997 14 2 6776 3 11 1149 6 0	610 12 6 942 11 3 203 0 0	1470 0 0 2103 10 9 1152 0 0	1133 3 10 2474 2 7 413 0 2
48 44 48 40 41	Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, Gowalparah, Kamroop,	•••	283 337 171 127 179	10240 6 5 9905 1 3 4889 1 1 2394 15 1 3774 10 8 ¹ / ₄	836 4 0 5 8 0 0 0 0 107 13 3 370 9 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	616 4 0 827 13 6 612 2 6 305 9 112 436 7 7	1943 7 9	1599 1 10
41 41 50 5 5 5 5 5	9 Seebsaugur, 0 Durrung, 1 Debrooghur, 2 Cossiah Hills, 3 Cachar,		92 105 121 45 24 50 46	450 10 7 919 10 4	3 7 24 8	3134 14 10 3 2883 10 4 1410 5 8	185 4 0 91 14 7 88 12 5	3039 8 3 762 0 0 3097 8 55 1470 0 0 1626 5 4 504 0 0 564 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		Total,	18890	407492 2 8	14065 13	2 421557 15 10	49135 12 7	167136 4 2	75057 2 51

^{*} Returns from these Jails have not been received.

MENT No. 4.

and the Total Expenditure for each Jail, during the Year 1857-58.

			100 00 00 00			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total Cost of Fixed and Extra Jul Establishments, as per Columns 6 and 7.	Cost of European Medicines.	Cost of Bazar Medicines.	Total of H-spital Charges, as per Columns 9 and 10.	Cost of Contingencies.	Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs by Magistrates.	Grand Total of Expenditure as per Columns 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13.
3498 3 2 5091 13 8½ 3274 0 6	78 0 3 130 2 5 12 15 6 6 12 15 3 7 2 0 108 4 0 108 4 0 108 13 10 15 15 3 17 15 6 6 118 1 0 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	\$6 11 8 100 3 9 345 12 1½	164 11 11 230 6 2 335 11 72 210 13 8 231 0 2 281 11 4½ 557 0 8 114 6 11 925 6 8 9 346 2 93 162 4 5 384 0 6 227 13 82 42 10 6 90 3 7 607 3 6½ 214 8 4 805 2 92 220 2 9 142 10 8 320 4 8½ 43 14 9 190 13 3 4789 3 2 231 4 5 353 14 7 104 6 6 362 1 6 1473 8 8 1 7 7 0 454 2 9 235 11 10 455 6 10 455 6 10 455 6 10 175 13 5 8 152 13 4 18 9 5 135 8 3 115 10 11 78 13 4 54 0 8½ 480 1 11 198 8 3 3 9 10 11 198 8 3 3	$\begin{array}{c} 2891\ 15\ 8\\ 183\ 13\ 4\frac{1}{4}\\ 2312\ 2\ 2\\ \\ 2312\ 2\ 2\\ \\ 2312\ 3\ 2\ 2\\ \\ 2312\ 3\ 2\\ 2313\ 13\ 4\frac{1}{4}\\ 248\ 8\ 10\\ 451\ 1\ 2\\ 128\ 7\ 1\\ 919\ 5\ 11\frac{1}{2}\\ 524\ 8\ 1\\ 524\ 8\ 1\\ 524\ 8\ 1\\ 524\ 8\ 1\\ 154\ 13\ 1\frac{3}{4}\\ 606\ 10\ 7^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ 1258\ 7\ 3\\ 1223\ 6\ 10\\ 124\ 1\ 10\\ 1236\ 10\ 10\\ 137\ 10\ 10\ 10\\ 137\ 10\ 10\ 10\\ 137\ 10\ 10\ 10\\ 137\ 10\ 10\ 10\\ 137\ 10\ 10\ 10\\ 147\ 15\ 3\\ 820\ 1\ 2\\ 367\ 13\ 2\\ 36$	164 12 6 556 9 10 0 0 0	28321 10 10 19502 11 5 2:001 11 0 19502 11 5 2:001 11 0 1933 15 10 2:1336 13 9 1:3522 5 9 13522 5 9 13522 5 9 13522 5 9 13522 5 9 13522 5 9 13522 7 9 13522
212193 6 71/4	5189 11 1	13402 7 5 3	18592 2 63	37585 12 31	17538 15 0 ^a _F	786604 0 11½

STATEMENT showing the Detailed Cost on account of each Prisoner in each Jail,

		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NUMBER.	JAILS.	Average Cost of Dieting each Prisoner per annum, as per Column 4.	Average Cost of Dieting each Prisoner per Diem.	Average Cost of Clothing, &c. on account of each Prisoner, as per Column 5.	Average Cost of Fixed Establishment per annum, as per Column 6.	Average Cost of Extra Guards per annum, as per Column 7.	Average Cost of Fixed and Extra Establishments per annum, as per Column 8.	Average Cost of European Medicines per annum, as per Col. 9.
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 16 17 18 19 20 21 12 22 23 24 5 29 30 31 2 33 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 6 4 6 7 4 8 8 4 9 5 10 5 1 5 2 5 3 5 4	Patna, Sarun, Behar, Shahabad, Chumparun, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Matdah, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhally, Noakhally, Noakhally, Nuddeab, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Bancorah, Bancorah, Bancorah, Bancorah, Sandoway, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singhbhoom, Sumbulpore, Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	20 15 1·1 28 3 7·6 36 4 0·3 20 2 0 23 6 3·4 19 15 7·2 17 5 10·3 18 8 11·9 21 15 10·9 22 13 8·2 20 12 1·7 18 1 4·6 21 13 3·9 20 13 5·7 24 5 2·2 20 7 4·7 24 6 5 2·2 21 9 2·5 24 11 9·8 27 1·4 24 11 9·8 27 1·4 27 1·2 22 15 2·7 22 9 2·5 19 8 5·6 25 2 2·2 20 10 10·4 22 8 2 20 10 10·4 22 15 2·7 24 9 2·1 23 5 10·6 25 5 2·2 22 20 10 10·4 22 8 2 20 10 10·4 22 15 2·7 22 9 2·5 19 8 5·6 25 2 2·2 20 10 10·4 21 3 10·5 11 7 10·8 21 3 10·5 11 7 10·8 29 6 6·3 28 9 5·4 19 11 7·3 29 13 8·4 20 11 7·3 29 13 8·4 20 11 7·3 21 3 10·5 11 7·3 21 3 10·5 11 7·3 21 3 10·5 11 7·3 22 15 5·5 18 14 8·8 18 14 1·5 30 14 0·7	0 0 11·8 0 1 2·7 0 1 7·1 0 1 7·1 0 0 10·6 0 1 0·3 0 0 10·5 0 0 9·1 0 0 9·7 0 0 10·6 0 0 11·7 0 0 10·6 0 0 11·7 0 0 10·6 0 0 11·7 0 0 10·6 0 1 10·8 0 1 0·8 0 1	2 4 11·8 2 13 8 8 4 1 10·4 3 15 8 8 4 1 10·4 3 15 8 8 1 10·4 3 15 8 8 1 10·4 3 15 8 8 1 10·4 3 15 8 16 2 16 2 16 7 7 1 2 2 6 16 2 16 7 8 16 2 16 7 8 16 2 16 7 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 1 4.7 3 3 3 3.1 2 0 7.2 4 10 3.7 6 6 6 0.8 1 6 9.2 2 13 7 4 7 4 13 3 11.1 7 10 5.4 9 1 5.5 11 9 0.2 5 2 7.8 5 4 11.3 10 11 10.6 13 7 8.1 1 7 9.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 2.8 26 10 1.7 9 15 0.4 11 1 3.9 28 1 1 4.7 16 8 4 8 7 8.5 8 0 3.9 9 11 3.3 14 7 0.4 9 7 11.3 14 7 0.4 9 7 11.3 14 7 0.4 9 7 11.3 14 7 0.4 9 7 11.3 15 6.6 11 16 5.6 11 16 5.6 11 16 5.6 11 16 5.6 11 17 0.3 1	2 10 10·3 8 5 0·7 4 11 7·4 3 6 6·2 5 6 10·3 7 12 11·3 5 2 0·4 8 0 8·3 7 12 11·3 5 3 0·4 8 3 5 6·7 1 10 9·6 0 12 4·7 1 10 9·6 0 12 4·7 1 11 7·2 0 1 1 9·2 1 11 7·2 0 1 1 9·3 1 1 10 9·6 0 12 4·7 1 11 3·5 6 11 7·2 0 1 1 9·3 2 1 11 0 11 1 4 15 5·7 6 11 7·2 0 1 1 9·3 2 1 11 0 11 1 1 4 15 5·7 6 11 7·2 1 1 13 5·6 6 3·8 5 8 7·7 1 1 13 5·6 5 4 7·2 7 9 11·3 7 10 5·9 1 11·3 7	3 12 3 11 8 3·8 6 15 2·6 8 0 9·9 11 12 11·1 9 3 8·5 7 15 7·4 12 8 0·3 13 12 2·8 10 11 9·2 16 4 5·9 14 14 6·2 16 4 5·9 14 14 6·15 15 5 9 2·4 14 6 15 15 5 9 2·4 14 6 7 5·2 11 3 4·4 15 14 13 14 15 14 15 14 15 15 7 2·7 10 10 2·3 24 0 5·6 10 11 3·1 15 5 2·2 9 11 0·9 12 0 11·7 13 4 1·3 15 10 4·8 17 14 2·1 17 5 4·9 18 11 5 4·9 19 11 7·6 15 6 11·5 17 9 5·2 14 5 7·3 15 10 4·8 17 14 2·1 17 5 7·3 15 10 4·8 17 15 10 10 18 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Total,	22 5 0.9	0 0 17	2 9 7.4	8 13 6.8	3 15 6.9	12 13 1.7	0 4 4.7

MENT No. 4.—(Concluded.)

and the Total Expenditure for each Jail, during the Year 1857-58.

	[1	T	1	
22	23	24	25	26	
Average Cost of Bazar Medicines per annum, as per Column 10.	Average Cost of Hospital Charges per annum, as per Column 11.	Average Cost of Contingencies per annum, as per Column 12.	Average Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs per annum, as per Column 13.	Average Total Cost of each Prisoner per annum, as per Column 16.	Remarks.
0 1 5-9 0 3 7-6 0 11 8-9 0 8 63 7 98 0 4 8-1 1 0 4-7 0 2 6-8 1 12 7-7 1 0 4-8 0 12 7-8 0 12 3 0 3 0-8 1 15 11-4 0 14 11-5 0 14 11-6 0 14 11-6 0 14 11-6 0 14 11-6 0 14 11-6 0 12 7-1 0 3 7-2 1 3 11 0 4 6-1 0 12 7-1 0 8 0-6 0 0 10 0 3 8-9 2 2 8 8 0 11 4 0 7 1-1 0 6 8-7 0 5 2-7 1 5 2-7 1 5	0 2 10-1 0 8 4-1 0 12 22 0 12 7.6 0 6 5-3 1 4 4-2 0 4 6-9 1 2 7-2 1 7 7-2 1 1 7 8-9 0 14 1.9 1 2 7-2 0 10 25-5 0 6 9-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 7 6-1 1 1 7 6-1 1 1 7 6-1 1 1 1 9-1 0 9 6-3 0 9 8-4 0 9 9 9 9 0 10 11 7 1 11 1-8 0 9 5-1 1 10 12 6-1 0 3 11-4 0 8 7-7 1 11 1-8 0 9 5-1 0 9 4-1 0 9 5-1 0 9 4-1 0 1 7-3 1 1 7-2 1 4 11-7 0 1 7-3 1 7 7-1	3 1 10-1 1 15 11-9 4 14 6-5 0 13 11-9 2 8 5 0 11 0 6-7 0 5 1-7 0 5 5 1-7 2 0 7-4 1 8 3-7 3 4 6-6 2 3 3 3 10 11-9 0 14 1-8 3 0 5-2 0 8 1-7 2 3 8-6 1 1 3-8 2 8 1-2 0 13 6-9 0 15 1 1 8 2-7 1 13 5-1 1 1 2 1-5 0 14 5-1 1 1 2 1-5 0 14 5-1 1 0 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 0 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 14 4-5 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 10 1 4 1·8 0 0 0 0 7 1·3 1 9 8·3 2 1 8·5 1 13 8·6 0 10 0.7 0 0 0 0 2 8·1 0 4 0·6 0 0 0 0 2 4·9 0 1 0 0.7 0 8 9·8 1 0 0 0 0 1 7·5 1 3 5·6 0 0 0 0 1 7·5 1 3 5·6 0 0 0 0 1 7·5 1 3 5·6 0 0 0 2 4·9 0 0 2 4·9 0 0 2 4·9 0	30 7 9·4 46 6 2·1 53 1 3·7 46 6 6 2·1 53 1 3·7 32 8 7·2 48 3 0·7 35 0 7·5 34 6 2·4 44 2 1 7·3 37 8 8.5 40 14 11·6 39 12 8·7 40 14 11·6 39 12 8·7 40 14 11·1 39 13 8 44 13 11 73 1 11·2 31 2 3·8 38 9·1 40 13 0.4 40 13 0.4 41 9 9·5 39 7 6·8 41 9 9·6 39 14 6·3 38 2 4.9 28 9 0·6 39 14 6·3 38 2 4.9 28 9 0·6 39 14 6·3 38 2 4.9 28 9 0·6 39 14 6·3 38 2 4.9 28 9 7.7 96 10 1.8 52 3 3·1 51 0 0.6 64 5 0.9 51 12 6.5 67 9 1.8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 3 .7 49 14 10·8 84 14 14 10·8 84 14 14 10·8 84 14 17 78 108 13 0.7 49 14 10·8 86 11 5 7·8	* The charges on account of the Prisoners of this Jail are only for the periods intervening between 1st May and 4th August, and 11th September and 30th April 1857-89. During the interval, 5th August 1857 and 10th September 1837 inclusive, there were no Prisoners in the Jail, they all having been released by the mutinous Sepoys. The charges include the Gobindpore Sub-division.
0 11 4:2	0 15 8.9	1 15 10	0 14 10 2	41 10 3.1	

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of Prisoners

					1	2	3	4	5	6
NUMBER.		Names of	Jails.		Monthly aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st of May 1837 to 30th April, 1858.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1857.	Number admitted into Jail during the Year 1857-58.	Total number in Jail, or aggregate of Columns 3 and 4.	Transferred to other Districts.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Patna, Sarun,	****	****	••••	339042 161451	929 442	743 443	5050 902	5793 1345	2536 207
3	Behar,		****		171834	471	24	3874	3898	1183
4 5	Shahabad,* Chumparun,	****			111219	305	324	768	1092	249
6	Bhaugulpore,	****		••••	180374	494	359	1787	2146	189
7	Monghyr,	****			255353	700	572	1903	2475	138
8 9	Tirhoot,	••••	****	•	159688	438	471	1331 640	1802 1039	271 35
10	Purneah, Rajshahye,	****	****	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	146763 164559	402 451	399 571	684	1255	305
11	Pubna,	****			71525	196	122	1040	1162	104
12	Rungpore,	•,••			151425	415	377	976	1353	67
13 14	Bograh,	****	****	****	40283	110	78	6460 784	718 1712	178 182
15	Dinagepore, Maldah,	****	****	••••	333672 15491	$914 \\ 42$	928 83	218	301	65
16	Dacca,	****	****		250404	686	656	1458	2114	205
17	Furreedpore,				123161	345	380	860	1240	78
18	Sylhet,		****		185510	508	552	1038	1590	44 56
19 20	Mymensing, Backergunge,	••••	• • • • •	••••	200164 165996	548 455	550 480	1438 662	1988 1142	40
21	Chittagong,	••••			55920	153	207	478	685	20
22 23	Tipperah,	****		,	183162	502	434	1116	1550	103
23 24	Noakholly,		****		94674	259	235	525	760 1803	49 259
24 25	Nuddeah, Alipore,			••••	162860 670003	446 1836	$\frac{482}{1735}$	1321 4820	6555	1411
26	Barraset,				67845	186	130	1023	1153	223
27	Jessore,				213129	584	540	1637	2177	407
28	Moorshedabad,	****	****		67231	184	122	1163	1285 1835	214 178
29 30	Burdwan, Hooghly,	• • • •			182368 298822	500 819	516 608	$\frac{1319}{2472}$	3080	433
31	Hooghly, Howrah,	****			12240	34	23	724	747	335
32	Bancoorah,	****			147107	403	353	978	1331	249
33	Beerbhoom,				144494	396	314	844	1158	56 207
34 35	Midnapore, Cuttack,	****		• • • • •	287387	788 303	811	2136 865	2947 1147	207 59
36	Balasore,		****		110585 30827	84	282 66	299	365	39
37	Pooree,				31319	86	104	439	543	25
38	Hazareebaugh,	****			120177	329	296	1241	1537	150
39 40	Lohardugga,	***			53967 116695	148 319	248	1010 1958	$\frac{1010}{2206}$	$\frac{64}{412}$
40	Maunbhoom, Singbhoom,	****			36591†	100	248 155	415	570	16
42	Sumbulpore,		****	****	1	,,				" 31
43	Akyab,	****			103242	283	207	834	1011	
44 45	Ramree,	****		****	123067 62588	337 171	240 179	368 160	608 339	91
46	Sandoway, Gowalparah,	****	****		62588 46262	127	179	151	269	6
47	Kamroop,	****			65510	179	171	369	540	37
48	Nowgong,	4***			33577	92	97	211	308	32
49	Seebsaugur,	****		•	38154	105	82	$\frac{139}{256}$	221 396	2 51
50 51	Durrung, Luckimpore,	* * * *	****		44045 16306	121 45	140 52	64	116	1
52	Cossiah Hills,	****			8583	24	32	9	41	,,
53	Cachar,				18035	50	43	214	257	25
54	Darjeeling,	****			16613	40	45	488	533	25
			Total,		6894299	18889	17179	56099	73278	11318

MENT No. 5.

of all Classes in each Jail of the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1857-58.

7	8	9	10	11	12	
Released.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Columns 6 to 10.	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858.	Remarks.
1955 659 1307 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7 20 473 11 12 14 6 6 6 4 2 6 6 2 4 1 9 6 8 6 203 5 4 10 6 11 12 268 2 263 148 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	140 66 131 ,, 41 147 96 38 41 185 15 665 7 148 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 6 17 300 9 9 2 8 18 19 16 33 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	35 14 12 3 9 1 1 1 4 4 7 7 8 2 2 7 7 10 0 3 3 7 2 4 4 2 3 3 2 2 4 4 4 1 1 7 19 75 3 3 8 8 7 4 2 7 7 16 6 6	4673 966 3106 795 1534 1587 1360 634 837 8917 582 805 265 1420 918 1185 509 1008 493 1292 4587 926 1642 1043 1329 2173 630 630 631 1887 1685 635 635 6455 1051 710 1818 411 212 276 2173 3489	1120 379 792 297 612 888 8442 405 5418 271 436 694 432 405 551 176 512 207 551 1198 227 555 110 486 487 487 487 487 487 487 487 487	* Records destroyed by rebels. * Return deficient from the records having been destroyed by the mutineers. † This is for 11 months only, the January return was not submitted. ‡ Records destroyed by rebels. A difference between the totals of Cols. 11 and 12 and Col. 5 of 300, arises from the incomplete state in which the Lohardungs a returns were for-
36641	1555	2387	277	52178	20800	warded, owing to the records having been destroyed by the mutineers.

STATEMENT showing the total daily and aggregate total daily number of Prisoners of all number of Deaths, and the average percentage of Deaths in the Jails of the

		e v	of rell.	e se		aver- ody.	the	
		Aggregate of the total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	No. of Prisoners of in Jail, sick and well	Vo. of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail during the Calendar year 1857.		tio per cent of Deaths to aver age daily number in Custody.		1
		7 70	nd	13 50 10 50		Ratio per cent of Deaths to age daily number in Cust	Deaths to during t	
		l. all	is sk	la iri		L PB	uri	
		of t	P. Sic	of du 57.		in	g e	
JA	ILS,	rs rd	g ii	ail 8	200	Pe D	cent of I	REMARKS.
		an an	J. 5	Jar	No. of Deaths.	o m	t T	
		5 .S. 5	7.5	so in)ea	n in	n. Ge	
		a.P. Fe	ail,	a d. P.	f I	2 E	per No.	1
		ai of	da	f]	0	da	ÃZ.	
		J. 0.	[E	onf ale	ů,	.08 20.	tual year.	
		A VIII	Total daily]	No. con Cal		tat	Ratio pruse preser.	
Patna	Division.	1	1					
Patna.		318562	873	7734	151	17.297	1.952	
Sarun,		176883	485	2941	59	12.165	2.006	
Behar,		92601	254	5759	73	28.740	1.268	
Shahabad,*		,,		596	1	,,	0.168	* The records from January to
Chumparun,	••••	107133	293	1776	35	11.945	1.971	September were destroyed by the
24Y Y	na Dikinian						`	mutineers, consequently only those from October to December
L haugulpo	re Division.							were received, 201 Prisoners were
Bhaugulpore,		154691	424	3513	120	28:302	3.416	confined from January to De-
Monghyr,		228369	626	4093	89	14.217	2.174	cember,
Tirhoot,		180918	496	2798	51	10.282	1.823	
Purneah,	****	150705	413	2475	34	8.232	1.374	
· ·			1		0.5			
Rajshahy	e D ivision.							
n 11 1		188178	*10	2396		23:062	4.967	
Rajshahye, Pubna,		53703	516 147	1649	119	7.483	0.667	
Rungpore,		150807	413	2715	11 87	21.065	3.504	
Bograh,		29284	80	873	0	0	0	
Dinagepore,		339795	931	4525	116	15.682	3.227	
Maldah,		20805	57	382	1	1.754	0.262	
Dacca	Division.							
Dacca,		246010	674	4123	41	6.083	0.994	
Furreedpore,		125560	344	2162	41	0 000	0	
Sylhet,		202210	554	3083	22	3.971	0.714	
Mymensingh,		75190	206	3637	86	41.748	2.365	
Backergunge,		168526	462	2431	34	7:359	1.399	
	ma // 1 1							
Chittagor	ng Division.	1						
Chittagong,		70235	192	1043	5	2.604	0.479	
Tipperah,		168102	461	2887	21	4.555	0.727	1
Noakhally,	****	87816	241	1499	6	2.490	0.400	
Auddeah	Division.							
Nuddeah,		157093	430	3088	14	3.256	0.453	
Alipore,		638447	1749	10661	203	11.606	1.904	
Baraset,		66251	182	1677	18	9.890	1.073	
Jessore,		212902	583	3833	18	3.087	0.470	
Moorshedabad,	••••	35246	97	1377	14	14.433	1.017	
22,	n Division.							
	n widsion.					0.00	0.000	
Burdwan,	••••	190995	523	1577	36	6.883	2.283	
Hooghly,		264959	726	5272	158	21·763 7·692	2·997 0·229	
Howrah, Bancoora's	****	9428 134582	26 369	873 2331	2 25	6.775	1.072	
Beerbheom,	••••	131171	359	2288	36	10.028	1.573	
Midnapore,	****	258420	708	4655	133	18.785	2.857	
zamapore,	•••			1000	100			
Cuttack	Division.							
Cuttack,		111832	306	1921	33	10.784	1.718	
Balasore,		32941	90	578	3	3.333	0.519	
Pooree,	••••	33580	92	841	12	13.043	1.427	
							l I	

MENT No. 6.

classes, sick and well, in Jail,—the number of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail,—the Lower Provinces, during the Calendar Year 1857.

JAILS.		Aggregate of the total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	Total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	No. of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail during the Calendar year 1857.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average daily number in Custody.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to actual No. in Jail during the year.	Remarks.
Chota Pagpore Divisie	on.							
Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,		116112 22674 86789 45771 25900	318 62 238 125 71	2331 1187 2958 809 532	40 14 16 13 6	12:579 22:581 6:723 10:400 8:451	1·716 1·179 0·541 1·607 1·128	
Arracan Division	t.							
Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway,	 	80734 106449 55754	221 292 153	1525 1684 730	10 18 34	4·525 6·164 22·222	0.656 1.069 4.658	
Assam Division.								
Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debrooghur,		42449 62959 34299 36587 5019 20507	116 172 94 100 14 56	640 1077 582 586 811 232	22 20 6 4 5	18:966 11:628 6:383 4:000 35:714 0	3·437 1·857 1·031 0·683 0·617 0	
Aon-Regulation Probis	nces.							
Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	 	9869 13058 16195	27 36 44	121 302 616	5 1 9	18·518 2·778 20·454	4·132 0·331 1·461	
,	Fotal,	6395055	17521	122785	2120	12:099	1.727	

F. J. MOUAT, Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the number of deaths, religion, sex, period of imprisonment at the Lower Provinces,

	1			2		3				4	
					R	ELIGION.		s not	SE	х.	
	JAHS			No. of Deaths.	Hindus,	Mussulmauns.	Other Denominations.	Prisoners whose Religion has not been specified.	Males.	Females.	Prisoners whose Sex has not been specified.
10	atna dibis	ion.									
Patna, Sarun, Behar, Shahabad,Ş Chumparun,				151 59 73 1 35	133 56 71 1 34	17 3 2 " 1	1	" " "	151 58 73 1 35	" 1	?? ?? ??
Bha	ugulpore d	ivision.									
Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah,		***	•••	120 89 51 34	98 75 47 16	5 13 4 16	17 1 " 2	"	120 88 51 34	" 1 "	" " "
Ra	jshahye d	ibision.									
Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah,				119 11 87 "146 1	39 2 18 "91 1	80 9 69 "55)) 2) 3) 3) 3) 3)	22 22 22 23 23 23	119 11 87 "146 1	" " " " " "))))))))))))))))))))))))))
	Dacca dibi	sion.									
Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge,				41 "22 86 34	16 "2 29 10	25 "19 57 24	" 1 "	" " " " " " " "	41 "22 85 34	" " 1	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
C	hittagong	division.									
Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakholly,	•••	•••		5 21 6	7 ,,	3 14 6	"	"	5 21 6	"))))))
i	Auddealj di	ivision.				-					
Nuddeah, Alipore, Earaset, Jessore, Moorshedabad,				14 203 18 18 18	9 133 15 6 9	5 40 3 12 5	"30 "))))))))	14 201 18 18 14	" 2 " "),),),),
1	Burdwan di	vision.						-			
Burdwan, Hooghly, Howiah, Banccorah, Beerl hoom, Midnapore,	*** *** *** ***	***	•••	36 158 2 25 36 133	31 110 1 14 19 110	3 43 1 1 2 13	2 5 "10 15 20	"	36 158 2 25 36 133	" " " " " " " " " "	21 21 21 22 22

MENT No. 7.

time of death, disposal in Jail and locality of imprisonment of Prisoners, in each Jail of during the year 1857.

		5					6			h		1
Period	ог Імр		ENT AT	TIME O	-mi has	Disp	OSAL	Jail	LOCALIT	7 TY OF IM- NMENT.	ied.	-
3 Months and under.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	2 Years and above one Year.	Above two Years.	Prisoners whose period of prisonment at time of death not been specified.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Prisoners whose disposal in has not been specified.	Of Districts.	Of other Districts.	Prisoners whose Locality of Imprisonment has not been specified.	Remarks.
55 15* 41 1 16	20 16 2 3 8	24 5 1 "9	34 15 5 2	18 8 1† "	23‡ "	127 48 " "14	24 11 73 21	" " 1	62 51 67 1 32	89 8 6 ;;	,, ,, ,,	* One from these was an escaped prisoner from Gyah. † Life prisoner. ‡ Hajut pr soners. § Records from January t September destroyed by the mu tineers.
40 33 17 4	27 17 4 7	35 16 9 15	15 9 14 2	3 10 7 6	4	102 66 46 33	18 23 5 1))))))	62 70 25 26	58 17 26 8	2 ,,	Hajut prisoners.
9 4 28 " 19	10 1 20 21	28 2 26 25	32 3 8 ,,,	38 1 5 ,,, 41 1	2	119 8 71 142	3 16 4 1	"	47 6 47 ,,,	72 5 40 65 1	38 22 33 33 34 37	
4 "2 15 16	4 ,,, 3 22 6	11 10 21 4	9 "2 12 1	13 5 14 7	" " 2	36 "19 72 22	5 3 14 12	" " "	27 22 75 24	14 " 11 10	33 31 31 31 32 32	
1 5 "	5 "	" "	1 4 1	3 7 4	"	5 19 6	2	31 39 22	2 15 5	3 6 1	"	
2 53 7 4 7	3 14 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 29 2 1 3	5 37 6 7	3 70 3 3 1	" " 2	12 190 8 12 7	2 13 10 6 7	31 31 31 22 22	11 61 -2 13 9	3 142 16 5	37 39 39 39 30 37	
5 24 "1 15 18	8 18 "1 5 21	2 26 9 7 13	4 27 2 9 7 37	11 63 5 2 44	6 ,,	26 110 2 24 28 125	10 48 1 8 8	12 22 12 13 23 24	22 40 4 4 9 81	14 118 2 21 27 52	27 17 27 27 29	

STATEMENT shewing the number of deaths, religion, sex, period of imprisonment at the Lower Provinces,

	1			2		3				4	
					H	ELIGION.		s not	SE	x.	been
	JAILS	s.		No. of Deaths.	Hindus,	Mussulmauns.	Other Denominations.	Prisoners whose Religion has not been specified.	Males.	Females.	Prisoners whose Sex has not been specified.
Cu	ittack divi	sion.									
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,		•••		33 3 12	29 3 12	" "	4 ,,	"	32 3 12	1 "	" "
Chota	Pagpore	division.									
Hazarecbaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,	irracan dí	oision.		40 14 16 13 6	23 0 16 7 5	2 1 ""	15 2 6 1	11 "	40 3 16 13 6	;; ;; ;; ;;	11 " "
Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway,		***		10 18 34	3 14 19	4 1 13	3 3 2	"	10 18 34	" "	"
A	lssam dib	ision.	,								
Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seel saugor, Durrung, Delrooghur,	•••	•••		22 20 6 4 5	16 10 3 2 5	6 4 2	6 1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2	22 20 6 2 5	*; ;; ;; ;; ;;	" " 2
Pon-	Regulation	ı Provinces.									
Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,				5 1 9	5 1 5	" 2	" 2	;; ;; ;;	5 1 9	" "	?? ?? ??
		Total,		2120	1373	585	149	13	2101	6	13

time of death, disposal in Jail and locality of imprisonment of Prisoners, in each Jail of during the Year 1857.

		7			6					5		
	f Im-	OF IM-	LOCALITY PRISONS	Jail		Dispo	th has	IME OI	NT AT T	ISONME DEATH.	F IMPR	ERIOD (
Remanks.	Prisoners whose Locality of Imprisonment has not been specified.	Of other Districts.	Of Districts.	Prisoners whose disposal in Jail has not been specified.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Prisoners whose period of Imprisonment at time of death has not been specified.	Above two Years.	2 Years and above one Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and under.
* 1 of these was a prisoner.	;· ;;	13 1 5	20 2 7	" " "	5 3 4	28 "8	"	6 1 4	8* 1	7 "	4 2 1	8 5
	11,	12 1 6 ,,,4	28 2 10 13 2	11 " "	12 3 6 1 6	28 "0 12 "	12 3 3 "	4 " " 1 1	1 "4 2	9 1 2 2 ,,	10 2 1 3	16 1 9 2
† 6 of these were life pr ‡ 8 of these were life pr	" "	8 17 33	2 1 1	"	2 13 9	8 5 25	"	3 15* 30‡	" 1 1	1 1 2	4 ,,	2 1 1
	" " 3	7 1 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	15 19 6 1 5	" " 2 "	1 2 6 "1	21 18 "2 4	" 2 ., 2 ., ,	7 8	3 4 1 1 1	3 4 ,, ,,	2 2 4 1	7 " 3 "
	,, ,,,	" 6	5 1 3	" "	1 "3	4 1 6	,,	ï "	2 ,,	" " "	2 "1	1 "8
	16	962	1142	14	427	1679	61	478	379	370	306	526

F. J. MOUAT, Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,

STATEMENT shewing the Caste of the Prisoners who died in each

		- 1	-	V	_	7		_	V 1	_	- 15	_	-	_		_	-	-	1	-	1	_		_	_		-	7				7	-7	1	- 7	V	_	- 10	1 1
JAILS.	Bramins.	Rajpoots.	Kyests.	Byragees.	Jogee.	Gosain.	Sepoy.	Gwallas.	Dosads.	Rajwars.	Ghowals.	slaves in Behar).	Domes.	Katani (Female spinners.)	Koormees.	Telees.	Tantees.	Koyburtos.	Chumars.	Namors.	Soorees.	Harees.	Tumboolee.	Barli.	Babrun.	Mooshur.	Dhoby.	Bind.	Beldar.	Gareri.	Chandoo.	Nooniah.	Agurwala.	Kasor-bani.	Khkoeri.	Toorha.	A bin	Sawtar.	Rouncar.
PATNA DIVISION.	U																			Ī					1	T	1								1		T		
Patua, Sarun, Behar, Shahabad,* Chumparun,	1 2 2 3	18 12 4 1 2	" "	22 23 22 23 23))))))))	27 27 27 29 29	,, ,, ,,	25 1 8 10	12 3 3 ,,	2 1 33 "	" "	" " "	" 1 2	>> >> >> >> >> >>	10 1 3 "1	2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	39 32 33 33	3	" 1	3	2 ,	, ,, , ,,	1 ,,	19	2	1 3	, ,, 1 ,,	, ,,	,, ,,	1 ,,	3 ,,, 2	1	1	1	5 '1 '1	,, ,,	2,,2	6 1	:,
Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah,	5 ,3		1 "1	" " "))))))	27 27 29 29	27 27 27 27	15 11 12 2	15 11 10 10	>> >> >> >> >>	3 4 "	"	9 1 "	*, ,, ,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 1 ,,	3 2 "	?? ?? ??	1 2 1 ,,	"	2,	, ,,	2,9	,,	1	3 ;	, ,,	, ,,	"	,,	"1	" 2 " 1	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,		"	,, ,	, ,	;;
Rajshahye, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore,	1 " " 3	"	"	"	33 33 33 33 33	22 22 22	"" "" "" "" "" ""))))))	27 27 27 27	;; ;; ;; ;;	" " " " " " " "	,, ,, ,,	;; ;; ;;	"	" 1	33 33 32 33 33	;; ;; ;; ;;	" " "	"	;;	,, , ,, ,	, ,,	"	,,	22 . 22 :	,, ,	, ,;	, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	?; ?; ?; ?;	,, ,, ,,	,,	22	,, ,,	,, ,	, ,	27
Maldali, Dacca Division.	"	"	33	,,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	27	"	,,	"		,, ,		,,			,, ,				"	"	"	"	,,		100	,, ,	, ,	
Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge,	2 2	33 33 33 33 33	1 "	2 2 22	" 2	" " "	" "	, ,, ,,, ,,	?? :: ?? ??	"	" " " " " "	" " " " " " "	1 "::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	;; ;; ;;	27 27 27 27	22 32 32 33	33 23 23 23	33 32 33 33 33	22 22 23 23	,, ,,	1 ,	, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,	, ,,	, ,,))))	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	;; ;; ;;	,,	,,	"	"	,, ,	, ,	;;
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. Chittagong, Tipperah, Neakholly, NUDDEAH DIVISION.	33 33 23	22 22 22	3 ,,	"	33 33 33	"	"	"	23 33 33	2.7 2.7 2.7	"	::	"	?? ?? ??	" "	"	;; ;;)))) 1)	"	;;	,, , ,, ,	, ,,	,,	"	"	, ,	, ,,	, ,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,		,,	,,		,, ,	, 2:	
Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad,	2 "		1 ",		22 22 22 22 22	" "	" 6 " "	1 ": "1	27 27 23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	" "	" " ::	" "	" " :: ;;))))))))	» » » ::	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	1 ,,))))))))	"	,, , ,, ,	, ,, , ,,	22	"	,, , ,, ,	., ,	, ,,	1,,,););))))))))	"	,,	"	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	, ,	, ;;	"
Burdwan Division. Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Banccorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore,	1 1 "1	1 2 2 2 3	1 5 " " 1	" "	23 23 23 23	2) 2) 2) 1)	"	1 5 2 2	27 27 27 27	22 22 23 23 23	2 "	" "	1 " 2 2))))))))	" " 1	" " " 3		25 " " 14	23 22 2	1 "1	,, , ,, ,	, 4,	,,	,, ,,	,, , ,, ,	, ,	, ,,	, ,,	"	,, ,, ,,))))))))))))))	,, ,,	,,	,, ;	, ,	, ;;	;;
Cuttack Division. Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,	2 ,,	"	1 ,,	" " " 2	"	22 22 22	"	2	" "	?? ?? ??	22	"	;;	" " " "	22	"	1 ,,	39	"	,,	2 ,	, ,,	"	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	"	?? ?? ??	"	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,,	, ,	, ,,	;;
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION. Hazareebangh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,	1 "	2 1 1 1 "	?? ?? ?? ??	27 21 27 23))))))	1 "))))))))))	3 " 2 1	" " "	" "	4 ,,	"	"	"	?? ?? ?? ??	21 21 21 21 21	"	11	>> >> >> >> >> >> >>	1	1 1	l ,,	" " " " " "	,, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .	1	, ,;	,,,	, ,,	,,		" " " " " "	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,		, ,,	25 22 23
Arracan Division. Akyab, Rannee, Sandoway,	" 1	22	22	27	"	"	;;	"	"	22	,, ;;	"	22	;;	;;	"	22	;;	22		;;,,	,,	"	,,,,	, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	"	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,	, ,	,,,	"
Assam Division, Gowalparali, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Durrung, Debrooghur,))))))	" "	99 99 99	22 22 23	" 1 2	?? ?? ??	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	" " "	27	33 33 33	;;	" " "	;; ;; ;; ;;	1 ""	" "		91 92 93 93		"	, ,	, ,,	,,	,, ,,	٠, ,));));));	, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	"))))	"	,,	,,	, ,	99 3	,, ,	, ,,	;; ;; ;;	?? ?? ?? !!
Non-Regn, Districts, Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	27 23	22 2	,,	,, ,	,, ;	, ;	;	;;	22	;; ;	,	;;	,, ,,	;;	"	,:	,, :		;	, ,	, ,,	٠,	,,	1	, ,,	,,	,, ,,	"	"	"	,, ;	, ,	,,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,,	33	,, ,,
Total,	2 7	1 20	0 8	5 8	5 :	1 6	3 1	.05 6	13	6 14		,, 2	4	1 1	.8	7 1	7 24	16	3 8	9	3	12	1	1 43	1	24	5	8	1	1 1	0	1	1	2 9	9	1 :	27	1	1

Jail in the Lower Provinces, during the year 1857:

		1	I																										1			1		1				1		1	T		1			1	Ī				
Lohar.	Dhunook.	Bhyahar	Rhurhor	Somein	Kulol	D.	Darmwar.	r ukeer.	Khuttree.	Mullah.	Quarey.	Bhoeas.	Gungotah.	Kulwar.	Phareeah.	Dhoonech.	Carpenter.	Nyah.	Maikimdy.	Surgeeah.	Marwaree.	Chasas,	Passie.	Sutwa.	Rajbunees.	Garo.	Chural.	Polee.	Cowrah.	(n. 1.1	Pommual.	Minn nomen	Bhumah.	Dai.	Muddai.	Soodra.	Hangman.	Kamoat.	Shabo.	Patness.	Bame.	Ghallal.	Pode.	Sutgape.	Bug lee.	Poorah.	Bestafi.	Baistom.	Malee.	Kasree.	Tewar.
"	" " "	22 22 22 22	, 1	1 1 ,	, ,	1		"	" " "	" " "	22 23 23 22 23	"	"	23 25 22 23 23	29 29 29 29 39	- ;; ;; ;;	" " "	" " "	" " " " " "	" " "	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	"	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,,	22 22 22 23	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,	, ,,	,. ,. ,, ,,				,, ,, ,,	,,	.,,	,,		1	,, , ,, , ,, ,
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;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	,				22			.	"	?? ;; ;; ;;	;; ;; ;;		;; ;; ;; ;; ;;		"		3;;	"	"	;;	3		,,						;;;;		h					;; ,					,, ,,	,,	;; ;; ;;	"	,,	,, ,	,	, ,	,	, ,	,
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6	2	5	1	1	"	2	11	1	١,	,2	1	1	4 1	7	4	5	5	1	1	12	1		15	1		1 2	1	3	11	1	2	2	1	1 3		1		4	1	1	-	1	8 25	5 1	1	7	5	1	1	3	

STATEMENT shewing the Caste of the Prisoners who died in each

	-	17	7	_	_		1	7 7	1	,	1	1	1	Y		-	1	7	_	-	,	1	- (1	_		-	-	_	-		1			-	1		7	,
JAILS.	Nondee.	Foomoolee.	Morran.	lotoree.	Daoorees.	Banah	Bhollah.	Dhanger.	Bunniah.	Bhoomig.	Podwah.	Samue.	Swarlehur.	Naick.	Cooranga.	Sistekarun.	Bazal.	Ghooreah.	Paum	Sonar.	Rajoo.	Gend.	Sowra.	Khund.	Khundaih.	Eoka.	Sonee.	Mahanheekorun.	Khyrwar.	Baeta.	Deswarry.	Bowell	Dhurrooah.	Gour.	Vogeen.	Gara.	Moonglee.	Hurgaria.	Chohan.
PATNA DIVISION.				T		1					Ī	1	1	T	T			1	1	1	T			- -							1	1	ĺ		Т		- -		T
Patna, Sarun, Behar, Shahabad, * Chumparun, BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,,,	, ,,	99 28 91 92	,, ,, ,,		"	,, , ,, ,	,,,,	, ,;		,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ;	,, ,	, ,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	"	,, ,	, ,,	,,,		,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,,	,,,,	, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	·, ,,
Bhaugulpore, Monghyt, Tirhoot, Purneah, Rajshahye Division.	,, ,,	;; ;; ;;	,, ,, ,,		,,	"	,, , ,, ,	, ,,	,,	27 27 22	"	,,	"	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	"	"	"	,, , ,, ,	, ,	",	,, ,,	"	,, ,	0 9; 0 9; 0 9;	,,,	"	"	,, ,, ,,	"	"	,, ,	, ,,	,, ,,	" " 1	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore,	,, ,, ,,	;; ;; ;;	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	"	"	,, , ,, ,	, ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	, ,,	21 22 22 22 23	"	"	,, ,,	,, ,	, , , , , ,	, ,, , ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, , ,, ,	, ,	, ,, , ,,	"	,,	,, ,	1000	, ,,	" "	,, ,, ,,	,,	"	,. ,,	" ;	, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	"	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Maldah, DACCA DIVISION.	,,	,,	"	,,	٠,	,•		, ,		"	"	,,	"	"			,,	,,		,, ,	, ,		"		,, ,		, ,,	"	"	,,				, ,,	,,	,,	٠,		,, ,,
Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge,	,, ,, ,,	,,	?? ?? ??	;; ;; ;; ;;	,, ,, ,,	"	27 27 27	,, ,	, ,,	23 23 23 23 23	,, ,, ,,	" "	9.9 9.9 9.9	,, ;	, ,	, ,, , ,,		,, ,,	"	,, , ,, ,	, ,	, ,, , ,,	,, ,, ,,	"	,,	0 2 2	, ,,	"	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ;	, ,,	,,	, ,,	,, ,, ,,	27 22	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Chittagong, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakholly,	"	,,	"	23 23 2*			"	,, ,	, ,,	"	,, ,,	,,	,,	"	, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	"	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	"	,,	"	,, ,	, ,,	,,	"	,. ,,	,,	"	,,	,, ,,	, ,.	,,,	"	,,	,, ,. ,, ,.
Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad,	23 23 23 23 23	?? ??	,,		·, ,·	,, ,, ,,	"	,, ,	, ,,	, 1	,,	;; ;; ;;	;; ;;	"		, ,,	,,	"	,,	37 : 27 :		, ,, , ,, , ,,	,,	"	,,	,, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	?? ?? ??	,, ,, ,,	"	,,	,, ,	, ,,	, ,,	,,	,, ,,	,, p,
Burdwan Division. Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom,	1	, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,, 1	"	"	,, ;	1 ,	, ,,	21 21 21	;; ;; ;;	22	"	,, :	, ,	, ,,	,, ,,	"	,, ,, ,,	,, :	19 99	,,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,	, ,;	,,,	,, ,,	"	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, , ,, ,	, ,,	, ,,	"	"))))))))))))
Midnapore, Cuttack Division.	,			,,	3		,,		,,		ï	4	1	ï	6	2	2	2	ï	ï	1	i ,,		"		,, ,	, ,;			"	"		,,	,,,,			23		,, ,,
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,	,	, ,:	, ,,	,,			"	,,	,, :		,,	"	33 33	27	,,	,, ,	, ,;	,,	,, ,,	2	,,	,, 6		4	2		1 ,	, .,		,,	>> >> >> >>	"	,, ,,	,, , ,, ,	. ,:	, ,,	,, ,,	,,)) 12 2) 12 2) 13
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,	,)).)).	, ,,	,	2	"	,.))))		, ,,	,,	22 22 22 22	22 22 22 23	"	"	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	;; ;; ;;	"	,, ,,	99 9. 99 9. 99 9.	, ,,	"	"	,, , ,, ,	, ,	, ,,	"	,, ,,	1 ,,	,,	1,,,	,, , ,, , 2 ,	, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Areacan Division. Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway,	,	, ,	, ,,	,,,	,,,		"		,, ,		,,,););););	"))))))		,, ,	, ,	, ,,	"	"	,,	92 2. 92 2. 93 2. 93 2.	, ,,		,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	22		" " " " " "
ASSAM DIVISION. Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debrooghur,	,	, ,));));));	, , ,	,,,))))))	,, ,-	;; ;; ;;))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	,,	,, ,)).)).)).	, ,, , ,, , ,,	;; ;; ;; ;;	" " " " "	,,	22 2. 22 2. 22 2. 22 2. 22 2. 23 2.	, ,,))))	,, ,, ,,)))))))))	,	, ,, , ,,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, , ,, , ,, ,	, ;; ; ;; ; ;;	, 1	2) 2) 2) 2)	,,	,, ,,
Non-Regn. Districts. Cossiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	. ,	, ,;	, ,:	21	,,	,,	"	"	,, ,	, ,	,,); ;; ;;	31 31 31 31))))))	"	,, ,	, ,	,,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,;	, ,,	"	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,, , ,, ,	, ,:	, ,,	,,	,,), ,,), ,,
Total,		2	2 1	2	9	1	1	1	2	7 11	1	4	1	3	8	2 4	1 2	2	1	11	1	1 6	1	4	4	1	1 1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	4	1 1

MENT No. 8.

Jail in the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

										_		_			9	, ,,		_	cur		.00							
	Kachooree.	Kabla.	Custa.	L'aninit	Modeboo	Kolosto.	Rotle	Kocha	Koish	Ahom.	Meekeer.	Khumboo.	Maich.	Simboo.	Nitremaker.	Total.	Cole.	Mugh.	Burmese.	Malay.	Bheel.	Phostia.	Konch.	Museulmon	Hindus (casta not	stated.)	Total.	Remarks.
	::	;;	;;;		. , , , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, 2,	,, ,, ,,))))))))))))))))))))))	2) 2) 2) 2)	,, ,, ,,))))))))))))))))	,, ,, ,,	2) 2) 2) 2) 3) 4)	1	,, ,	, ,	, ,,	5	3	,, ,, ,,	151 59 73 1 35	* Records from January to September destroyed by Rebels.
	::	;;;;						, ,,	"))))))	,, ,, ,,))))))	,, ,, ,,	;; ;; ;;	1	10 1	3	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,, , ,; , ,;	,,,	13 4 16		,,	120 89 51 34	
1		; ; ;	; ::)))))))))))))))))))))))))	27 27 27 27 27))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	?? .	2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2)	,,	,, ,	9 9	, ,)),)),));))))),)),));));));	, ,,)))))))))))))))	80 9 69 55	2	1 1	119 11 87 46 1	
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	1;;	;;	:: ::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	"	"	23 22 22	"),))	,, ,	9 9	, ,	, , , ,	, ,	, ,,	, ,,	1,,))))	"	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	3) 3) 3)	3 14 6	1 2 ,,	2	5 21 6	
:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	;; ;; ;; ;;		::	:: :: :: :: ::))))))))	,, ,, ,,))))))))	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,	, ,	, ,;	, ,,	, ,,	22))))))))))))))	"))))))))	,,	"	,,	,,	5 40 3 12 5	1 115 15 6 2	1 20 1 1 1	8 8	
	;;	:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::			,, ,	99 9	,,,,,	, , ,		, ,,);););););))))))))	23 23 23 23 23 23	22 22 22 22 22 22	1 ,, 10 8 18))))))))))	31 33 33 33 33	22	22	"))))))))	,, ,	, 4	3 1 1 1 2 3	1 ,,	36 158 25 36 138	3	
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22	,		; ;	; , ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	, ,,	33 33 33 33	, ,,	11 23 27 27););););	2) 2) 2) 2)	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 1	2	,, ,, ,,	,	, ,	, ,	, ,	2 2; 2 2; 2 2;	, ,,	,	,	1 11 ,,,	40 14 16 13 6	1	
:: ;	;			37 33))))	,, ,,	"	,, ,,	"))))	"))))	,,	,, ;	,, ;	,,	2 1	, ,	, ,,	, ,,	, ,,	22 22	1 13		5	10 18 34		
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3 2	1									3										-	-		58	-	67 2			

F. J. MOUAT,

STATEMENT shewing the Occupation prior to Imprisonment of the Prisoners

		Contribution 1	. 15																	
JAILS.			Agricultural Labor- ers.	Coolies.	Servants.	Weavers.	Moodies.	Beggars.	Milk-sellers.	Durwans.	Fishermen.	Chowkeedars.	Basket-makers.	Bearers.	Blacksmiths.	Jewellers.	Washermen.	Shepherds.	Boatmen.	Shopkeepers.
PATNA DIVISION.																-				
Patna,			62	53	,,	"	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	"	,,	2 ,	,	, 1	1	5	5
Sarun, Behar,			19 20	"	5	"	1	"	"	"	"	"			,, ,;	11.	, ,:		,,	3
Shahabad,*			1	"	,,	,,	1,,	"	"	"	27	27	1 0	"	"		22			
Chumparun,			31	"	"	"	"	35 33	"	"	"	ï		- 4	"		,, ,			"
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.							1						1							1
Bhaugulpore,			70 45	59	8 18	7	,,	2	2	,,	"	1	5	25	1)		,, 3			2
Monghyr, . Tirhoot, .			48	,,		"	"	ĩ	"	"	"	,,	"	"	22 2		,,			3
Purneah,			13	"	1	"	."	,,	ı"	97 99	33	,,	"	"	,, ,		,, ,	, ,,		"
RAJSHAHTE DIVISION.				"			"			"		1	1		"		"	1 "	1	- "
D i	••	• • •	78 6	"	37	1	33	2	>>	,,	,,	35	,,	,,			,, ,			"
			84	"	3	1,,	"	33	"	22	"	"	"	"			,, ,			"
Bograh, .			,,,	"		"	39	"	"	"		,,		"	,,			, ,,		"
Dinagepore, .			132) ,,	1	,,	"	4	"	,,	2	,,	"	,,	,,			, ,,		,,
			,,,	,,,	1	12	,,	"	,,,	,,	,,	"	"	"	79	,	22 1	, ,,		>>
Dacca Division. Dacca,			25	2	7	1			1			1				1		an.	1	1
	••			"	,,	,,	"	"	,,	33	"	"		"		- 1	,, ,			,,
Sylhet, .			21	,,	4	,,	33		,,	22	,,	,,		,,						,,
		***	70	,,		>>	"	5	,,	"	"	,,	"	"	33	,	,,	1,,	,,,	**
Backergunge, Chittagong Division.			27	"	3	23	"	27	"	"	"	,,	22	1	22	,	"	ì ,,	, ,,	27
	114		5		1	,,,	,,	1	,,			,,	"	,,	,,		,, ,	, ,;	, ,,	
			15	"	6	"		"	,,	"	"	,,		"				, ,;		"
Noakholly, .			5	,,,	,,,	,,			,,	,,	,,	,,		,,				, ,		"
NUDDEAH DIVISION. Nuddeah,			8		3	1			1		,	1						,	1	1
4.15			164	1	4		1		5	1	1	1"		"	5			1 ,,		
Barraset,	***		17	,,	,,	"		- "	,,	,,		,,,			- 1	- 10		, ,,		
	***		11	,,,	,,,	,,,		1	ı"),	2	,,		" 1			,, ;	, ,		
Moorshedabad, Burdwan Division.	• • • •		3	99	3	,,,	>>	1	1	27	"	>:	"	"	"	,,	,,	1 ,	, ,,	2
70 1			13	1	1	5	,,	3	1	,,	2	2	,,	,,	1	1		,, ,,	, ,,	,,
Hooghly,			7	1	44				,,	,,	,,	1		"	3	,,		, ,,		"
			2	22	3	ï			,,	,,	,,	>:		,,		,,	,, ;	, ,		
Decellaries			12	3	3		111		1	"	"	12	1	,.	22			,,		
Midnapore,			22 67	2		7	"			"	3	11	1 1	1	"	1	"	1 1	, ,,	
CUTTACK DIVISION.				~			"		"	"		,		1	"	1		1	,,,	,,,
Cuttack,			15	7	,,	4]	1 ,,	,,	,,	,,,		1 "	,,	,,	,	,, ;	, ,,	, ,,	,,
Balasore,			3	> 2				, , 4	,,	21			,, •,	,,	27	,	22 :	22		"
Pooree, Chota Nagpore Division.			3	"	,,,	, ,,	,	,, 4	27	27	"	1	""	22	22	"	"	"	, ,,	1
Hazareebaugh,			37	1	. ,	, ,,	,	,, ,,	,,	2:	2		,, ,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	, ,,	, ,,
Lohardugga,	***				, 1		, ;	,, ,,	23				" " 1			,,	"	,,	, ,,	,,
Maunbhoom,	***			7.3	, 1			,, ,,		>				"				"	, ,,	1
Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,				, 11			i))),))	"	,			,, ,,					" " " "		"
ARRACAN DIVISION.					,	' '		"	"	,	"		,, ,,	"	"	,,		, ,;	, ,,,	,,
Akyab,					, ,	, ,	,	, ,,	,,	2.	, ,,	1	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	, ,,	ű
Ramree, Sandoway,	***			. ^				2. 22					"			,,		"		
Assam Division.	***		. :	,	, ,	, ,	,)))	>>	1	1	Ш	22 23	27	"	"	22	, ,	, ,,	"
Gowalparah,	***		. ,	, ,	, 2	2,	,	22 22	,,	,	, ,,		,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,	, ,,	,,
Kamroop,			. 13) ,	, ,	, ,	,	2: 22	23		1		,, ,,	,,	,,,	,,	1	,,		,,,
Nowgong,	***							33 33					99 99	77		,,		,,		
Seebsaugor, Durrung,				3 ,				99 99					22 22	3 1		"		, , ,		
Debrooghur,				, ,				3) 29 3) 21	"				22 22 22 22			22		, ,		
Non-Regulation Districts.						1			"	1	1	1		1		1				
Kassiah Hills,	***			,				22 27	,,	21			,, ,,			,,		,,		29
Cachar, Darjeeling,				1 2	, ,))))))))	"))))			,,		,, ,		
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MENT No. 9.

who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Beldars.	Oilmen.	Merchants.	Burkundauzes.	Zemindars.	Peons.	Gorait.	Prostitutes.	Writers.	Laborers.	Chumar.	Domes.	Pyce-seller.	Brass-smiths.	Banker.	Woodsellers.	Butcher.	Carpenters.	Shoemakers.	Saltpetre Manufac- turers.	Salt-makers.	Blanket-maker.	Tailor.	Baroi.	Mehters.	Bird-catcher.	Khondygur.
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STATEMENT shewing the Occupation prior to Imprisonment of the Prisoners

															43			
JAII	s.	•	Sawyer.	Gardeners.	Dai.	Latteal. ·	Howladar.	Gomastah.	Coachman.	Priests.	Sepoys.	Moonshee.	Ghatwals.	Moirah.	Maid Servant.	Nuqdees.	Tank Digger.	Groom.
Patna Division.			-		_		-	-		_			-					-
Patna,	•••	***	"	"	,,	"	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	٠,	"	"	,,	,,	"	,,
Sarun, Behar,	***		,,	,,,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	21	,,	"	,,	"
Shahabad,*			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chumparun,			,,	,,	,,	"	"	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	"	"	"	,,	"	,,
BHAUGULPORE DIVISIO	N.																	
Bhaugulpore,	***		"	29	"	"	"	"	,,	"	,,,	"	"	,,	,,	"	"	,,
Monghyr, Tirhoot,	•••	• • • •	>>	>>	"	99	,,	"	"	"	"	"	,,,	"	"	"	"	"
Purneah,	***		"	"	"	"	,	"	"	"	33	"	"	"	"	"	"	,,
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	***		"	"	"	"		,,,	,,,	,,,	37	,,,	1)	,,	"	,,,	<i>"</i>	"
Rajshahye,			,,	97	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Pubna,	• • •		,,	>>	27	,,,	,,	"	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	"	,,	,,	,,
Rungpore,		***	,,,	"	"	"	"	,,	"	"	,,	,,	"	"	"	27	"	"
Bograh, Dinagepore,			,,	27	"	"	"	"	22	"	22	27	"	,,,))))	"	"	"
Maldah,			22	27	,,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	,,
DACCA DIVISION.					,,		"	"	"	"	,,	"	"	"		"		
Dacca,			1	,,	,,	,,	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	٠,	,,	,,
Furreedpore,	***		,,,	>>	22	"	22	"	27	"	,,	,.	"	"	,,	"	"	,,
Sylhet, Mymensingh,	***	***	,,,	2	1	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	,,
Backergunge,	***		»»	,,	,,	ï	"	"	"	"	33	"	"	27	"	"	"	"
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			1 "	"	"	_	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"		"
Chittagong,			,,	,,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Tipperah,	***	• • • •	,,,	29	,,,	,,,	ĩ	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	"	,,
Noakholly,		***	,,	"	"	"	1	,,,	"	,,	"	٠,	,,	,,	"	"	"	"
NUDDEAH DIVISION. Nuddeah,	***		,,	,;	,,												,,	.,
Alipore,			"	"	"	,,	"	ï	ĩ	4	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	,,
Barraset,	***		,,	33	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	ï	",	,,	,,	,,	,,	"
Jessore,	1*1		32	" 1	,,,	,,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	"	"	,,	,.	,,	,,	"
Moorshedabad,		***	97	1	22	"	"	,,,	,,	"	22	"	"	"	"	,,	"	,,
Burdwan Division. Burdwan,			,,	,,	,,								2				,,	,,
Hooghly,			"	"	,,	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	,,	i'	ı̈́	"	"	"
Howrah,	***		,,,	,,	,,	"	"	22	,,	,,	"	"	"	,,	,,,	,,	,,	,,
Bancoorah,			"	>>	22	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,,	,,	"	,,	"	"	"	,,
Beerbhoom,	•••		,,,	"	22	"	"	"	"	ï	"	,,	,,,	"	22	1		ï
Midnapore, Cuttack Division.	***	•••	22	22	,,,	22	"	22	23	1	"	"	"	"	,,,	1	"	1
Cuttack,			,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Balasore,			,,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	"	,,	,,	,,	"
Pooree,			"	>>	,,	,,	,,,	23	,,	,,	,,	27	,,	,;	"	,,	"	,,
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVIS																		
Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga,			22	"	"	22	"	"	"	".	,,,	22	"	"	"	",	"	"
Maunbhoom,			22	"	"	"	:)))	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Singbhoom,	***		22	"	,,	"	"	"	"	"	"	,,	"	,,	"	,,	,,	,,
Sumbulpore,			,,	,,	"	>>	"	,,	,,	,,	,,	22	"	"	,,	"	"	,,
ARRAGAN DIVISION.											9				1			
Akyab, Ramree.	•••		33	"	22	22	12	22	,,	"	2	"	"	"	22	"	"	"
Sandoway,	***		"	"	"	22	22	"	"	22	"	"	"	. ,,	"	"	"	,,
Assam Division.			"	"		"	"	"	,,		,,	"	"	.,				
Gowalparah,			22	23	,;	,,,	"	,,	,,	2	,,	22	,,	>>	,,	"	,,	"
Kamroop,			,,	22	>>	22	37	,,,	,,	,,,	"	"	22	29	"	"	"	,,
Nowgong, Scebsaugor,		•••	"	"	"	"	"	. ,,	,	"	33	>>	,,	23	2)	>>	"	"
Durrung,	***		"	"	"	2)	"	22	,	. 22	"	"	"	"	33	"	"	"
Debrooghur,			"	"	"	,,	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NON-REGULATION DIST	RICTS.					1							- "					
Kassiah Hills,			2)	,,	"	"	"	"	,,	,,	>>	,,	"	22	"	"	"	"
Cachar,	•••		"	"	,,,	"	"	22	"	,,	ĩ	"	,,	"	"	"	27	"
Darjeeling,	***		>>	>>	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,,	1	,,,	"	>>	22	22	22	"
8 C											-							1

who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

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Woodcutters.	Pleader.	School-master,	Mason.	Rajgee,	Pilgrím-Collector.	Kunchee-maker.	Cowherd.	Broker,	House-holders,	Bad livelihood,	Not Stated.	Total.	Remarks.
"	")))))));););););	" " " "))))))))	" " " "	21 23 23 23 23 23	" " "	"	"))))))	151 59 73 1 35	* Records from January to September destroyed by Mutineers
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STATEMENI shewing the diseases by which Prisoners in each

JAILS.	ry.		ri di			nia.	tes.			y.				VSIS.	USIII.					as.	Delirium Tremens.	20				-	s, (Liver.)	TODER.	38	on of brain.			ia.		-	· ·	Scase.
	Dysentery.	Cholera.	Diarrhoa.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchites.	Debility.	Asthma.	Apoptexy.	Droner	· feeling.	Scabes.	Hemoptysis.	Foredveig.	Atrophy.	Mania.	Fracture.	Pluritis.	Erysipelas.	Cachexia. Delirium	Enterities.	Leper.	Abscess.	Wounds.	Spleen,	Hepatitis, (Li	Ulcer.	Scorbutes.	Concussion of	Anemia.	Scurvy.	Op-halmia.	Epilepsia.	Jaundice.	Stricture.	Tamarr
PATNA DIVISION.	-				_	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	۲	-	-	1	+	+		Н	-	H	-	-	+	-	1
Patna, Sarun, Behar,	33 40 30	46 16	25 6	26 19	2			2	1	1		1						*1						1	3 3 .	1	1	1 2	1	1	 1	2		1	1 .		
Shahabad,† Chumparun,	12	16		2	1	1												1				1		1													
Bhaugulpore, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah,	50 71 31 10	29 3 6 1	4 3 5 17	3 4 3	1	1		1 1 2	2 .			5 1 1			5				ï	1				1	1 .			. 1	3		 ï		2	1-1	1	1	2
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	10	1	11	ľ				2				1																				1					1
Rajshahye, Pubnah, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah,	32 5 47 49 1	57 1 5	7 2 1 29	12 3 4	2	3 2 2 2 10 3 10	6	1 3 2		3.		1 8		1		1				i.	1			2			1.							1 .		i	
DACCA DIVISION.																ľ				1					H			1					Н		Ш		1
Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensingh,	11 2 22	2 10	 2	3 2 8	2	5 3 2 6 8 1 4				4		1 2 8 5			1.	1	3 2												2		 1	2					
Backergunge, CHITTAGONG DIVISION. Chittagong,	8	1				2		1		1 .		1		1			. 1						1		1.												-
Tipperah, Noakholly, NUDDEAH DIVISION.	3		5 1	2 3 1		3 2						3							2.	ï.														1			-
Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad,	4 31 9 	24 1 1 1	3 58 4 1 2	1	2		 5 5			2		1 4 2 1	1	1	1.	1			1		6								1								
BURDWAN DIVISION. Burdwan, Hooghly,	8 56 1	5	13			5	1	1		1	1	3																									
Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore,	3 11	2 3 72	2	4 5 1 2 7 4		1 2 9		1	3	1		8			3.		1				8	1										8					
Cuttack, Balasore, Poorce,	10		3 2 2	1		1	1								1	1		ï										. 1									
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION Hazareebaugh,	0-																																	1	1		1
Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,	23 3 5 4	5 1 1	1	1 5				1		1					1			ï					1		1												
ARRACAN DIVISION.																1	1				1					1								1	1		1
Akyab Ramree, Sandoway	3	2 3 2	 1 2	3 5 4	5		1	3 13		1 .		ï		1					ï		3																
Assam Division. Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Scebsaugor, Durrung,	4 1 6 2	16 10 		₁		1		1		1															ï.										1		
Debrooghur, Non-Regn. Districts.					:::			1																													
Kassiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,			2	 1 2			1												2																		
Total,	650	388	295	170	118	31	35	40	7 1	8	8 7	5‡	1	41	16	4 19	4	4	7	3 1	8 1	2	2	6	11	1	7	1 5	9	1	3	12	2	2	5	2 2	-

Jail of the Lower Provinces died during the Year 1857.

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Hemipligia. Remittant Fever	and Asthma.		Anta.	Pleuropneumonia.	Serone enoulever	Donicorditor and	pheumenia.	Homoritois.	Emphysema.	Ganarana	Symbility	Calenotio	Domoorditoe	Concountes	Old A	Catombus	Endroftonov	thing birth	Solution Dirtil.	Springle	Small Dow	Tremensia	Livos	Hydrooola	Condi	Inflammation	Costrifis.	Gent.) (onfusion	Accidence Lash	Drowned.	Sudden Leath	Not specified.	Total.	Remarks.
	1																				-													15 5 7	9 * This was a case of Compound Fracture.
																																		3	† Records from Jany. to Septr. destro ed by mutineers.
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F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, L. P.

STAEMENT shewing the ages of the Prisoners who died in each

			-					Autom	and the same	_		_							_	_				where	-		www		_		Muses		_
JAILS,	A of	16 Years.			19 Years.	20 Iears.	Z1 rears.	22 Years.	23 lears.		Zo Years.	or Veers	oo V			30 Years.		32 Years.	33) ears.	or leass.	35 Years.	36 Years.	37 Years.	38 Years.	39 Years.	40 Years.	40 Years.	42 Years.	43 Years.	AA Vours	44 Ieals.	45 Years.	40 lears,
PATNA DIVISION.					1	1		1	H					1				1													I		
Patna.		1	,,	1	,,	2	,,	4	,,	1	13		11		,,	20	1	11	,.	1 3	13 2	7 5	,,	6		19		"			,,	5 8	1
Sarun, Behar,		,,	99	,,	"	2	"	2	ï	1	3	"	,,	1,,	,,	5	"	2	91 91	2	4	,,	2	1				,,	1		ï	6	,,
Shahabad,* Chumparun,		"	"	"	"	ï	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	2	"	7	"	2	,,	"	4	3	,,		"	3		,,			"	ï	"
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.				1		1							۱	1													1	ľ		1	1	1	
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Rhaugulpore, Monghyr,		"	22	2	"	2	,,	2	,,		12	"	,.	,,	,,	10	,,	3	,,	"	13	"		,	,,	15			- 1		"	8	1
Tirhoot, Purneah,		,,	"	"	"	,,	22	"	"	"	1	22	"	"	1	5	ï	,,	"	"	6 2	1]	11.1			- 1	"	6	ï	,,	14	ï
Rajshahve Division.	-																											1					
Rajshahye,		,,	,,	,,	27	2	,,	,,	,,	22	1	,.	,,	2	,,	27	,,	,;	ï	,,	17	1		1	,,	37	1	,,	,,	,,	,.	7	,.
Pubna, Rungpore,		,,	"	ï	"	ï	"	"	99 92	,,	7	92 91	1 2	2	"	1 15	2:			"	21	,		,	, ,	2		,,		"	"	2 7	"
Bograh,		,,	,,	,,	,,	"	,,	91	,,	,,	,,	23	22	,,	,,	24	,	,,	,,	,,	19	,	, ,	, ,	, ,	,,		,,	,,	ï	,,	20	,,
Dinagepore, Maldah,		,,		,,	"	,,	"	"			"	"	"	"		27-E	,				1	,		7.				"	,,	"	"	20	"
DACCA DIVISION.																							ì				1		1	1	1		
Dacca,		,,		,,	1	,,	2.3	,,	,,,	,,		1	22	3	,,	2	,				1]			,	, 1	1	3	1	,,	,,	1	,,
Furreedpore, Sylhet,		27		"		,,								1	.,	6	,	,			22	,		, ,				6	"	27	"	.,	ï
Mymensingh,		22	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	2			17		,,	6	4	7	1	1	١,	, ,,	17 1	,			; ; ;	2		,,	ï	ï	"	6	,,
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CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	1																1							1			١		1	1	1		
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Tipperah, Noakholly,		22		"						,		,,									,,										:		1
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																	1			1			1								1		
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Alipore, Baraset,		"								,	, 10														1	4	6	•,	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	10	
Jessore, Moorshedabad,		,,	"	,:	, ,;	,,	,	, 1	,	,	, 1	9:	, ,:	,	, ,,	"		.) 3	,		3						4					2	
BURDWAN DIVISION.		,,		,	, ,,	,,,	, ,	, ,:	, ,	,	, 1	,,	, ,;	,	, ,,	9		,			1	1					.	**	"				
Burdwan.				1						,]	3					7				1 2			1				3					7	
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Howrah, Banccorah,		,,									, 2	,			,,,	3	١,	, ,	2 2		3		1		2	,.	2		:	::		3	
Beerbhcom Midnapore,		"	,,,	,	, ,:	1	,	3	,	, ,	, 2	,]]		7	1	3	1	, :	ί,					ï			1	3	6	3	3	1 6	1
Cuttack Division.	4	,,	, ,,	,;	,	21	, ,		,	, ,	1		1		, 0	,		1		0						9	,	0	Ü		0	U	Î
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Pooree,	• • •	,								, ,	, ,	, ,						,,	١,	,			1				1		1				1
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Total,		1	1 8	3 8	8 1	18	3	1 18	3 2	2	84	14	12	57	9	23	7 10	51	12	2 20	18	5 6	2 2	3 5	0	8 2	86	14	31	11	8	132	11

MENT No. 11.

Jail of the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1857.

47 Years,	48 Years.	49 Years.	50 Years.	51 Years.	52 Years.	53 Years.	St Voore	1 00 + 0410.	56 Years.	57 Years.	58 Years.	59 Years.	60 Years.	61 Years.	62 Years.	63 Years.	64 Years.	65 Years.	66 Years.	67 Years.	68 Years.	69 Years.	70 Years.	71 Years.	72 Years.	73 Years.	74 Years.	75 Years.	76 Years.	77 Years.	78 Years.	79 Years.	80 Years.	Not stated.	Total.	REMARKS.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2	2	5 7 8 "1	" " " "	" 4 " 1	2	,.	2 1 2 "1		3	ï	,, ,, ,,	10 2 2 "1	"	,,	"	,,,	3	,,	"	,, ,, ,,	,,	3	,,	,,	"	1 ",	"	"	"	,,	,, ,, ,,	4 "2 "	,,	151 59 73 1 35	* Records from January to Sep- tember destroyed
" " "			10 8 13 4	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	3		,,	" " "	,. ,. ,.	6	14		,,	٠,,	, 1	,,		,,	,,	,,	"	,,	"	,, ,,	,. "1 "	2 ,,	., ,, ,,	"	,, ,,	" "	" "	120 89 51 34	by Rebels.
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7	26	9	154	5	16	5	- (33	15	6	6	0	99	17	5	1	1	21	3	1	- 0	0		4	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	()	20	2	1897	

STATEMENT shewing the Ages of the Prisoners who died in each

JAILS.	16 Voor	To rears.	17 lears.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.		27 Years.			30 Years.	31 Vears.		33 Years.		35 Years.	36 Years	37 Years.	1	39 Years.	40 Years.	41 Years.	42 Years.	43 Years.	44 Years.	45 Years.	46 Years.
Brought forward,		1	3	8	1	18	1	18	2	6	84	14	12	57	9	237	10	51	12	20	185	6:	223	50	8	286	14	31	11	8	132	11
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	1	1				I																										
Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singhlyboom			,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	1				 i	2 1 2			1		3 1 2 1				4	5 3 2				:	9 4 4 1		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,		2	
Akyab, Ramrce, Sandoway,		1	, :	,,	,,						: 1 	 ï	1 1	1		2 2					2	111			1	 2 	1	,, 2	,, ,, ,,	 ï	: 1 5	
Assam Division. Gowalparah, Assam Division. Gowalparah, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debrooghur,		, ,; ,; ,; ,;	, 1	, ,	,		.,				4 ,.	ï 				3 2		1			4 1 1 	1 2		1 1 1	1	 4 1 2	: 1 1 	,, ,, ,,	;; ;; ;; ;;		: 2 	
Non-Regn. Districts. Kassiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,		,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,		4	. :									1 ï				 ï	 ï		::		::	1 1 1		1 ,,	"		 ï	
Total,	1	3		1	120		1 29	2 5	2	7 9	41	8 1	46	0 1	.0 2	55	10	53	12	21	20	57)2 5	55	61 6	31	17	35	11	9	1431	1

MENT No. 11.—(Concluded.)

Jail of the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1857.

47 Years.	48 Years.	49 Years.	50 Years.					55 Years.	56 Years.	57 Years.		59 Years.	60 Years.	61 Years.	62 Years.	63 Years.	64 Years.	65 Years.	66 Years.	67 Years.	68 Years.		70 Years.	71 Years.	72 Years.		74 Years.	75 Years.	76 Years.	77 Years.	78 Years.	79 Years.	80 Years.	Not stated.	Total.		Rem	ARKS.	***
7	26	9	151	5	16	5	6	33	 15	6	6	0	99	17	5	1	1	21	3	1	0	0	39	4	0	0	1	5	4]	0	0	20	2	1897	F.			
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F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

									_												
JAIL	s.		Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Attempt at Theft.	Accessory to Theft. Attempt at theft attended with Murder.	Dacoity.	Dacoity attended with Murder.	Attempt at Dacony.	Murder.	Attempt at Murder.	Accomplice in Murder.	Privy to Murder.	Killing a Thief.	Burglary.	Burglary and Theft.	Accomplice in Burglary.	Eurgiary with wounding.	Budmashee.	Rebellion.	Rebellion and Murder Aiding in Rebellion.
PATNA DIV	ISION.																	_			
Patna, Sarun, Behar, Shahabad* Chumparun, BHAUGULPORE	 Division.		48 9 2 17	1 		2 1 1	9 1 6 4		::	3 1 1 				 1	8 1 1 	4			2 5 17 2	1 10 	
Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah,			46 11 18 14				15 4 5			1 1 					5 8 1 	 7			5 3 2 2	3 1 	1 3
Rајзнануе]	Division								V			R	ľ				Н				
Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah,	 vision,		17 10 39 			1 .	34 4 10 43 1	1		7 15 4		1 .			11 6 8			1	 7 5		
Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Backergunge,	Divietov		14 3 14 3	1			11 4 4			7 6 9 1					1 7 1				 i		
Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakholly,		 	1 2 					1	1	1 					 2 		1				
Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad,			5 28 6 1 4				1			1 64 2					 2 3 1 			•••	 2 1 3	 1 1 	
BURDWAN]	Division.																				
Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnar ore,			5 33 1 2 6 17	::	1		6.	3		1 13 2 4 13	1				3 10 2 1 14				5 3 1 1	 1 4	
	Carried o	over,	376	2	1	4	1 34	3 2	1	157	4	2	2 0	1	97	11	1	8	67	22	1 3

MENT No. 12.

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Attempt at Rebellion.	Cattle Stealing	Accessory to ditto. Destruction of Cattle.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Culpable Homieide.	Accessory to Homicide.	Culpable Homicide and Theft.	Assault.	Assault with Personal Injury.	Assault attended with Murder.	Assault attended with Wounding.	Perjury, or subornation of Perjury.	Highway Robbery.	Wounding.	Wounding with intent to Murde .	Aiding and abetting in Wounding.	Illegal Assemblage.	Frand.	Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	River Dacoity.	Coining or uttering base coin.	Kipe.	Seduction.	Poisoning.	Arson.	Deserting a living child.	Desertion.	Abortion.	Administering drugs to procure abortion.
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STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

							and Salt			1						1									
JAILS	i.		Resisting Process. Jail Insurrection.	Sontal Insurrection.	Mutiny.	Complicity in Mutiny. Embezzlement.	Abkarry	Escape from Jail.	Oppression.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of Contract.	Broach of Law	Breach of Order.	Affray.	Affray with Homicide.	Affray with Murder.	Affray and Plunder.	Affray with Wounding.	Riot.	Riot attended with Murder.	Kiot and Plunder.	Riot attended with Arson.	Plundering.	Plundering during Mutiny.	Thuggee.
Patna Divis	SION.									T										i					
Patna							2 1	6				n		9	9									1	1
Sarun,		•••	1					1	2	1						ļ				5.					
Behar Shahabad,*																1							26		
Chumparun,																									
Bhaugulpore	Division.											ľ							1						
Bhaugulpore,													1								٠		2		
Monghyr,		• • •			V		1		2																
Tirhoot, Purneah,					1:::					• • •	• • •	• • • • •													
Рајзнанув I				1	,			HÌ																	
Rajshahye,													1	1					1						
Pubna,						1					ï.														
Rungpore,														•••							٠				
Bograh, Dinagepore,		• • •												2		1		•••	.				4		
Maldah,																									
Dacea Div	ision.																			1		n			
Dacca,												1		1								1	1	l	
Furreedpore,																\								1:::	
Sylhet, Mymensingh,		• • •	3											4			1				٠				
Backergunge,		•••	4 1				i							2				2					4		
CHITTAGONG 1	Division.					Т						1	Н									1			N.
Chittagong,															2				.						
Tipperah, Noakholly,	•••															4	• • •				3	1			
Nuddean Di	ivision.									1					•••								•••		
Nuddoob																			1						
Nuddeah, Alipore,					2		1			::				3]				25	2	
Baraset,			,																					1.	
Jessore, Moorshedabad,																							2		
Burdwan Di																					ï				
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Burdwan, Hooghly,							3								1	1			3	: ::			6		
Howrah,																									1
Bancoorah, Beerbhoom,														1	• • •								9		
Midnapore,				 1			2																16		
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	Carried over,	,	8 1	1	2	1 7	7	9	4	1	1 1	1	0	25	12	9	2	2	3 6	0 3	1	1	107	1	0
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MENT No. 12.—(Continued.)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

-	_	_	_		<u> </u>					_	_					,						
Belonging to a gangof Thugs.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.	Attempt at Sunde.	Using abusive Language.	Crime under Act 14 of 1857	Confining a Person	False Evidence.	Disobelience of leval orders	Corruption.	Conspiracy.	Thanzedarry.	Absconding.	Extortion.	Cutting off a bit of his wife's ear.	Bribery.	For Security.	False Accusation.	Default of payment of decree.	Civil Prisoners,	Under Trial.	Not specified.	Total.	. Remarks.
																 1 		"i "i … …	6	 2 4 1	151 59 73 1 35	* Records from January to September destroyed by the Mutineers.
		1	2													1 		3 3 	1 	2 6 	120 89 51 34	
																				 1	119 11 87 146 1	
															••		::: ::: :::	1		 2 	41 22 86 34	
: :::																		:::			5 21 6	
										'					1	1			 1 1		14 203 18 18 18	
																			"i … …	1 1 1	36 158 2 25 36 133	
0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	8	10	21	1849	

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

		 			_		*******		_									-	-				-
JAILS.		Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Attempt at Theft.	Accessory to Theft.	Attempt at their attended with Murder.	Dacoity.	Dacoity attended with Murder.	Attempt at Dacoity.	Murder.	Attempt at Murder.	Aiding and abetting in Murder.	Accomplice in Murder.	Fray to Murder	Killing a Thiet.	Burglary.	Burglary and Theft.	Accomplice in Burglary.	Burglary with wounding,	Budmashee.	Rebellion,	g	Aiding in Rebellion
Brought over		 376	2	1	3	1	348	$\frac{}{2}$	1	157	4	2	2	0	1	97	11	1	18	67	22	1	3
Cuttack Div		0,0																					
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,		 13 "7	" "	"	"))))	1 ,,	>> >> >>	"	" "	?? ?? ??	37 39	"	"	35 35 33	6	" "	"):):	1 ,,	1 ,,	?? ??	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Division.												П						d				
Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singhboom, Sumbulpore,		 1 "1 2 4))))))))	27 27 22 27	"		25 1 3 3	1 ,,,	22	" " " 1	" " "	;; ;; ;; ;;	" " "	22 23 23 22	?? ?? ?? ??	2 "1 5	?? ?? ??	" " "	27 29 29 29 29 29	" 1 "	;; ;; ;;	" " "))))
ARRACAN DIV	VISION.								l.														
Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway,		 $\frac{2}{4}$	" "	1,,,		22	$\frac{1}{6}$	22		2 7 5	"	"	22	"	22 22 22	"	?? ?? ??	"	"	" "	"	"	
Assam Divi	ISION.			ı														M					
Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debroog hur,		 3 4 1 1 ,,,	?? ?? ?? ?? ??	22 22 22 22 23 23 23	27 22 22 23	22 22 23	4 5 "	?? ?? ?? ?? ??))))))	5	" " " "	?? ?? ?? ??	;; ;; ;; ;;	?? ?? ?? ??	22 22 23 23 22 22 22	6 1 2 1	" " " "	?? ?? ?? ?? ??	22 22 22 23 23 23	" " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " "	
Non-Regulation	DISTRICTS.					1						1				0							
Kassiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,	•••	 1 "3	" "	33 33). 22 23	, ,,	?? ?? ??	22 23 23	"	?? ?? ??	22 22	" "	., "	" "	"	2 "))))	"	"	"	"	"	22
Tot	tal,	 421	2	2	99	1	399	5	1	187	4	2	8	1	1	126	11	1	8	69	24	1	3

MENT No. 12.—(Continued.)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Attempt at Kebelhon.	Cattle Stealing.	Accessory to ditto.	Destruction of Carde.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Culpable Homicide.	Accessory to Homicide.	Culpable Homicide and Theft.	Assault.	Assault with personal injury.	Assault attended with Murder.	Assault attended with Wounding.	Perjury, or subornation of Perjury.	Highway Robbery.	Wounding.	Wounding with intent to Murder.	Aiding and abetting in Wounding.	Illegal Assemblage.	Frand.	Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	River Dacoity.	Coining or uttering base coin.	Rape.	Attempt at Kape.	Sequenous	Poisoning.	Arson.	Deserting a living child.	Desertion.	Abortion.	Administering drugs to procure abortion.
1	143	1	1	75	63	2	1	47	11	1	2	28	19	11	1	1	11	4	12	9	4	2	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	2	1
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1	167	1	1	84	70	2	1	52	11	1	. 2	29	23	11	3	1	11	4	11	13	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	4	. 2	2 1

STATE

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

JAYLS.		Resisting Process.	Jail Insurrection.	Sontal Insurrection.	Mutiny.	Complicity in Mutiny.	ement.	Offence against Abkarry and Salt Laws.	Escape from Jail.	Oppression.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of Contract.	Breach of Trust,	Breach of Law.	Breach of Order.	Affray.	Affray with Homicide.	Affray with Murder.	Affray and Plunder.	Affray with Wounding.	Riot.	Riot attended with Murder.	Riot and Plunder.	ditto	Riot attended with Arson.	Plundering.	Plundering during Mutiny.	Thuggee.
Brought over		 8	1	1	2	1	7	7	9	1,	1	1	1	1	0	25	12	9	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	107	1	3
CUTTACK DIV																												
Cuttack Blasore, Pooree,		 ?? ?? ??	?? ?? ??	?? ?? ??	"	22		" 2	"	22	"	,,	,,		"	"	"	"	?? ??	22		,,	,,	22		"	" "	22
CHOTA NAGPORE	Division.																								u			
Hazarcebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Sumbulpore,		 " " " " " " " " "	" " " "	;; ;; ;; ;;	?? ?? ?? ??	1 "	22	>> >> >> >> >> >>	22 22 22 22 22	"	33 33 33 33	"	77	22))))	1 ")))))))));););););	"	?? ??	?? ??	"	"	" " " " " "	;; ;; ;;	27 27 22 22 23	"	27 27 22 23
Arracan Di	VISION.																											
Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway,		 "	"	,, ,,	?? ??		?? ??	,,	21	22	, ,:	22	22	,,,	22		27 27 27););	,,	,,,	,,	,,	"	"	?? ?? ??	" "	?? ??	
Assam Divi	SION,																											
Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Debrooghur,		 27 27 27 27 27 27	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	" " " " " " " " " "	21 21 21 21 21)))))))))	22	, ,,	,	, 25	2:	, ,,	2:	21)))))))))	,,	27 27 29 29 29 29	21 21 21 21	?? ?? ??	22 22 22	"	"	22	;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	?? ?? ??	;; ;; ;; ;;	?? ?? ?? ?? ??	?? ?? ??
Non-Regulation	DISTRICTS.																											
Kassiah Hills, Cachar, Darjeeling,		 "	;; ;;	"	22	,,	27	,,	,	, ,,	22	"	27	,,	,,	,,	" "	?? ??	,,	"	"	"		"		"	"	
To	otal,	 8	1	1	2	2	7	9	9	4	1	1	2	1	3	26	12	9	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	108	1	4

MENT No. 12.—(Concluded)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

-	-	_		1	_			,		1	_	N.	-	_	_			-		,		
Belonging to a gang of Thugs.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.	Attempt at Suicide.	Using abusive language.	Crime under Act, 14 of 1857.	Confining a person.	False Evidence.	Disobedience of legal orders.	Corruption.	Conspiracy.	Thangedarry.	Absconding.	Extortion,	Cutting off a bit of his wife's ear.	Bribery.	For Security.	False Accusation.	Default of payment of decree.	Civil Prisoners.	Under Trial.	Not specified.	Total.	Remarks.
0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	8	10	21	1849	
22	" "	"		"	,,	22	"		"	"	"		"	" "	"	1 ,,	"	"	" "	"	33 3 12	
" "	>> >> >> >> >> >> >>	22 22 23 23 22	" "	?? ?? ?? ??	"	"	"	?? ?? ??	?? ?? ?? ??	" " " " "	"	"	"	?? ?? ?? ??	?? ?? ?? ??	;; ;; ;;	" " "	" " " "	"	11 3 "	40 14 16 13 6	
27	" "	"	"	22		,,		"	"	" "	" "		" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 18 34	
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4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	8	10	37	2120	

F. J. MOUAT, Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the Period of Sentences of Imprisonment passed upon

					******			No.	-	-come	-		-			-								No.				TO COMPANY
JAI	LS.	15 Days.	1 Month.	14 Do.			4 Do.	6 Do.		8 Do	9 Do.	-	11 Do.	1 Year.	1 Year and 3 Months.		1 Year and 9 Months.	2 Years.	2½ D0.	3 Do.	3½ Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.
Patna Division. Patna, Sarun, Behar,		,	, ,,	. 22	4	,,	1	,, 7 ,, 4	1 ,,	37 32 33	1 ,,	27	27 27	16 8 12	"	4	"	9 11 1	1 2	27 10 1	"	7 1 2	26 3 2	1 ::	10 7 33	:: ;;	;; 2 ;;	ï
Shahabad, Chumparun,		,	,	, 55	27	,,	55	,, 4		33	22	22	33	7	37	1	27 22 23	7	"	4	"	2	"	# #	;;	;;	;;	::
BHAUGULPORE DIVI	SION.			И		(ı					n											1					
Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah,		1	,	23	21))))))	,, 12	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33 33 33	2 "	22 22 22 22	33 33 33	20 6 9 8	ע יי יי	5 7 25	37 37 37	11 7 8 7	2 "	19 19 8 3	"	2 2 5 ,,	11 2 4 1	::	3 7 1 2	9 ;; 1	;; ;; ;;	8 2 2
Rajshanye Divisio	Ν.							1				n																
Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah,	•••	,	1	33 33 32 32	27	2	22	,, 1 ,, 2 ,, 2);););););	33 33 33	27 27 27 27 27	22 23 23 23 23 23 23))))))))))	6 1 7 13	22 22 22 23 23 23	2 1 1 8 8	1 ,,	18 1 12 8 8	33 33 33 33 33 33	38 2 13 45	25 25 25 25 25 27 27	3 1 1 "1	8 1 12 10 ,,	:: :: :: :: ::	12 ;; 3 ;; 27 ;;	;; 2 ;; ;;	3 ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	8 6 17 1
Dacca Division. Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensingh,		,	2 22	22 22 23 23	"	1 2	1	33 35 33 35 33 35 34 35	27 27 27	32 33	22	35 35 35 35	22	3 4 14	32 33 32 33	3 25 4	21 21 21 21	2 3 15	11 21 21 21	5 3 12	33 33 33 33	1 "	3 7 7	::	7 2 12	;;	1 ;;	1 2
Backergunge,			,		33	1	27	12 11			23	,,	22	3	22	1	22	1	23	4	"	ï	4	1	1	;;	;;	3
Chittagong: Chittagong: Tipperah, Noakhally,			, ,	, ,,	"	27 27 22	33 33 33	33 22	21 21 21	22	22	22	22	2 "	33	33	22	;; 1	23 33 22		"	" 1 "	1 7 3	::	2 2 2	;;	1 ;;	
Nadevii Diaision												u																
Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedahad,			, ,	, ,,	1	99 99	22	, 2	22		3 1 3 1 3 2 3 3 3 3	22 22 23 23 23	22 23 23 23 23	8 1 1 6	33 33 33 33 33	3 2 2	32 32 32 32 33	2 8 1 1	>> >> >> >> >> >>	6 12 9 4 1	37 27 27 23 23	1 2 2 ,,	" " "	::	2 32 4 4 ;;	;; 2 ;; ;;	;; 1 	1; 1 1
BURDWAY DIVISION													ı															
Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore,			, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	27 27 37	31	55 55 57	, 0	37	33 31 32	77	33 33 33 33 33	33 33 33 33 33 33	4 5 "2 5	37 32 33 33 33 32 32	1 1 ,,	35 33 33 33 33 32 32 32 32	2 13 4 19 6	"	6 31 " 4 31	33 33 33 33 33	1 "" 1	2 5 2 6 4 7	22 23 23 24 23 24	3 21 3; 8 5 31	;; ;; ;; 1	1 8 11	1 15 3 2 12
CUTTACK DIVISION.																												
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree,		,	, ,		37 37 37			,, 3	27	22	27	37 33	33 33 33	8 1	" "	1,,,,	?? ??	6	21 21 22	3 2 4	27 27 27	1	1	1 :: 1	1 ;;	;;	:	1
Chota Nagpore D Hazareebaugh,	IVISION.			, ,,	1	1							33	1					33	6		1	3	-:	15	1		
Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singlibhoom, Sumbulpore,			, ,	, 27	32 33	22	3	, 1	93	33 33	:,	33 33 33 33 33	33 33 33 33 33	1 3 2 1	22 22 22 22 23 23	27 27 27 27 27	33 33 33 33 33	" 1 2	37 27 27 31	" 1 2	23 23 23 23 23 23	1 22 22 22	1 1 ,,	2	;; 1 ;; ;;	;;;;;;	::	
ARRACAN DIVISION											1			0									27					
Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, Assam Division.				23	33 33 33	22	22	99 99	, ,,	33 33 33	27 27 22	33 33	13 23 23	2	99 99 99	33 33	22 22 22	2	" "	,,	31 22 23	31 32 33	"	;;	5	;;	::	:
Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seebsangur, Durrung,			97	31 32 11 12	33 33 33 33	22 23	1	, 1	33 33 33	33 22 32 33	1	31 22 33 32	32 22 32 32 32	"	33 33 33 33	1 2 " " 2	22 22 23 23	1 1 1	33 33 33 32 33	3 5 2 1 1	23 22 33 33	3 1	5 ""	1 ;; ;; ;;	1 1 ;;	;; ;; ;; ;;	::	::
Debrooghur,		,			"		11 1			27		,,	12	"	23	33	22	22	,,	23	33	>>	"	;;	;;	55		
Non-Regulation I Kassiah Hills, Cachar,	DISTRICTS.		22	21	"	21	,, ,	, ,,	33	32 23	27	33	"	33	33	22	27	1	22	3	22	"	"	;; ;;	;; 1	;;		:
Darjeeling,	***	1 ,.	"	33			-	-		-	33	27	,,	2	33	37	"	22	"	>>	33	37		;;	;;	- 55		-
Total,		. 114	10	,,	15	7 1:	2. ,	,89	3	,,	11	,,,	,,	194	,,	81	1	185	6	363	1	45	151	8	238	16	20	101

MENT No. 13.

the Prisoners who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

		_		_	-	-			_			Name and Address of the Owner, where			-	067				
11 Do.	12 Do.	13 Do.	14 Do.	15 Do.	16 Do.	17 Do.	18 Do.	19 Do.	20 Do.	21 Do.	For Life.	Hajut.	I'll Security is found.	Till Decree is paid up.	Committed to the Sessions.	Out nationts	Not total	Avor stated.	Total.	Remarks,
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::	1 2		5 2		 1		,. 					6 17 3 				1		.	120 89 51 34	
	1		10 15 8 1 3		2 3 1						1 1 	3 8 5 2		1	2				119 11 87 146 1 41 22 86	
			3 1	ï 	::		::				1 	10							5 21 6	
	 i	1	13 :: ::	ï 	10 	::	::		ï		78 2 1	1				i	1	1	14 203 18 18 18	
ï	10 :: :: 1	1	2 16 3 3	::	 4 1 2	ï :: ::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				 2 1 3	7				1	8		36 158 2 25 36 133	
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.,	:	:	: : : :		:	:						2 1	::				111		40 14 16 13 6	
	::	:	2			::	::				3 16 29	5			:				10 18 34 22	
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STATEMENT shewing the unexpired portions of Period of Imprisonment of Prisoners

							-	-															
JAILS.	15 Days up to 1 Month.	2 Months up to 3 Months.	4 Months up to 6 Months.	7 Months up to 9 Months.	10 Months up to 1 Year.	Up to 1 Year and 6 Months.	Up to 2 Years.	Up to 2 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 3 Years.	Up to 3 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 4 Years.	Up to 4 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 5 Years.	Up to 5 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 6 Years.	Up to 6 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 7 Years.	Up to 7 Years & 6 Months.	to 8 Years.	Up to 8 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 9 Years.	Up to 9 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 10 Years. Up to 10 Years & 6 Months.
Patna Division. Patna, Sarun, Eshar, Shahabad, Chumparun. Bhatgetipore Dx. Bhatgulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, Purneah, Raishahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Diacca Division. Dacca Division. Furreedpore, Maldah, Diacca Division. Dacca Division. Furreedpore, Maldah, Diacca Division. Purreedpore, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakholly, NoDDEAH DIVISION. Noddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hoogibty, Howard, Holandore, Cuttack, Balas ore, Pooree, Cuttack, Balas ore, Horardebugh, Lohardugga, Manubboon, Singhbboon, Singhbboon, Singhbboon, Singhbboon, Singhbboon, Singhbboon,	8 3 1 2 7 6 6 1				14 4 112 8 5 5 7 7 6 6 711 7 2 2 7 4 4 122 4 4 12 4 4 12 12 1 1 6 0 2 7 7 7 9 2 1 1 0 9 3 3 7 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 6 3 3 7 7 7 8 6 6 6 3 3 7 7 7 8 6 6 6 3 3 7 7 7 8 7 2 2 11 1 7 7 7 4 2 2 """ 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	9 7 7 1 2 9 4 4 5 5 5 5 10 1 1 1 1 7 1 7 1 1 7 1 1 7 1 1 7 1 7	6 1 1 3 5 7 7 6 8 3 1 1 1 3 3 2 6 6 8 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 3 3 1 4 7 3 3 1 1 4 7 3 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 7 2 4 4 7 2 4 1 7 2 7 1 6 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	10 3 3 7 2 1 1 1 7 3 1 7 7 2 7 5 7 7 7 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	10 12	6 5 7 7 5 1 1 7 7 5 4 7 7 1 1 3 7 7 5 4 2 1 3 7 7 7 1 4 2 2 1 7 7 7 7 1 4 2 2 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	10 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	do 24 mm 1 mm m mm 6 m mm 121 mm mm mm mm mm m mm		10	10 ####################################	dn = 2 = 3 = 4 = = = 2 = 1 = = 1	10 = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	dn —
Ramree, Sandoway, Assam Division. Gowalparali, Kaurroep, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Durrung, Dubrroughur, Nos-Reon, D'STS Kassah Hils, Cachar, Darjeeling,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 "1 ";	1 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 7 7 7	2 2 1 1 3 3	1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	" 2 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1 2 1 1 "1 ""	"	" 1 " 1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	" 1 1	"	3	;;	;;	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	;;	;;		::	
Total,	97	118	144	114	166	160	146	113	81	53	56	70	24	47	55	63	18	12	8	23	20	24	3 €

MENT No. 14.

who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

1 12		18	_	hs.	-	hs.	I	hs.	1	hs.	١	lis.		Fhs.	1	ins.	ls.		1	T-	1	100	ì	1	1	1	
Up to 11 Years. Up to 11 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 12 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 13 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 14 Years & 6 Months		Up to 15 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 16 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 17 Years & 6 Months.		Up to 18 Years & 6 Months	Up to 19 Years,	6 Mon	Up to 20 Years & 6 Months.				nd.	Committed to the Sessions.					
ars.	ars.	ars &	ars,	ars &	3118.	ars &	ars.	ars &	ars.	ars &	Years.	ars &	ars.	sars &	ars.	sars or	aris.	ars.			Till Security is found.	to the	0340	paid.			Rewarks.
Up to 11 Years.	Up to 12 Years.	12 Ye	Up to 13 Years,	13 Ye	Up to 14 Years.	14 Ye	15 Ye	15 Ye	16 Ye	16 Y	17 Y	17 Ye	18 Ye	18 Y	13.	Up to 19 Years	20 Y	Up to 21 Years.	ife.		ecurity	nitted	(Seil Deiconose	Till Debt be paid.	Not specified.		
Cp to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to 16 Years.	Up to	Up to 17	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to 19 Years,	C D	Up to	Up to	For Life.	Hajut.	Till S	Com	Csesi	THE	Nots	Total,	
	1			5	1	-		-											2	22	1		1.			151	
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2 2		. 1	1										•••							2					4	34 119	
			7	5	1														1	8				:::	:::	11 87	
	1	1	:::				1									- 11				5		2			ï	146 1	
1			1																	2						41	
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6	7	9 %	16	24	1	3	6	2	E	1			1				}] 1	148		1	;	3	4	7 43	2120	

F. J. MOUAT, Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT No. 15.

Analysis of the Mortality of the Year 1857.

THE DEATHS during the calendar year 1857 amounted to 2120, of whom there were, as regards-

70	. YY' 1		7.00.0		7. 1.4	,	3.030
. Religion:			1373		Brought forwar		
			585		Bhoomijs,	• • •	11
27.4	Other Denominati		, 149		Pauns,	• • •	11
Not speci-	∫ Lohurdugga, 11		13	1	Chandoos,		10
fied.	Ceebsaugur, 2	5	10		Kumars,		9
	Total, .		2120		Kahars,		9
	Total, .		2120		Koeries (agricult	arists	s,) 9
2. Sex:	(Males,		2101		Baoories,		9
	₹_ :		6		Conchs,		9
Not speci-	Lohardugga, 11		7.0		Binds,		8
fied.	Seebsaugur, 2		13		Sutgopes,		8
2204	ccosaugui, w				Naicks,		8
	Total,		2120		Telees,		7
					Boistoms,		7
3. Castes:	Mussulmauns,		585		Bunneahs,		7
	· ·				Sepoys,		6
	Hindus (castes not	t		-1	Dhanuks, (female	9	
			367	F	archers,)		6
	,		105		Gunds,		6
	**		71		Byragees,		5
			64		Joogees,		5
	,		45		Dhobeys,		5
			42		Binhars,		5
			36		Carpenters,		5
	,		27		Nyahs,		5
	Bagdis,		25	1	Hangmen,		5
	Domes, .		24		Malees,		5
	Kyburtos, .		24		Jolahas,		4
	Mooshurs, .		24		Nunias, (dcalers		
			24		salt,)		4
	Chasas, .		21		Barbers,		4
			20		Kulwars,		4
	Rajbungsees, .		19		Dhunias, (cotton		~
	Koormies,		18		bers,)		4
	Tantees,		17	1	Churals,		4
	Chumars, .		16		Manjees,		4
	Ghutual-		14		Sisteckaruns,	• • •	4
	Haroos		12		Khundras,	• • • •	4
	Chundala		11		Hargarias,	•••	4
	Khattmaar		11		Soories,	• • • •	3
				1	NOOTICS,	• • •	3
	Carried forward, .	• • •	1622		Carried forward,		1845

Brought for	rward	1845	T
Mehters,		4	
Sudras,		3	
Dooleahs,		3	
Rachoories,		3	
Koolebas,		3	
Meekeers,		3	1
Nitre-makers,		3	
Kasarbanis,		2	
Umlahs,		2	
Bhyabars,		2	1
Fakeers,		2	
Polees,		2	
Bhumalis,		2	
Ramvats,	٠	2	
Podes,		2	
Toomoolees,		2	
Tootaris,		2	
Coorungas,		2	1
Ghooreahs,		2	
Baetas,		2	
Dhurrooahs,		2	1
Rabas,		2	
Kamuts,		2	
Ahoms,		2	
Khumboos,		2	
Cossiahs,		2	1
Bagals,		2	1
Gosain,		1	
Katani, (Femal	e spin-		
ner,)		1	
Tumboolie,		1	
Bari,		1	
Beldar,		1	
Gareri,		1	
Agurwala,		1	
Toorha,		1	
Sowhar,	****	1	
Runcar,	****	1	
Lohar,	****	1	
Sonarim,	****	1	
Kulal,	****	1	
Mullah,		1	
Gungotah,		ł	
Carried forward	1, 19	22	

D 1 /	C . 1	
Brought		192
Maikundy,	****	
Surgeah,	****	
Marwarree,	****	
Passie,	****	
Tutwa,	••••	1
Garun,	****]
Courah,	****]
Ferryman,]
Dai,		1
Muddai,	•••	1
Shavo,		1
Putnee,		1
Bome,		1
Poorah,		1
Bestah,		1
Kasaree,		1
Tewar,		1
Nondu,		1
Moirah,	****	1
Bhowah,	****	1
Ranah,	****	1
Bhollah,		1
Podwah,	***	-
Saminto,	. ****	1
Sowalghur,	****	1
Sonar,		1
Rajoo,		1
Sowrah,		1
		1
Khundait,		1
Eoka,		1
Sonee,	***	1
Mohuntee Kar	un,	1
Khyrwar,		1
Deswaree,	***	1
Bhoogha,		1
Rowaree,		1
Gour, Vogeen,		1
Moonglee,	• • •	1
Sikh,	****	1
Choban,	****	1
Shaha,	****	1
Kulta,	****	1
Auta,	***	1
Carried forward,	196	5

	Brought forward.		1965	Brought forward .	2	021
			1	Woodsellers,		3
			1	Butchers,		3
			1	G 1		3
	77 9		1	25 1		3
			1	Durwans,		2
	'		1	02 2 2		2
	Other denomination		149			2
				Saltpetre Man	u-	
	Total,		2120			2
	A		1000	Salt-makers,		2
	Agricultural laboure			Ghatwals,		2
PRIOR TO IMPRI-		••••	232	Nuqdees,		2
SONMENT.		• • • •	169	Cowherds (Rahadi,)		2
	,	••••	85	Bad-livelihood,		2
	,	••••	32	a		1
	00 ,	••••	31	Chumar,		1
	Shopkeepers,	••••	25	T) 11		1
	Householders,	••••	17			1
	Fishermen,	••••	16	Blanket-maker,		1
	Milk-sellers,		13	Tailor,		ĵ
	Wood-cutters,	• • • • •	12	Bae,		í
	Peons,	••••	12	Bird-catcher,		î
	Merchants,		11	Khondyur,		î
	Zemindars,		11	Sawyer,		î
	Sepoys,		10	Dai,		1
	Bearers,		9		• • •	1
•	Washermen,		9	Latteal,	•••	1
	Basket-makers,		8	Howladar,	• • •	1
	Blacksmiths,		8	Gomashta,	• • •	1
	Mehters,		8	Coachman,	• • •	1
	Priests,		8	Moonshee,		1
	Chowkeedars,		7	Moirah,	• • •	1
	Boatmen,		7	Maid Servant,	• • •	
	Carpenters,	****	7	Tank-digger,	• • •	1
	Shæmakers,		7	Groom,	• • •	1
	Barbers,		5	Pleader,	• • •	1
	Oil-sellers,		5	Schoolmaster,		1
	Domes,		5	Mason,		1
	Writers,		4	Rajgee,	• • •	1
	Jewellers,	••••	3	Pilgrim collector,		1
	Beldars,	••••	3	Kunchee-maker,		1
	Burkundauzes,	••••	3	Broker,	• • •	1
	D 1/1	••••	3	Occupation not sp)e-	
	Drassmiths,	••••	3	cified,	••••	42
C	Carried forward,		2021	Total,		2120

					1		Brought forwa	rd,	2071
5.	Diseases.	Dysentery,		650			Ancurism of the		2
		Cholera,		. 388	1		Syphilis,		2
		Diarrhœa,		. 295			Cancer		2
		Fever,		170			Hydrothorax,	****	2
		Phthisis,		113			Suicide,		2
		Pneumonia,		0.1	1		Scabies,		1
		Dropsy,					Delirium Treme		î
		Debility,					Spleen,	••••	î
		Bronchitis,					Remittent Fever		-
		Apoplexy,		18			Asthma,		1
		Cachexia,		18			Hydrophobia,		1
		Rheumatism,	•••	16			Concussion of Br	ain,	1
		Atrophy,	•••	12			Carcinoma,		1
		Seurvy,		12			Serous apoplexy,		1
		Wounds,	•••	11			Pericarditis and		
		Scorbutus,	•••				monia,		1
		Splenitis,	•••	9 9			Emphysema,		1
		Peritonitis,	• • •				Hæmorrhois,		1
		Pleuropneumonia,	•••	8			Child birth,		1
		Pleuritis,	•••	8			Sphacelus Seroti,		1
		Hepatitis,	•••	7			Hemiplegia		1
		* '	• • • •	7			Hydrocele		1
		Small Pox, Asthma,		9)		Cough,		1
		,	• • •	7			Inflammation,	••••	1
		Abscess,	•••	6			Gastritis,		1
		Ulcer,	• • •	5			Gout,		1
		Jaundice,	• • •	5			Contusion,	****	1
		Gangrene,	• • •	5			Sudden death,		1
		Hemoptysis,	• • •	4			Drowned,	••••	1
		Mania,	• • •	4			Old age,		1
		Fracture,		4			Diseases not speci	fied,	16
		Dyspepsia,	• • •	4				-	
		Liver,	• • •	4			Total	2	120
		Aceidental death,	• • •	4			Years.	Dea	ths.
		Erysipelas,	• • •	3	6.	Λ GES.	Of 16		1
		Anœmia,	• • •	3			,, 17	****	3
		Pericarditis,	• • •	3			,, 18		11
		Catarrhus,	• • •	3			,, 19	••••	1
		Paralysis,	• • •	4			,, 20		20
		Enteritis,	• • •	2	ł		,, 21	••••	1
		Leper,	• • •	2			,, 22	****	22
		Opthalmia,	••••	2			,, 23		2
		Epilepsia,	••••	2			,, 24		7
		Stricture,	••••	2			,, 25		94
		Heart disease,	• • •	2			,, 26		18
		Carried forward,		2071			" 27		14
		oniniou ior ward,	***	W011			Carried forward,	true true	194
					,				

Brough	t forward, 194	Brought forward, 20	70
Of 28	60	Of 72	0
,, 29	10	,, 73	1
,, 30	255	,, 74	1
,, 31	10	" 75	7
,, 32	53	,, 76	4
,, 33	12	,, 77	1
,, 34	21	,, 78	0
,, 35	205	,, 79	0
,, 36	70		21
,, 37	25	Age not specified,	15
,, 38	56		
,, 39	10	Total, 21:	20
,, 40	316	7. Crimes.	CORNEC
,, 41	17		24
,, 42	35	3.5	99
,, 43	11		87
,, 44	9		67
,, 45	143		96
,, 46	11	Plundering, 10)8
,, 47	8	Receiving stolen	
,, 48	27		34
,, 49	9		0
,, 50	168	A PARTICIPATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTICIPATIO	39
,, 51	6		2
,, 52	16	To 1 111	26
,, 53	7		4
,, 54	11	Perjury or sub-	
,, 55	42		4
,, 56	16	Highway robbery, 2	
,, 57	7	Neglect of duty, 1	
,, 58	8	Forgery, 1	
,, 59	2	Affray with homicide, 19	
,, 60	113	Burglary and theft, 11	
,, 61	20	Wounding, 1	
,, 62	5	Illegal assemblage, 1	1
,, 63	2	Assault with personal	
,, 64	3	injury, 11	L
,, 65	24	Offenee against Ab-	
,, 66	3	karry and Salt laws,	
,, 67	1	Escape from jail, 9	
,, 68	2	Affray with murder,	
,, 69	0	Accomplice in murder, 8	,
,, 70	43	Burglary with wound-	
,, 71	4	ing, 8	
Carried for	ward,, 2070	Resisting process, 8	
Carried 101	mara, 2010	Carried forward, 1917	
		,	

STATEMENT No. 15 .- (Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward, 1917	Brought forward, 2028
Embezzlement, 7	Conspiracy, 2
Riot attended with mur-	Attempt at theft at-
der, 6	tended with murder, 1
Dacoity attended with	Attempt at dacoity, 1
murder, 5	Privy to murder, 1
Attempt at murder, 4	Killing a thief, 1
River Dacoity, 4	Accomplice in bur-
Poisoning, 4	glary, 1
Arson, 4	
Desertion, 4	Rebellion and murder, 1
Oppression, 4	Attempt at rebellion, 1
Thuggee, 4	Accessory to stealing, 1
Belonging to a gang	Destruction of cattle, 1
of Thugs, 4	Culpable homicide and
Fraud, 4	theft, 1
False accusation, 4	Assault attended with
Accessory to theft, 3	murder, 1
Aiding in rebellion, 3	Aiding and abetting in
Wounding with intent	wounding, 1
to murder, 3	Seduction, 1
Breach of order, 3	Descriing a living child, 1
Riot, 3	Administering drugs to
Riot and plunder, 3	procure abortion, 1
For security, 3	Jail insurrection, 1
Theft with wounding, 2	Santal insurrection, 1
Attempt at theft, 2	Breach of peace, 1
Aiding and abetting	Breach of contract, 1
in murder, 2	Breach of law, 1
Accessory to homicide, 2	Accomplice in plun-
Assault attended with	der, 1
wounding, 2	Riot attended with
Coining or uttering	arson, 1
base coins, 2	Plundering during
Rape, 2	mutiny, 1
Attempt at rape, 2	Belonging to a gang of
Abortion, 2	dacoits, 1
Mutiny, 2	Attempt at suicide, 1
Complicity in mutiny, 2	Crime under Act 14
Breach of trust, 2	of 1857, 1
Affray and plunder, 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Affray with wounding, 2	
Using abusive language, 2	
Disobedience of legal	1
orders, 2	Thangedarry, 1
Carried forward, 2028	Carried forward, 2060

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward,	2060	Brought forward, 1715	
Absconding,	1	17 years, 1	
Extortion,	. 1	18 ,, 0	
Cutting off a bit of	\mathbf{f}	19 ,, 0	
his wife's ear,	. 1	20 "	
Bribery,	. 1		
Default of paymen	it		
of decree,	. 1	For life, 147	
Civil prisoners,	8	Hajut, 206	i
Under trial,		Till security is found, 2	t
Crimes not specified,		Till decree is paid up, 7	, "
Total,	. 2120	Awaiting Sessions, 3	
8. Sentences, 15 days,	4	Civil prisoners, 2	
7 /7	4 10		
0 41	15	Out-patients, 1	
	27	Sentence not spe-	
4 "	12	cified, 35	,
5 ,,		Total 2120	
6 "	0.0	Total 2120	
7 ,,	. 3		
8 ,,	. 0	9. UNEX- 15 days up to 1 month 97	,
9 ,,	11	PIRED PORTION 2 mths. up to 3 mths., 118	
10 ,,	0	OF PERIOD OF 4 Do. up to 6 Do 144	
11 "	0	IMPRISONMENT. 7 Do. up to 9 Do 114	
1 year,	194	10 Do. up to 1 year, 166	
1 year & 6 mths.,.	61	Up to 1 year & 6 months, 160	
1 year & 9 ditto,	1	2 years, 146	
2 years,	185	2 years & 6 months, 113	
2 <u>1</u> ,,	6	3 years, 81	
3 "	. 363	3 years & 6 months, 53	,
	1	4 years, 56	
4 ,,		4 years & 6 months, 70)
5 ,,		5 years, 24	3
6 "		5 years & 6 months, 47	1
7 ,,		6 years, 55	
8 "		6 years & 6 months, 68	
9 "		7 years, 18	
10 ,,		7 years & 6 months, 12	
11 " 12		8 years, 8	
19		8 years & 6 months, \$3	
14	0.0	9 years, 20	
18	2	9 years & 6 months, 24 10 years, 3	
1.0	2 -	10 years, 3	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		To years & o months,	
Carried forward,	1715	Carried forward, 1625	,

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Concluded.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward, 1625	Brought forward 1863
11 years, 6	Hajut, 199
11 years & 6 months, 7	Till security is found, 1
12 years, 9	Committed to the Ses-
12 years & 6 months, 8	sions, 3
13 years, 16	Civil prisoners, 4
13 years & 6 months, 24	Till debt be paid, 7
14 years, 3	Not specified, 43
14 years & 6 months, 6	m / 1
15 years, 2	Total, 2120
15 years & 6 months, 3	10. DISPOSAL IN JAIL. Laboring, 1679
16 years, 1	Non-laboring, 427
16 years & 6 months, 0	Not specified. Lohardugga, 11
17 years, 0	Seebsaugur, 2 \ 14
17 years & 6 months, 1	Shahabad, 1
18 years, 0	Shahabat, 17
18 years & 6 months, 0	Total 2120
19 years, 0	11. LOCALITY OF Of District 1142
19 years & 6 months, 0	
20 years, 0	
20 years & 6 months, 0	tricts, 962 Not specified. Lohardugga 113
21 years, 10	1
For life, 142	Seebsaugur, 3 16
-	Monghyr, 2)
Carried forward, 1863	Total, $\dots \overline{2120}$
	distriction land

F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Escapes and Re-apprehensions

- 1										1856	57.			
1					id id	No.	ESCAPE	D DURIS	NG THE	YEAR.	TOTAL NU		9	10
1						-		4			1		ed of	paid
bers.	JAILS.		1	No. c	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	aptur	reward	
Numbers					Average daily No. of soners during the yea	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital	From Sub-Divi- sion Lock-ups.	Total,	1856-57.	Former years.	Remaining uncaptured 1856-57.	Amount of rew for re-capture.
	D. I						1			,	1			20
1 2		• • •	***	•••	747	"	6	ï	"	1 8	5	::	3	20
3		***	***	***	498 888		15	1	i i	17	5 7	11	10	80
4	(11 1 1 1 1 1		***		433	"	6	î	;;	7	2	î	5	50
5	CII			•••	228	,,	2	,,	;;	2	ī	;;	1	65
6	Bhaugulpore,	•••	***		341	,,	4	"	;;	4	3	;;	1	10
7			***	•••	587		7	"	;;	7	3		4	10
8	CDY 1 4		•••	***	492	2	3		;;	7 5	3	;; 1	2	75
9		***	•••		453		3 5	"	;;	5	5			20
10	m . 1 1		•••	•••	721	2	3		;;	5	5	;; 4	;; 1 1	120
11	T) 1		***		103	5	/	"	;;	6	5	3	1	190
12			•••		394	,,	4	,,	;;	4	2	;;	2	::
13	Bograh,				100		2		;;	2	1	;;	1	50
14	Dinagepore,				948	ı"	,,	"	;; 1	3	2	;; 1	1	290
15	Maldah,		***		80	"		1	;; 1	1	1	;;	;; 1	::
16	Dacea,				671		"	2	1	3	2	;;	1	::
17	Furreedpore,		***		305	2		27	;;	2	::	;; 1	2	::
18	Sylhet,	•••			578	,,	ĩ	,,	;; 4	1	1		;;	::
19	Mymensingh,				544	2	9	,,	4	15	12	;; 1	;; 3 1	13
20	Backergunge		***		395	1	2	"	;;	3	2	;;	1	:"
21	Chittagong,				244	,,,	,,	>>	;;	::	::	;;	;;	::
22	Tipperah,				397	,,,			,;;	11	::	;;	;;	::
23	Noakholly,		***		204	"	2	");;	3	3	;; 1	;; 1	25
24	Nuddeah,		114		445	,,	1	"	;;	1	::	1		- ;;
25	Alipore,				1684		,,,	"	;;	::	::	;;	;; 2	
26	Baraset,				205	2	2	1	3	5	3	;; 2	2	2
27	Jessore,				545	2	6	"	3	9	4	2	7	100
28	Moorshedaba	d,	***		98	2	1	"	1	4	1	" 1	3	::
29	Burdwan,		***		486	3	3	"	;;	6	3		3	50
30	Hooghly,		***		589	3	1	"	;;	4	::	;;	4	::
31	Howrah,				19	13	33	>>	;;	::	::	;;	1	;:
32	Bancoorah,				371	"	,,	ı"	;;	::		;;	33	3
33	Beerbhoom,		***		317	1		1	;;	2	1	;;	1	;;
34	Midnapore,		***		665	10	ű	"	;;	11	5	;;	6	<i>;:</i>
35	Cuttack,		***		279	,,	1	>>	;;	1	1	;;	"	;; ;;
36	Balasore,				97	,,	ï	,,,	;;	:	1	;;		::
37	Pooree,		***	• • •	101	>>	1 4	,,	;;	1 4	1	3	3	24
38	Hazareebaug	;n,†	••		†964 231	ı"	3	"	;;	4	3		1	30
39	Lohardugga,		414		195	1		>>	3	4	1	"	3	25
40	Maunbhoom,		• • •	***	152	1	,,,	"	;;	1	:	1	1	1 ::
41 42	Singbhoom,	+		***	131	1 1		"	;;	1	ï		::	"
42	Sumbulpore, Akyab,		***		175		//	"	;;			2	3	::
43	Ramree,		***	•••	244				;;	1	ï	;;		::
45	Sandoway,	• • • •			171	//	0	"	;;	2	î	;;	;; 1	;:
46	Gowalparah,		***			"		"	";;	- :		;;	; :	
47	Kamroop,		***		181			,,	;;	i i	ı ï	"	3:	::
48	Nowgong,				111	3			î	4	3	;;	;: 1	40
49					127	4	ı"	,,		5	2	;;	3	30
50					137	,,,		>>	;; 1	1	1	;;	;; 1	::
51					60	ı "	3	,,	::	4	3	;;	1	
52	Kassiah Hill	ls			33	,,		ı"	::	2	1	33	1	:;
53					39	>2			21	27	::	;;	; 1	;:
54				***	45				::	1	:	;;	1	- ;;
	,			al,	19248	-	-	-	15	183	104	34	86	1339
					13246	40	130	10	-0	200	1			

MENT No. 16.

of Prisoners during the Years 1856-57 and 1857-58.

11	1857-58.										
920		No	. ESCAPE	D DURI	NG THE	YEAR.				1	
920	o. of Pri- he year.	12	13	14	- 1	16	17	18	ptured o	ard paic	Remarks.
4442 12 7 2 5 26 8 18 15	Average daily No soners during t	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital.	From Sub-Division Lock-ups.	Total,	1857-58.	Former years.	Remaining unca 1857-58.	Amount of rev for re-capture,	
	412 471 21 305 494 700 498 491 491 415 110 914 44 42 686 686 345 508 548 415 153 502 259 446 184 686 848 184 486 848 184 487 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	12426 426 33 11 11 11 13 35 5 21 203 3 31 11 12 203 3 3 11 12 202 148 3 3 11 11 11 11 12 202 148 3 3 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	15 8 2 2 2 1 1 6 6 1 1 2 2 2 2 8 8 2 2 1 1 6 6 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1		566 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 66	26 48.7 11 12 14 7 6 6 4 2 2 9 9 6 6 203 5 5 4 10 6 9 9 22 2 15 5 26 3 151 10 273 151 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 25 3	8 224 4 6 6 3 3 2 2 4 4 1 1 2 2 2 5 5 3 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 5 5 1 6 9 7 7 3 3 4 4 1 1 7 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	18 263 8 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 2 2 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 1 8 9 9 6 6 1 1 6 6 1 1	15 120 29 30 55 70 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 25 50 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	† The details are of both the Penitentiary and Jail, which have since been amalgamated. ‡ Not received.







APPENDIX.

No. III.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS,

CHIEFLY CONSISTING

OF

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED

IN

1857-58.

Powers of Enspector of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 49.

From

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

Judicial, No. 49.

SIR.

Dated Darjeeling, the 5th May 1857.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for your information and future guidance, the annexed copy of a letter* addressed this day to the Inspector of Jails in the Lower Provinces, regarding the increased powers to be exercised by him in future.

I have the honor to be,

SIR.

Your most obedient Servant.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

No. 2030.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, LOWER PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Davjeeling, the 5th May 1857.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the No. 1663, dated 13th March 1857. No. 1664, dated 12th March 1857. Magistrates in charge of Jails.

Magistrates in charge of Jails.

2nd. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully satisfied of the necessity of increasing the ower now vested in you, so that it may be assimilated in every respect to the power exercised by the Inspector General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, and that you may be enabled to enforce the system of discipline and economy, which has been so efficiently carried out under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

- 3rd. The original instructions by which you were required to visit each Jail, at least once in the course of the year, and most of them twice, are hereby modified. It appears to be sufficient that, after the Inspector has made one visit to each of the Jails under his control, his subsequent visits should be made once in two years, though it is, of course, optional to him to increase the number of his visits at his discretion.
- 4th. The Inspector will, in future, exercise a full and sole control over all expenditure.

 Control over Jail expenditure.

 Control over Jail expenditure.

 Control over Jail expenditure.

 The Sessions Judges will cease to have the power of authorizing any charges on account of Jails, and the Magistrate's Monthly Contingent Bills for Jail expenses of every description will, in future, be submitted for the sanction of the Inspector, instead of the Sessions Judge.
- 5th. The Inspector is authorized to sanction any item of expenditure, (except those for which the sanction of the Supreme Government is requisite,) in connection with Jails, to an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees. It will rest with the Inspector to regulate the amounts of those petty charges which at present the Magistrates are authorized to incur without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may seem to him necessary to impose.
- 6th. The power of sanctioning rewards to the amount of five hundred Rupees, for the capture of prisoners breaking Jail, is, in future, vested in the Inspector, to whom the Magistrates will invariably report, without delay, the escape of any prisoner, and the measures adopted for his capture, and the punishment of those parties who have rendered themselves liable to punishment in connection with it. The Inspector is authorized to empower Magistrates to sanction rewards not exceeding fifty Rupees, in any one case, for the capture of a prisoner breaking Jail, according to the scale in force in the North-Western Provinces, the reward being proportioned to the unexpired term of the run-a-way's sentence.
- 7th. The Statements and Returns regarding prisoners sentenced to banishment and transportation, which are referred to in Paras. 5 and 6 of the Government Circular Order dated 10th October 1844, will, in future, be submitted by the Magistrates and the Sessions Judges, respectively, to the Inspector of Jails, who will determine the place of banishment to which each prisoner so sentenced is to be forwarded. The Statements submitted by the Sudder Court to Government will be forwarded to the Inspector, for sanction regarding the disposal of the prisoners sentenced to banishment or transportation.
- 8th. The Reports recommending the release of prisoners who are suffering under incurable bodily infirmity, or who are, on any other ground, recommended for a mitigation of their sentence, will, in future, be forwarded by the Sessions Judges to the Inspector of Jails, who will issue the requisite orders upon them, submitting a Quarterly Statement of his proceedings for the sanction of Government.
- 9th. The Inspector of Jails will, in future, exercise a complete power of revision over all orders passed by the Magistrates regarding the appointments.

 Control of the Inspector over Jail Establishments, punishment, and removal of all Officers on their Jail Estblishments.

10/h. The duties of the Sessions Judges in connection with the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jail not less seldom than once a month. They will receive the session of the Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jail not less seldom than once a month. They will receive the session of the Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jail not less seldom than once a month. They will receive the session of the

any petitions presented to them by the prisoners, disposing of petitions against judicial sentences as at present, but forwarding all others which refer to Jail management to the Inspector of Jails. The Sessions Judge will note, in the "Order Book of the Prison," the date of each visit, and nothing more. He will have

See Para. 11 of the letter No. 2344 dated 31st December 1853, to Inspector of Jails. access to all the Jail Records, and if the thinks it necessary to bring any matter to the notice of the Inspector, he will here a Report, and, after forwarding a copy of it to the Magistrate for any explanation which that Officer may desire to offer, he will submit it, with the Magistrate's explanation, for the information and orders

of the Inspector.

11th. In cases of emergency, if the Inspector of Jails is not at the Station, a Sessions Judge in Power of Session Judge is authorized to interfere with the orders of a Magistrate in Jail management, but an immediate report of such interference must be submitted for the information of the Inspector and

12th. All the periodical Jail Returns and Statements, which are now submitted direct

Jail Returns and Statements, will, in future, be submitted direct to the Inspector,
who is authorized to introduce such modifications of the forms at
present in use as may tend to simplicity and economy. Officers
of Statements, except those which they may obtain on indent through the Inspector's Office.

13/%. The Inspector will submit for the information of Government a single Monthly Statement, epitomizing the contents of the Monthly Statements submitted to him by the Officers in charge of Jails.

14th. An application has been already submitted to the Supreme Government for an increase to your Establishment, in order to enable you to carry out the additional duties now imposed on your Office, which the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that you will discharge with the same ability, energy, and sound discretion that you have hitherto displayed.

15th. A copy of these instructions will be sent to each Sessions Judge, Magistrate, and Officer, whose duties are affected by them, for their information and guidance. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal and the Civil Auditor will also be informed of the change which has been made in regard to the authority by whom Jail expenditure is to be sanctioned in future.

16th. You will have the goodness to submit, as usual, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of any General Orders which you propose to issue in earrying out these instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Jail Manufactures.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, the 4th June 1857.

SIR.

I have sent to you by dawk bangley two muster samples of gunny bags. No. 1 manufactured at the Alipore Jail, No. 2 made at Hooghly. These I shall feel obliged by

* "The first and most important of these is undoubt"edly gunny cloth and bags. The labor requiring so little
"skill that any prisoner ean in a few days acquire the
"requisite proficiency, while the sale is unlimited and the
"price extremely remunerative: the value here being in mearly every case considerably more than the selling prices marked on the sample. The most suitable bags "as to size and quality are those marked hooghly No." 1 and Alipore No. 70, the first measuring 30 inches "wide by 36 deep, and the second measuring 23 inches "wide by 35 deep, the sewing being in both instances

" very good.
" From some of the other jails, the sample mentioned in "the Catalogue as a bag is not sewn, which is a mistake: "the bags should in all cases be prepared ready for use, as "the sewing, upon the quality of which the value of the "bag so much depends, can be performed much better in a "Jail under inspection, than by free labor. The Committee "are of opinion that it would be advantageous, were an "uniform size and quality of bag manufactured in the dif-"ferent Jails; and suggest as a standard muster as to quality Alipore No. 70, but consider Hooghly No. 1 "to be better; the quality of Hooghly No. 1 is better than that Alipore, but being made of yarn spun by Eng-" lish machinery of which a supply could not be obtained "in other districts, the Alipore bag can best be imitated.

"They would further suggest that the sale be periodical-" ly thrown open to public competition, either adopting the "system of allowing the production to accumulate for a certain number of months, and then selling off the actual "stock, or by accepting contracts for the whole production

"of each Jail during a specified period.

"In the opinion of the Committee, the better course " would be to receive tenders on the same day, for the produc-"tion of all the Jails during the following twelve months, " samples of all being previously open for the inspection of "intending purchasers, the quantity which each Jail is " expected to produce being stated beforehand.

"By having a simultaneous sale of the whole, more buyers would be attracted and greater competition pro-

" As connected with the manufacture of Gunny, the Com-"mittee had pleasure in noticing a machine on the principle "of that used for rope yarn, contrived by Mr. J. Mooney in charge of Kyouk Phyoo Jail, well calculated to faci-" litate the spinning of the yarn, and which might be advan-"tageously adopted in the country generally, instead of "the present very rude apparatus employed.

"An experiment might also be tried of weaving gunny for bags, with two warps in one loom, so as to form a "tabular web, thus saving the necessity of sewing the

" bags at the sides."

your sealing and keeping in your Jail as the standard of fabrie and quality required for the Calcutta market, in connection with which your attention is specially requested to the extract noted in the margin,* from the report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to examine the Exhibition.

- Some of the contracts for the sale of Gunny, made by Magistrates, are very unprofitable, and should not be resumed on expiry.
- 3. With regard to Carpets, the Committee remarked that "this article " would find a ready sale both for Up-" eountry consumption and to a limited "extent for exportation. For either purpose Indian designs are preferable "to English patterns: from the dif-" ferent nature of the fabric, the latter " cannot be reproduced in this country " with the precision and detail requisite " to display their full effect, and for eon-" sumption in Europe, the original styles " of the country would be much more " esteemed.
- 4. "Three large Carpets were ex-" hibited: in these the pattern consisted " of a repetition of parts as in a com-" mon English earpet woven in breadths " and sewn together afterwards, the op-" portunity of making a complete design " with a centre and corners afforded by "the Carpet being manufactured in "one piece being thus lost. The bor-"ders of large Carpets should be of "darker colors and broader than in "these specimens, so as to throw into "higher contrast and relief the more " brilliant coloring which should prevail " in the middle.
- 5. "Of the small carpets, No. 66 " Allahabad, was most Indian in design, "but the effect would be better if the

"colors employed were more decided: No. 31 Patna, contrasts favorably with all the others " in point of quality of fabric.

- 6. "There were various specimens of Carpets with a cotton pile, but which possesses the disadvantage of getting sooner dirty; they have, however, the valuable property of being exempt from the attacks of moths, and may therefore in this country be saleable to a moderate extent.
- 7. "Generally speaking the Committee noticed that the dyes employed were deficient "in brilliancy, being for the most part of mixed tints instead of pure colors, and in this "respect find great room for improvement.
- 8. "Setringees, cotton carpeting and colored table cloths are articles which would in "the opinion of the Committee find a ready sale among residents in this country: as resupects the two former the remarks relating to style of patterns and colors equally applicable.
- 9. "The cotton carpeting in rolls intended for stairs and passages would be more "durable if made of fine jute yarn in place of cotton. Goods of this description are manufactured extensively at Dundee from Bengal jute, which when properly treated takes very "brilliant colors.
- 10. "The Committee are inclined to think that a considerable sale would be found "for all these goods, if the public had an opportunity of selecting from a ready stock or "giving order on patterns.
- 11. "The prices for carpets should be quoted per running yard, specifying the width "in the case of stair carpeting; and per square yard or square foot in the case of rugs or "large carpets, in towels, dusters, table cloth, &c. There can be no doubt that all these "articles would sell free and to a large extent, if the public had an opportunity of convemiently inspecting samples and ordering what they required."
- 12. In connection with this recommendation, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to send me musters of all your Manufactures, with prices noted, as recommended above, for registry in Calcutta.
- 13. In connection with the subject of Manufactures, I have the honor to solicit your carnest attention to the necessity of abandoning all descriptions of prison labor that are neither penal nor profitable; of your purchasing your raw material in the cheapest available market; and of your apportioning the labour in your jail as much as possible to the crime and the criminal.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Opium in Jails.

No. 2486.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

CUTTACK.

Dated Fort William, the 15th September 1857.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 22 dated 9th September 1857, and its enclosure from Dr. Cox, I have the honor to state that I conceur in the reasoning and views of that Officer in the matter of the opium caters. There are as many fallacies extant on this point, as there are regarding the sudden stoppage of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

- 2. In one of the Assam Jails situated in a district where the population is plagued with the most deplorable amount of opium eating, I directed some of the most confirmed and abandoned consumers of that Narcotic, to be placed in solitary confinement, and entirely debarred from opium in any form, without the slightest preparation for the change.
- 3. The result of the experiment was that the victims of the vice passed through a stage of great mental prostration and misery, without the developement of any signs of nervous irritability, such as are exhibited in Delirium Tremens. They soon rallied from this state, their digestive powers increased, and they, in every ease, ultimately and rapidly improved in health.
- 4. If any prisoner absolutely needs opium, he should become an inmate of the hospital, until he is cured; but the continuance of opium as an indulgence, on the mere presumption of its necessity, should cease. With those who are sent to hospital, the plan recommended by Dr. R. Dunglison to obviate the bad effects believed to result from the habital abuse of opium, and to wean rapidly from the habit, should be tried. It consists in the administration, beginning with small and suitable doses, of the fetid Spirit of Ammonia.
- 5. It is altogether opposed to anything appproaching to prison discipline, to permit prisoners to indulge in narcotics, and if opium be allowed, gunja and all similar drugs should, by a parity of reasoning, be permitted. The danger of their withdrawal has I am convinced been exaggerated, if not altogether misunderstood; and as the Civil Surgeon has the power to receive in hospital all to whom the prohibition or withdrawal would be injurious, I cannot see that any real harm will be done by withholding all narcotics, except in the cases above referred to.

I have, &e.,

F. J. MOUAT,

byvi

No. 22.

From

THE MAGISTRATE OF

CUTTACK.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, L. P.,

Fort William.

Cuttack Magistracy, the 9th September 1857.

SIR.

I have the honor to forward for you consideration copy of a letter which I have received from the officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 of the 8th Inst, in reply to one which I addressed to that officer on the subject of his having suddenly discontinued a small allowance of opium which had been hitherto made to some habitual consumers of the drug, among the prisoners.

2. I am not prepared to question the propriety of the order. It is a medical question on which I do not feel competent to offer an opinion; and hitherto, beyond the men being greatly distressed, their health does not seem to have suffered. At the same time I do not admit the justice of the comparison made by Dr. Cox of the case of the opium eater, with that of the drunkard. I have always understood that the cure of opium eating is hopeless, because after the habit is confirmed, the drug cannot be withheld without serious injury to the constitution.

I have, &c.,

R. N. SHORE,

Magistrate:

No. 2.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

CUTTACK

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 499, of date 5th September 1857.

- 2. In a late letter received from the Inspector of Jails, mention is particularly made of the amount of opium expended in the Jail at Cuttack; so much so, that I fear similar Indents in future will not be complied with.
- 3. On investigating the subject I find that it has been merely a custom with my predecessors to supply the drug in question, to those of the prisoners, who seemed to have been previously addicted to its use. In these cases the former Medical Officers were not acting under authority, nor did they receive any positive order regarding the administration of this drug. On these grounds, I thought it advisable to discontinue its use unless you authorise me to do otherwise, as those men do not come under the head of "sick."
- 4. On further reference to the medical regulations of the Bengal Service, no allowance whatever is made in case where individuals, addicted to opium, and who may become convicts subsequently, should be still supplied with the drug on the plea of being used to it. It would in my opinion be tantamount to a man addicted to liquor demanding his dram daily on the same score, thus making the opium eater's life, just as happy, if not more so, than if he were eating on his own resources.

That their constitutions would suffer to a certain degree, from withholding the drug, I have not the slightest doubt, but it is nothing, in my opinion, but what could be remedied in time.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. A. Cox, M. D.,

Offg. Civil Surgeon,

Cuttack.

Cuttack, 8th September 1857.

Guards with Loaded Arms.

No.

 T_0

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, 18th July 1857.

SIR.

With reference to my Circular No. 58 dated the 6th January last, and quoted

* "Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant
Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to request that
you will within ten days from the receipt of this Circular,
report to me whether any of the sentries in your Jai
mount guard, by day or night, with loaded arms, and,
in the event of their muskets being unloaded, whether
you know of any objection to ordinary sentries going

in the margin* for readier reference, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to inform you, that in all Jails where there exists a Guard properly trained to the use of fire-arms, the sentry at the Sudder entrance of the prison, shall mount guard with a loaded firelock, and that a stand of arms

"on duty with loaded fire arms."

shall be kept loaded day and night at the Main Guard, to be ready for immediate action, but only to be used when required by the Superintendent of the Jail, and under his personal directions.

2. The Lieutenant Governor is also pleased to direct that the Guard accompanying Official Visitors shall always carry loaded arms, unless otherwise desired on any particular occasion.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT.

Monthly Contingent Bills.

CIRCULAR.

No. 69.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, the 30th July 1857.

SIR.

In order to secure uniformity and to enable me to audit your bills as required by the 4th paragraph of Government letter No. 2030, dated the 4th May last, I have the bonor herewith to forward to you two copies of forms of bills* and vouchers (Nos. 1 and 2) which you will oblige me by using from and after the 1st of September next. Lithographed copies of these, to last to the end of December next, will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

- 2. Bill No. 1 will include all ordinary description of contingent charges incurred during each month, and bill No. 2 will include charges incurred on account of the manufacturing department only.
- 3. The forms are so simple as not to require detailed explanations for their proper preparation.
- 4. In entering the number of men dieted on each scale of allowances in Part 2 of Voucher No. 1 of Bill No. 1, it is necessary to add up the totals of the daily number fed in the Jail and Hospital, as shown in the different columns of Part 1.
- 5. In charging for extra establishment it is only necessary to enter in the bill the total of the daily number of the different descriptions of persons employed as shown at foot of columns 17 to 22. Their pay will be drawn for one day each according to the number of days in the month at the rate of monthly pay to which they are entitled.

In the event of extra Native Doctors, Blacksmiths, Sweepers, &c., being employed, it is particularly requested that full explanation as to the reasons of their employment, and the sanction for their entertainment be given at the end of Voucher No. III.

- 6. No separate voucher need be given of the charges under the head of "Contingencies" as it would only be a counterpart of that portion of the bill itself, but particular attention is necessary in entering the items in detail in the bill.
- 7. Two copies of each bill are to be submitted—one with, and the other without vouchers—the second copy of each will be retained in my office. Of Form A. attached to bill No. 1 one copy is only necessary on the 1st of January of each year.
- 8. The printed forms herewith sent have been duly filled up to show you the mode in which the bills are to be drawn up for the future.
- To prevent delay, every bill after andit in my Office will be sent direct to the Civil Auditor, and by him be returned to the Magistrate.

A memorandum of all retrenchments will, however, be sent at once to the Magistrate, so as to enable him, if necessary, to prepare a supplementary bill with such explanations regarding the items disallowed as may be required or called for.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

^{*} These are not reprinted, as they are identical in form with those in use in the N. W. P.

Rules for Medical Subordinates.

CIRCULAR.

No. 70.

То

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 12th August 1857.

SIR,

In continuation of my Circulars Nos. 59 and 63 dated respectively 6th January and 20th March last, regarding the medical management of Jails, I am directed, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to forward the accompanying rules for the subordinate medical staff, and hospital attendants of prisons; and request that they be put in force at once, and communicated to all concerned.

2. I shall feel obliged by your forwarding one copy to the Civil Surgeon for his information and guidance, and by your placing the other on your own file.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT.

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

RULES FOR THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL STAFF

AND

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS OF JAILS.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

- 1. In every civil station in which there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he shall be available for the performance of such duties in the Jail and Jail Hospital as the Civil Surgeon may demit to him, provided such duties do not interfere with his proper functions at the local Dispensary or Charity Hospital.
- 2. He shall assist the Civil Surgeon in the preparation of the Surgeon's register of prisoners; in the examination of the food, clothing, quarters, and persons of the convicts; in the making and drawing up of reports of post-mortem examinations; in seeing that the medicines ordered are carefully prepared and administered by the Native Doctors; in seeing and prescribing for the convict out-patients, and such like professional duties.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

1. The duty of the Native Doctor is to attend to all orders of the Surgeon; to prepare or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence all medicines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses and at the times directed; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Surgeon at his visits; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet roll of the sick in hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, for the eleanliness, good order, and discipline of the hospital.

- 2. When there are two Native Doctors, one shall be on duty every night in the hospital; and when there is one Native Doctor, he shall take that duty alternately with the Compounder.
- 3. The purchase of Bazaar medicines shall be entrusted to the Native Doctor on the responsibility of the Civil Surgeon, but the Native Doctor shall, in no case, be entrusted with the dieting of the sick, which shall be supplied by the same authority as the food of all other prisoners.
- Native Doctors shall reside in such proximity to the Jail, as to be available for duty at all times, without delay.
- 5. In all matters connected with their duty in the Jail and Hospital, they shall be under the immediate authority and orders of the Civil Surgeon.

COMPOUNDERS AND DRESSERS.

Compounders and Dressers, when allowed, shall perform such duties in connection with the sick, as the Civil Surgeon may entrust to them. When qualified to have charge of the sick, they shall take the night duty of the hospital alternately with the Native Doctor, and shall at all times reside in the immediate vicinity of the Jail.

HOSPITAL SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS.

- 1. The hospital servants shall be under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, and shall be present at such times and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.
- 2. The Magistrate shall place at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon such well conducted prisoners as can safely be entrusted with such duties, to wait upon the sick.
- 3. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to ten patients: when more are needed, a special application must be made to the Magistrate stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.
- 4. In no case must a respectable prisoner be permitted to be told off for hospital duty, that he may thereby escape other labor in the Jail.
- 5. Any Native Doctor or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall be convicted of taking a bribe from a convict, or of conniving at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the jail or hospital, shall be liable to summary dismissal by the Magistrate.

Value of Convict Labor in Public Works.

CIRCULAR.

No. 71.

 T_0

THE MAGISTRATE OF

SIR,

Fort William, 28th August 1857.

I am directed to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying rules passed by the Government of India, regarding the mode of adjusting the value of convict labor when employed by the Department of Public Works, and of realizing the value of material prepared by convicts, when used in public works.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT.

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CIRCULAR.

No. 3913.

From

COLONEL W. E. BAKER,

Secy, to the Government of India,

To

A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Public Works Dept. Public. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,

Whenever convict labor is employed in the execution of Public Works, the value of such labor shall be duly charged for in the accounts of the work, and a corresponding credit allowed in account to the Civil Departments by which the convicts were supplied.

- 2. The charge for convict labor will be fixed at two-thirds of the usual rate paid for free labor of a like description.
- 3. No actual money payments will be made by Executive Engineers on account of the charge for convict labor, but a Memorandum in duplicate will be prepared, countersigned both by the Engineer and the Civil Officer, one copy to be rendered by the former with his accounts, the other by the latter, in order that the necessary adjustments may be made in account.
- 4. Where materials prepared by convicts, the value of which would be credited to a Jail Fund placed at the disposal of a Magistrate, or on which a commission is allowed to the Jailor, are supplied to an Officer of the Public Works Department, they shall be paid for in cash and dealt with in his accounts, as though they had been purchased from any other source.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th Augsut 1857.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. E. BAKER, Col.,

Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 1621.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, for information and guidance.

(By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.)

The 26th August 1857.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copies,)

F. J. MOUAT,

Chaulmoogra Dil.

No.

To

THE CIVIL SURGEON OF

Fort William, 1st September 1857.

SIR.

It is deemed desirable to subject to regular and systematic investigation, the oil of the Chaulmoogra Odorata in the treatment of Leprosy and such other diseases of the skin and glandular organs as it is likely to prove useful in. I am directed, therefore, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to forward to you a bottle of the perfectly pure oil, for experimental use in such cases as may occur in your jail or dispensary hospital.

- 2. In order that some estimate may be formed of its real value, you are requested, in twelve months from the receipt of the drug, or earlier if you have obtained reliable results, to forward to me a report of the cases in which it has been tried, with the result of its external application and internal administration.
- 3. In the treatment of Leprosy it was used by Dr. John Jackson, in the Leper Asylum of Calcutta, with a favorable result.
- 4. In July 1853, I first tried it in the Medical College Hospital in a very severe case of Leprosy, and with so much success as to induce me to publish the result of my observations in the second number of the Indian Annals of Medical Science, pp. 646—652.
- 5. I also found it of service in discussing scrupulous enlargements of the Sub-maxillary and parotid glands, and obtained a fair amount of success from its employment in elephantiasis, in lencopathia, and in a mild form of Iethyosis.
- 6. At that time I employed the seeds, but I have now reason to believe that the oil is in every way a preferable mode of using and exhibiting the remedy.
- 7. In giving it internally, five or six minims are a sufficient dose to begin with, and this may be increased gradually to such extent as the stomach will bear. Externally, being a bland fixed oil it may be applied in the pure state to the surface of open leprous ulcers, or ulcerated glands, all such sores being in the first instance carefully cleaned.
- 8. When I visited the Gya Dispensary, a few months since, Dr. J. B. Allen collected for me several cases of leprosy, some of them of great severity, where there had been extensive loss of substance, and in which the Chaulmoogra had been tried.

In every instance, the progress of destruction had been arrested, the ulcers were all covered with healthy skin, and the general health of the patients had improved.

9. The only caution necessary in its employment in the belief of native practitioners by whom it has been used for ages, is to regulate the diet of the patient, so that he shall not indulge in salt meats, acids, spices, and sweatmeats.

Its operation is said by the same authorities to be aided by butter, glee, and oily aliments generally.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, L. P.

lxxiii

Monthly Repairs.

CIRCULAR.

No. 74.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 20th October 1857.

SIR.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having approved the accompanying forms of Monthly Report for Jails, I am directed to request that you will introduce them from and after the current month in which they are received by you. A single copy only will be required for this Office.

- 2. All existing monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and annual returns are abolished, and all calculations of averages and similar matters will be made in my Office, so that when once your Establishment have learnt to fill up correctly the forms now sent, I am confident that they will give little trouble, while in all other respects, they will be more complete and trustworthy than those now in use.
- 3. I am not aware of any explanatory directions being necessary as the forms are simple and explain themselves.
- 4. In No. 6, the eastes of Hindoos should be given in detail from Brahmins to Domes Harrees and Mehters.
- 5. In No. 7 the exact occupation should also be given. E. G. Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c. &c., instead of their being grouped under the generic title of artizans.
- 6. No. 8 is the only Medical Return that will be required, and column 12 should be filled in by the Civil Surgeon with the greatest care and exactness.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT.

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

.* The forms are not reprinted.

Contingent Bills.

CIRCULAR

No. 76.

To

ALL MAGISTRATES

SIR.

Dated Fort William, 20th January, 1858.

With reference to my Circular No. 69 of 30th of July last, I have now the 36 Copies of bills Nos. 1 honor to transmit herewith the blank forms of monthly bills specified and 2 at 3 per month, in the margin,* and shall feel obliged by your using them from the current month, bills for which should be prepared by you in the early part of February next.

26 Copies of Vouchers Nos. I to V, at 2 per month.

The supply now sent is calculated to last for the present year, and should any copies be spoilt before the expiry of this period no others can be supplied from this Office, and the labour of making manuscript copies will, in that event fall on your establishment. On the lst of December of every year a fresh supply will be forwarded for the year next ensuing.

- The chief change in the form provides for the introduction of the expenses of prisoners at Out-Stations, which will be inserted under the different headings in Copies of Voucher No. the bills immediately after the expenditure of the Sudder Jail. These VI, at 2 per month for each out-Station. entries will be supported by a voucher (No. VI) which should be furnished to you as soon after the close of the month as possible by each Officer in charge of a Sub-division for the number of prisoners belonging to those Thaunahs of your district comprised in his charge. The total expense for prisoners will of course be proportionately divided when the Sub-division is composed of the Thannahs of two or more districts.
- 3. From errors committed in many of the bills submitted to me I find that some of the old unrepealed orders of the Government have been forgotten or have fallen into desuetude— I beg therefore to furnish below an abstract of them for your future information and guidance.
- 4. (a) On days when there is no work done, prisoners have in many Jails received laboring rations, which is a mistake, as the Government Circular of the 24th Novemver 1851, enjoining that on Sundays and other non-working days the laboring prisoners should only receive nonlaboring rations is too explicit to be misunderstood, and has never been repealed.
- (b) Fish or flesh should not be given every day, as in some Jails is the case. The Government Circular quoted above lays down that fish or flesh should be given on alternate days only.
- The Hajut prisoners must not, as in some Jails, be dieted at so much per head, nor must they receive money allowance. Non-laboring rations should be served out to them which they may be allowed to cook for themselves.
- (d) The rations supplied to sick prisoners appear in a few Jails to be at so much a head. This cannot be allowed. Non-laboring rations should be issued to the sick according to the scale laid down in the instructions contained in the Government Circular No. 39, dated 6th January 1852.
- (e) The produce of the Jail garden consumed by the prisoner should not be charged for in the bill; the actual quantity of purchased vegetables only being exhibited in the proper columns of part 2 of voucher No. 1. A note showing the saving effected by the use of the produce of the Jail garden should however always be given in such cases.

(f) The actual daily allowance of rations per man should be correctly given in part 2 of voucher No. 1, in order to facilitate check on the total quantity expended for each class per month. When there are two or more rates of allowance for one class on alternate days, the items should be entered thus.

Dhal 607-3 Chittacks.

" 607—2 Cittacks.

If there are 5 or 6 different classes of rations in use, as is the case in a few particular Jails, additions ought to be made to part 2 of voucher No. 1 in its 3rd and 4th pages to shew the specific information.

(g) The employment of earthen cooking vessels and leaves or wooden plates to cat off is, I find, very expensive. It would be better gardually to substitute for them copper or iron degehies and small brass thalees. By this plan it has been proved in some Jails that in five years there will be a saving of at least half the expense of the system now current, and it is calculated that when these metallic articles are worn out they can be sold in the Bazaar for not less than half their original cost. Precautions should however be adopted to identify and secure these articles and to prevent their being purloined. Till metal vessels are substituted the exact number and cost of earthen pots &c., for laboring or non-laboring prisoners should be entered in its proper place in part 2, of voucher No. I.

Extra Establishment.

- * Govt. Orders No.—dated 24th January 1828 to the address of Superintendent of Police L. P.
- 5. (a) In some Jails I perceive that the exact number of guards noted in Col. 16, of voucher No. 111., is not in the proportion of 1 to every 5 prisoners given in Col. 9, as required by the regarding burkundauzes superintending the labor of prisoners on the roads. This proportion should never be exceeded in

any circumstances, as the extra guards form one of the most costly of all the items of imprisonment in Bengal, and requires to be very carefully checked. When there are less than 5 prisoners in excess of the number allotted to work on the roads, the supernumeraries should be employed in some way within the Jail, as the cost of a burkundauze for any smaller number than 5 is much greater than the value of their labor, and it would be better to keep them idle than to incur undue expense on their account.

In fact the employment of prisoners on the roads at all is a costly abuse which I am anxious to reduce to the samllest possible dimensions, and I am sure that all Magistrates will agree with me in the necessity of diminishing all avoidable expenditure in this unprofitable direction.

- (b) I have observed that in some Jails, extra guards in the proportion of 1 burkundauze to every 5 prisoners, are entertained for the total number of prisoners in Jail. The proportion of 1 burkundauze over every 5 prisoners is only intended for convicts working on the roads. For those employed in manufactures near and within the Jail 1 in 10 is the maximum number allowed in the Punjaub and N. W. Provinces, and I shall feel obliged by your adopting it.
- (c) Extra establishment of all kinds should be entertained at a certain rate of pay per month calculated for the exact number of days they actually work. As thiká servants are necessarily day laborers they should be paid for no more than the number of days on which they are actually employed. On Sundays and non-working days when the prisoners do not labor the thiká establishment must not be employed in any other duties connected with the Jail, nor must they, on any account be allowed to discharge the functions of the permanent establishment. If they have heretofore been paid at a fixed monthly rate without reference to the number of days of work actually done by them, it is clearly a mistake; and as all thiká men are Omedwars hanging on for permanent employment, the excess doubtless proved an illegitimate perquisite for the Darogah. I have no doubt that the men will profess to consider this view of the matter a hardship, but, as the rule to which I refer, obtains in all thiká employments elsewhere than in Jails, I cannot consider it than in that light.

- (d) It should be borne in mind that whenever extra burkundauzes are entertained solely in consequence of, and with reference to, the manufactures, the charges for them should be debited against the manufactures, as directed in Government Orders No. 588, dated lst April, 1853, to the address of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.
- Contingencies.

 6. (a) Oil for burning is a very expensive item of charge, but it may be considerably, if not entirely, reduced by growing the easter oil phant in the Jail garden and expressing the oil with the native oil mill, which will afford excellent labor for refractory convicts. Where there is no Jail garden the seeds may be purchased in a cheap market, their cost only being charged for under this head instead of its being placed in the manufacture accounts.
- (b) The cost of implements used in road making is not to be charged against the Jail as per Government order No. 968, dated 27th July 1857, to my address.
- (c) Prisoners should be made to wash their own clothes on Sundays; a little khar or saji mati being supplied to them for the purpose. Ashes from the cook-rooms should also be used in washing clothes.
- (d) Dammer and dhoona will not be allowed for the future for fumigation. It is an unnecessary and useless expense. Charcoal should be used for this purpose.
- (r) Mozahs should always be made of common country tanned leather, by the moochee prisoners when there are any in Jail.
- (f) I find that prisoners in many Jails are shaved at so much per head, or by a paid barber. This should be put a stop to as soon as possible, and some of the prisoners, if there are none of the barber easte in Jail, should be taught to do the needful for the rest.
 - (g) In future the ashes of the cook-rooms should be substituted for lime as a disinfectant.
- (h) The allowance for subsistence given to released prisoners at the discretion of Magistrates under Regulation 1X, of 1793, requires to be very carefully regulated, as I have observed that much irregularity exists in its award.
- 7. The above embraces all the points to which I need at present solicit your attention, and I shall feel obliged by your directing your establishment to pay the strictest attention to them in making out the Jail bills, as all their provisions will be most strictly enforced for the future.
- 8. I take this opportunity of requesting that all your bills and vouchers may be carefully revised before being sent to me, as it entails much unnecessary delay and trouble to return them for correction
- 9. I shall feel obliged also by your earefully noting that the rate of cost in all your bills is to be given in future at so much per manual and not so much per rupee. The latter method I find involves very intricate calculations and so much loss of time as to cause delay in the auditing of bills in my Office, whereas printed tables of the former exist which will facilitate much the labour of examining and testing the accuracy of calculations.

The original trouble and labour in your office not will be increased by this change.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Epidemic Cholera.

CIRCULAR.

No. 77.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 12th April, 1858.

SIR,

Reports having reached me of the outbreak of Epidemic Cholera in a virulent form in several of the Jails of the Lower Provinces, and having myself witnessed its prevalence in returning from the Eastern Districts, I have the honor to solicit your most earnest attention, and that of the Medical Officer attached to your Station, to the adoption of every proper precaution to prevent its occurrence, or to mitigate its severity should it have found its way into the Jail under your charge,

- 2. The chief points requiring attention are detailed in my Circular Order No. 30, dated the 26th December, 1855. They are ventilation, cleanliness, the removal of all effect matters, the food, drink, clothing, and labour of the convicts, all of which need the most careful regulation.
- 3. In regard to food, it is especially necessary to examine the quality of the rice and dhall supplied, and to see that all animal food is sound and wholesome. For the latter it would probably be better in all cases, temporarily, to substitute rations of dhye, as is done by most classes of natives in their own households, on the setting in of the hot weather. The consumption of raw vegetable food, in any form, by the prisoners, should be strictly prohibited.
- 4. The supply of wholesome water for drinking and cooking is almost of greater importance than the quality of the food. As many of the wells are now nearly dried up, and the water contained in such of them as are not replenished by tidal rivers, as at Dacca, is essentially unwholesome, its internal use should be prohibited. River and tank water, filtered through charcoal and sand, should be preferred in all cases where they are procurable, and where the river or tank is not a stagnant, semi-putrescent, unwholesome jheel as at Jessore, where the Epidemic has been, and is, particularly severe.

The wells should all be cleaned out, and at least two feet in depth of charcoal and dry river sand be placed in the bottom of each. All leaks in the sides of the well should be earfully stopped, to prevent, as far as possible, the percolation of water from the surrounding soil.

5. The soiled clothes, bedding, and dejecta of cholera patients should be most carefully removed, and the Hospital be kept scrupulously clean.

The utmost vigilance must be exercised to prevent any of the excrementitious matters of cholera patients from finding their way to the wells and tanks from which the water supply of the jail is obtained.

6. With regard to the medical management of the sick it is not perhaps necessary to say much. All preliminary diarrhea should be carefully watched for, and the Jailor and his subordinates be enjoined strictly to bring at once for treatment, every instance of looseness that occurs among the prisoners.

An experience of many epidemics on a large scale in this city has convinced me, that in the absence of a sound pathological knowledge of this mysterious and intractable pestilence, the empirical plan of warding off the tendency to death by general and local internal and external stimulants, with attempts to restore the functions of the liver and kidneys, is, on the whole, and in the long run when tested by the rigid proof of numbers, the most successful general plan of treatment that can be resorted to.

The former is best accomplished by the application of heat, and of rubefacients, with the internal exhibition of ammonia and diffusible stimuli generally.

To check vomiting and relieve the burning thirst usually complained of, large draughts of water, as pure and cold as can be procured, I have found of most use.

To act on the liver, small and repeated doses of calomel and soda are serviceable, and to restore the secretion of urine, cupping over the loins, with moderate doses of turpentine in mucilage, or failing these, minute doses of strychnine, have most frequently, in my hands, produced the desired result.

Both of the indications above mentioned, I attempt as early as possible in the disease, with a view to prevent the occurrence of the secondary forms of typhoid congestion, dependent probably on the non-elimination of excrementitions matters from the blood, which are fatal to so many who pass safely through the active stages of the disease.

I would apologise to my professional brethren in charge of Jails—many of whom are more experienced than I am—for venturing to place the above remarks on record, were it not that I am frequently consulted by some of my younger colleagues as to my manner of treating Cholera, and the incessant calls upon my time do not permit of my responding to each as carefully and quickly, as I could wish to do.

7. Two copies of this Circular are enclosed, one for record in your own office, the other for transfer to the Civil Surgeon.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

APPENDIX.

No. IV.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF PRINTING,

AND THE ADDITION OF A

Lithographic Department

TO THE

ALIPORE JAIL;

WITH PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT

OF

LITHOGRAPHY IN JAILS

FROM THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

AND

PUNJAB.

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No. 1595.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Offg. Asst. Secy. Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 31st July 1857.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit for the information and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the accompanying application from the Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, for an addition to the means of extending the printing operations of the Alipore Jail, of presses and new type to the value of Rupees 10,664.

- 2. But, as there is a much more important principle involved in the extension of the printing department of the Jail in question, I venture to submit for consideration a far more general and extended proposal than that of Mr. Montresor.
- 3. When I suggested to Mr. Fergusson the advisability of introducing printing as a profitable branch of jail industry, that gentleman informed me of its having been frequently thought of, but never adopted, and at once cordially and zealously acting upon my suggestion, made a beginning.
- 4. This beginning, from the untiring energy and cheerfulness with which all his duties are performed by Mr. Floyd, has proved so successful, that in little less than a year the Magistrate believes, and has good ground for the belief, that printing will prove the most renumerative of all branches of jail industry.
- 5. It will do much more, and so far as Alipore is concerned, will solve one of the most difficult of all the questions connected with prison economy, viz:—it will enable the prison to become entirely self-supporting, and while it will provide an unlimited amount of hard and disagreeable labor, with nothing to mitigate its dread and deary monotony for refractory criminals, it will afford the means of instructing and reclaiming the younger and less heinous offenders, and of teaching them a profitable trade by which they will immediately be able to earn an honest and lucrative livelihood on release.
- 6. It will also afford for the first time in Bengal a means of occupying in profitable industry, the female convicts who are at present the plague of every Magistrate in the country, for the amount of spinning and other manual labor at present exacted from them, is the most idle and least renumerative of all the proceedings dignified with the name of labor in jails.
- 7. They might be taught to fold, stitch, and perform many of the minor mechanical details connected with printing, which are easily learnt and are quite suitable to their sex.
- 8. My proposal then is, to establish a complete printing and lithographic establishment at Alipore, and to execute by their means all the Government work at present performed elsewhere, at considerable cost to the State.
- 9. The advantages of this scheme would, I am of opinion, be considerable, irrespective of those mentioned above, as peculiar to the Jail. It would render the Government independent of the fluctuations of the market in a department of much and daily increasing importance; it would seems the execution of all confidential work without risk of breaches of confidence; and the skilled labor once trained in the jail would not be liable to the accidents to which it is at present subjected, from the great competition outside.

The execution of urgent work could be depended upon, and no delays would arise from the intervention of holidays and other sources of delay and annoyance, as well as extra expense now experienced.

10. From a careful examination of the books of the Civil Auditor for one year, I have gleaned the following particulars as to the present cost of Government printing:—

					Rs.	A.	Ρ.
(a.)	Charges for printing the Government Gazette,	-			9,000	0	0
(b.)	Job work, Civil Department,	-	-	-	20,000	0	0
(c.)	Job work, Military Department, -		-	-	3,000	0	0
(d.)	Book work for different Departments, -	-		-	31,000	0	0
(e.)	Sudder and Zillah Courts' decisions, printed	l and	publish	ed			
	through Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.,	-	-	-	12,000	0	0
(f.)	Work executed by Military Orphan Press,	-	-	-	3,000	0	0
(g.)	Ditto, ditto, at Serampore,	-	-	-	7,000	0	0
			Total,	•	85,000	0	0

- 11. The particulars from which these numbers have been obtained are appended to this letter, and whole numbers are given for facility of reference.
- 12. Now, assuming the year in question, viz., 1856-57, to have been a fair average year, I believe I am quite within the mark in stating that 40,000 Rupees of the sum above mentioned are clear profit to the various printers employed, and consequently, at present, a dead loss to the State. In addition to this I have every reason to believe that the Government printers realize a profit of 6,000 Rupees annually from private subscriptions to, and adverstisements published in, the Government Gazette, which would raise the profits of the Government, if executed in the Jail, to Co.'s Rs. 46,000 annually.
- 13. During the three past official years the actual cost of the Alipore and Russa Jails, now united, irrespective of additions to buildings, was as follows, viz:—

1854-55,	-	-	-	46,133	9	7
1855-56,	-	-	-	44,472	11	114
1856-57,	-	-	-	54,686	12	$3\frac{1}{4}$

From this it will be seen that the profits from printing establishment will entirely cover the average cost of all the prisoners in custody, while the majority of the convicts will still be available for other branches of industry.

- 14. I am unable to fix the actual amount of block and establishment that would be necessary to inaugurate a complete printing establishment at Alipore; nor do I consider it necessary to do so, because the present Registrar of the Bengal Office is the most skilled and eminent practical printer in Calcutta, has already superintended one, and organized another extensive printing establishment in this city, and is better qualified than any one else here, to afford positive and trustworthy information on the subject.
- 15. I need only state that the Alipore Jail can at all times furnish at least a thousand able-bodied convicts for all the coarser and minor mechanical works,—that among them are many who can be trained in a short time to become fair practical printers, and that by the transfer of young, intelligent, teachable prisoners from other Jails, the amount of skilled labor that will ultimately be available will be nearly unlimited, and greater than will probably ever be required.
- 16. Yet, in the beginning, a trained working establishment would be requisite, which would gradually be reduced until the chief part of the labor required would be furnished exclusively from the Jail.

17. The contract for Government printing will expire, I believe, in another year, and by that time every preparation could be made for the transfer of the work to Alipore.

18. The requisite accommodation for the amount of presses and materials required

* Head Lithographic Printer, 400 Head Assistant, 200 Examiner and General As-100 0 sistant. 65 0 Head Despatcher, 0 Despatcher of Calcutta 50 0 0 Forms, Lithographic Writer, 50 0 0 Do. Do. 30 0 0 16 0 0 Do. Dα Do. Do. 20 0 0 20 0 0 Do. Do. Do. Persian Writer 30 0 O Do. Do. 95 0 0 Press-room Assistant. 40 0 0 Do. 2nd do. 16 0 Preparer of Receipts. 25 0 0 Assistant in charge of Almirah Forms, 20 0 0 Copyist, 20 0 O Ďο. 10 0 O Assistant to rule Forms, 30 0 0 Establishment of Printers. 0 Packers, &c. 866 3 2.033 0 Contingent, more or less, 175 0 0 2.208 Total. 3 0

could be afforded before that time by adding a second story to one or more ranges of the old wards at Alipore. By this means the convicts would be much more healthily lodged than they are at present; no additional ground would need to be purchased or added; and the ground floor would furnish light, airy, and very suitable pressrooms. The cost of this would, considering the end to be attained, be comparatively trifling. The walls are all strong, well built, and capable of supporting a second story.

- 19. In addition to the above, the transfer of the existing Lithographic Press, would be another measure of economy and efficiency, and could be effected with much less cost, as the whole of the materials are the property of the Government, and a portion of the prisoners could very quickly be taught the rough work of Lithography.
- 20. The Lithographic establishment at present costs the Government Rs. 2,208-3-0 a month, as per detailed list in the * margin, furnished to me by the Superintendent. Of this the whole of the skilled labor would probably require to be retained, in the first instance, but a very great deal could rapidly be dispensed withas convicts were taught to replace the paid workmen.

The establishment that would be immediately wanted is mentioned below.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

Superint	tendent,	-	-	-	-	300	0	0
	ssistant and one	Lithogr	aphic	Writer,	-	150	0	0
1	Lithographic V				•	50	0	
1	Do.	Do.			-	30	0	
1	Despatcher,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
1	Asst. Do.	-		-	-	30	0	0
1	Copyist,	-	•	-	-	16	0	0
2	Duftries,	~	-	-	-	14	0	0 { Temporaily, until convicts are taught to rule forms.
3	Peons,			-	-	16	0	0
1	Persian Writer	, -	-	-	-	25	0	0
1	Bengali do,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
1	Examiner,	-		-		50	0	0_
1	Printer,		-	-		10	0	0
1	Spongeman,	-	-	-		5	0	o Temporarily, until con-
1	Inkman,	-	-	-	-	5	0	
1	Stone-cleaner,	-	-			5	0	
1	Packer,	-	•	-	#4 	7	0	ر0
						823	0	0
Co	ontingent,	-	-	-	н	100	0	0
			′.	Total,	-	923	0	0

From this it will appear that an immediate saving could be effected of Rs. 1,285 monthly, or Rs. 15,420 annually.

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- 21. At Agra, Bareilly, and Lahore, the Lithographic work turned out by the convicts was superior to that of the Government Press in Calcutta, and the prisoners exhibit a peculiar aptitude and liking for such work.
- 22. At Agra there were nearly fifty presses at work at the time of my visit in January last, and the whole had been organized and taught, ab ovo, by Dr Walker, scareely a man of those most skilled having been able to read or write, when first imprisoned.
- 23. A similar result would be much more speedily attained in Calcutta; and Mr. C. Gomeze, the present intelligent Head Assistant of the Press assures me that he could in a month or six weeks easily teach convicts of very ordinary intelligence, to become efficient pressmen.
- 24. In these circumstances, and for the reasons abovementioned, I beg very strongly and earnestly to recommend that a complete typographic and lithographic establishment be organized without delay at the Alipore Jail.

I have, &c.,

FRED. J. MOUAT.

No. 246.

FROM

THE OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT OF ALIPORE JAIL,

То

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS.

Lower Provinces.

Dated Alipore, the 27th June 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to solicit the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to an outlay of Rupees 10,664, for the purpose of procuring materials for the Alipore Jail Press as per annexed estimate.

The printing department, even at the present time, when it may be said to be hardly in regular working order, has proved itself remunerative, and I have every confidence in its hereafter being the most productive of all the manufactures.

I have, &c.,

C. F. MONTRESOR,

Offg. Superintendent Alipore Jail.

No. 963.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS,

Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL

Dated Fort William, the 27th March 1858.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3664 dated the 20th November 1857, with its enclosures, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying to the Board of Revenue, conveying the opinion of the Board regarding your proposition to transfer the work of the Government Lithographic Establishment to the Alipore Jail.

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2. In consequence of your absence from the Presidency at the time of its receipt, this No. 130, dated 20th Instant. Alipore Jail, and a copy of Mr. Fergusson's reply is now forwarded for your information.

I have, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Benyal.

No. 137.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Lithographic Press.
W. Dampier, and
H. Stainforth,

Fort William, the 8th March 1858

Sir,

I am directed in reply to your letter No. 2885, dated the 30th November 1857, to state that the Board's opinion, so far as they are in a position to form one, is favorable to the transfer of the work of the Government Lithographic Press to the Alipore Jail, and Mr. Snell, on being called upon for a report, has stated that he considers "Dr. Mouat's proposition so advantageous, that it should be acted on at once."

- 2. There are however some points connected with the proposed transfer, which are not noticed either by Dr. Mouat, or by Mr. Snell. The principal of these is by whom the indents of the different officers for lithographic forms shall in future be received and checked. It occurs to the Board that it would perhaps be difficult at first to make arrangement by which the check that is now exercised by the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press in regard to excessive indents, should be exercised by an officer of the Jail Establishment, and independently of this the Government may possibly consider it desirable that the Jail should indent upon the Stationery Office for the paper which it uses, and that the Superintendent of Stationery, the same officer now as the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press, should have the means of checking the quantity of paper consumed by the Jail in the preparation of forms. Such a check it seems probable could be more conveniently kept in the Stationery Office by recording the several indents for forms as they are received, than by any other arrangement.
- 3. This point, however, as well as other matters of detail connected with the transfer, should, the Board think, be personally discussed between the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press and Dr. Mouat, after which the Board would think it desirable that the latter officer should submit a final report to Government, stating precisely whether he would propose to take over the whole of the duties which now belong to the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press, in connection with the issue of Lithographic forms, and if not, what portion of those duties he would propose to leave with Mr. Snell, and whether the arrangement will make any, and, if any, what difference in the saving as estimated in his letter to Government of the 20th of November last.

I have, &c., W. GREY,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

P. S.—The papers which accompanied your letter are returned.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALIPORE JAIL.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

Judicial Department,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Alipore, the 20th March 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 976, dated 15th instant, desiring me to report upon a correspondence, copy of which was therewith forwarded.

- 2. From the said correspondence I learn that Dr. Mouat on the 20th of November last, "strongly urged the entire transfer of the Government Lithographic Press to the Alipore Jail," and further, proposed an establishment "for present transfer," nominating Mr. Gomeze as "Superintendent," on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.
- 3. Several months ago, in accordance with Dr. Mouat's wish, I organized a small establishment in the Alipore Jail, in order to decrease the expense and delay incurred in printing and lithographing circulars, forms, &c., for the Jail Department.
- 4. I have most carefully and anxiously watched the progress of this experiment, and I have come to the conculsion that the work of the convicts employed in lithography and printing is so absurdly light as to be altogether unworthy of the name of labor. This was of very little consequence so long as the experiment was on a small scale, but the gravest objections exist to employing, on such merely nominal work, any considerable number of the Alipore convicts, the majority of whom arc, it must be remembered, the worst characters from other Jails, who ought to be employed on the hardest labor.
- 5. I have also found that owing to the necessity of admitting to the Jail, pressmen and packages of paper, &c. &c., great facilities were created for carrying on clandestine correspondence with the prisoners, and providing them with prohibited articles. I lately discovered a correspondence that had been carried on in this manner, and also articles which had been smuggled in and sold to the convicts. The discipline of the prison was suffering so materially from this cause, that I was forced to deny admission to Mr. Gomezo's pressmen, and put again in full force the 25th Rule of the Jail. It is scarcely credible the sums known to have been paid for the conveyance of letters and prohibited articles into the Jail; and there cannot be the slightest d-ubt that if the work of printing and lithography be largely increased, discipline will be to a great extent subverted, by means of the large number of packages and people constantly going in and out of the Jail.
- 6. I submit that money should not be the sole consideration when deciding the description of labor upon which the Alipore convicts are to be employed; and therefore I am not in favor of Dr. Mouat's suggestion largely to increase lithography and printing in that Jail.
- 7. Should, however, His Honor decide in favor of "the entire transfer of the Government Lithographic Press to the Jail," I would beg to be as soon as possible informed of the details of Dr. Mouat's plan, he not having seen fit to favor me with the slightest information on the subject.

- 8. I cannot imagine that it is a part of the plan to burden me with the duty of receiving and checking the indents of all the different officers for lithographed forms, nor can I suppose that Dr. Mouat intends that Mr. Superintendent Gomeze, or Mr. Floyd shall perform this duty, and correspond directly with all Public Officers. But still I observe, that accountants and writers form part of the establishment for present transfer, though, for them, there are no suitable rooms or offices either at the Jail or the Magistrate's Cutcherry.
- 9. Should the transfer be resolved upon, I think it should be made gradually. For, however sanguine the prospect of Rupees 400 per mensem may have made Mr. Gomeze, I have very considerable doubts whether the whole work of the present Government Lithographic Press can be, all at once, satisfactorily done in the Jail. But even granting that it can, the Superintendent of Stationery should, in my opinion, receive and cheek all indents, supply paper, receive back the forms from the Jail, distribute them to the different officers and departments, the Jail keeping an account with him only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. FERGUSSON,

Superintendent.

(True Copy,)

THOMAS JONES.

Register, Bengal Secretariat.

No. 6060.

To

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 29th April 1858.

SIR.

With reference to your letter No. 963 dated 27th March 1858, giving cover to letters No. 137 dated 8th March 1857, from the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and No. 130 dated 20th March 1857, from the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, on the subject of the transfer of the Lithographic Press to Alipore, I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the remarks made by Mr. Fergusson in the letter above referred to, I have had some further correspondence with that officer on the subject.

- 2. This has delayed the submission of my report on the subject, but it has also enabled me to discuss and consider the question fully in all its bearings, so that I am now in a position to submit my proposal in a definite form, with a full knowledge of all the objections that can be urged against it.
- Some little misapprehension seems to have been entertained as to the real nature and extent of my proposal, but this is now entirely eleared away.
- 4. I am glad of the opportunity afforded by the present discussion to place on record my sentiments on the subject of prison labour generally; the ends to be attained by it; the means by which those ends are to be accomplished; and the results that may fairly be anticipated from their fulfilment.
- 5. After studying earefully the Prison Discipline Committee's Report of 1838, including those of the two former Convict Labor Committees appointed in 1836 and 1837, to consider the same important question, I examined the existing system in the jails placed under my charge.

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- 6. In every Jail inspected by me I earefully and minutely scrutinized this vital question, and noted briefly the state in which I found it.
 - 7. The result of this examination is briefly recorded in my printed reports.
- 8. I found every where, that with the best intentions and in many instances a large expenditure of time and trouble, there were no fixed principles of guidance; that the primary object of prison labour was nearly universally disregarded; that in many places it was neither penal nor profitable; and that, in no single instance that came under my notice, could it be considered reformatory.
- 9. Alipore from its peculiar local and other advantages stood at the head of all the Bengal Jails in the results of its prison industry; and yet, in this institution, creditable as it was, there was a similar absence of system, and of any well defined *object* in the nature of the labour imposed upon its immates.
- 10. Various fabrics which were much admired at the Exhibition, were successfully nanufactured. Their preparation could not, and did not, involve any large amount of physical toil, while a very considerable proportion of the couviets, some of them among the most and worse heinous offenders in the Jail were employed in spinning thread, a light task, although in some respects a disagreeable one.
- 11. My first suggestion was to substitute the weaving of gunny alone, for the fancy articles above referred to.
- 12. The manufacture of gunny requires greater physical exertion than ordinary weaving, is more distasteful to the bulk of the prisoners, is more profitable, and skill in its fabric is more easily acquired.
 - 13. The suggestion was acquiesced in and the thread and fancy fabrics ceased.
- 14. In every other Jail I prohibited the continuance of any work that was neither penal nor profitable, and in those prisons in which they did not exist, directed the introduction of the oil mill and such other varieties of labour as combined physical exertion with wearisome monotony, and were therefore, to some extent penal in character.
- 15. At this stage of the question occurred the Jail exhibition, of which the results are already known to the Government.
- 16. Among the things exhibited were some lithographs creditably executed from Bareilly. They proved that to mere prison labor might be added education directed to a practical end; and this appeared to me to be a step in the right direction. I was anxious to make a beginning in the same path in Bengal, and selected Alipore as the fittest place in which to try the experiment.
- 17. The experiment was tried accordingly and succeeded admirably so far as the mechanical success was concerned, but failed in some particulars to which I shall refer, more particularly when considering Mr. Fergusson's objections to the extension of printing and lithography at Alipore.
- 18. When I visited the North West Provinces in the early part of 1852, at the particular request of the late Mr. Thomason, I examined most carefully the scheme of prison education and labour then recently introduced by Dr. J. P. Walker. I lived with that carnest and zealous officer at the Jail door and spent the greater part of a week in scrutinizing the institution, which I have no hositation in saying was superior in all, save construction, to any prison I have ever seen in India or in Europe; and among the latter were the Mill Bank, Pentonville and Brixton Penitentiaries, and the great radiating Jail at the Barriere Montmartre in Paris, all models of their kind.

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- 19. Dr. Walker had then just commenced teaching some of his best educated and conducted convicts lithography, and had one or two small presses at work in a shed opposite to his house, that the convicts might be constantly under his personal observation.
- 20. He explained to me his object in introducing it, viz., as a profitable branch of prison industry; as applying to a practical purpose the education of his prisoners; as being quite as penal in character as most other branches of convict labour; and as uniting in a greater degree than any other, the penal, profitable, and reformatory elements.
- 21. Upon all I submitted a minute private report to the late Lieutenant Governor of Agra.
- 22. When I visited the Agra Jail in January 1857, after an interval of six years, I had an opportuniny of witnessing the results of this experiment.
- 23. It had been in the intermediate time carefully watched by Messrs. Thomason and Colvin, and so satisfied were they, as well as Dr. Walker himself, of the success of its results, that it had become the most important branch of industry in the Jail. There were nearly fifty presses in activity, and a vast amount of work was produced by them.
- 24. It had in fact accomplished all that was anticipated from it, and had not been attended by any irregularities that I heard of, or that were known to one of the most vigilant officers in the country, whose eye was always anxiously directed towards the detection and removal of defects in the Institution entrusted to him.
- 25. At Lahore, I found that, in consequence of its eminent success at Agra, it had been introduced by order of Mr. Montgomery, the present Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in 1854. Three years' trial in the Punjaub has confirmed the accuracy of Dr. Walker's views.
- 26. At Bareilly I found it in active operation under the late Dr. Hansbrow, an officer of rare merit, who was born in Lancaster Castle, of which his father was Governor, and was acquainted with prisons and prison management from his very cradle.
- 27. From all this accumulation of experience, I ventured to think that the extended introduction of lithography at Alipore, would be a proper and salutary measure. It was no speculative or untried experiment. It had stood the test of some years among criminals, quite as ignorant and hardened as any in Bengal, and much more difficult to manage from their wilder and more untaneable nature, their greater boldness and greater disregard of punishment of any kind. Then, why should it have failed even partially at Alipore?
- 28. This brings me to Mr. Fergusson's objections, which I wish to treat with the deference and respect to which the views of so experienced an officer are fairly entitled.
- 29. They are, that the introduction of lithography has been the cause of various disorders tending to destroy the discipline of the Jail; that the work is absurdly light and not deserving of being elevated to the dignity of labor; that it cannot be considered as reformatory, inasmuch as the great majority of the prisoners are from classes of society, who can never resort to it on release for the purpose of gaining a livelihood; that punishment and not profit should be the first element of imprisonment; and that he therefore deprecated its extension in the Jail under his charge.
 - 30. I shall consider these objections seriatim.
- 31. The disorders are admitted to have been caused entirely by the introduction of a couple of pressmen to instruct the prisoners.
- 32. They might, in my opinion, have been nearly if not entirely checked by the strict examination of the men referred to on entering and leaving the Jail. Mr. Floyd did not like, from motives of delicacy, to subject them to such scrutiny, hence the mischief.

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- 33. I believe, however, that the necessity for the employment of outsiders of the class objected to has ceased, and that if it were desirable on other grounds to extend the stone printing of the Jail, it can be accomplished without any such machinery.
- 34. The second objection is to the lightness of the work. Of this there has not, in my humble judgment, been any test whatever at Alipore. The convicts while under tuition were necessarily slow, as they are while learning every other description of labor requiring skill. They had little real lithographic work to do, and were permitted to idle away their time on the merest apology for labor, a pursuit in which I found them busily occupied, when I visited the Jail a few days since. It was difficult to avoid this at the time, but such need not be the case with presses in full and constant work under rigid superintendence.
- 35. In lithography, and to a minor degree in typography, there are two varieties of labour involved, the one comparatively light but needing skill; the other physical power, not excessively severe in character, but in the circumstances, as much so as most varieties of Jail manufactures.
- 36. To the first class belong the duties of compositors, readers, and lithographic writers; to the second the pressmen properly so called.
- 37. In the first class are not likely to be employed, looking to the compass to which it is intended to work typography or lithography, more than thirty convicts searcely 1½ per cent of the number of prisoners the Alipore Jail can contain. It will afford the means of rewarding the well behaved, of encouraging the educated, and of giving an honest livelihood to the number of persons above mentioned when released. All are not equally heinous offenders, and do not need the same undeviating course of gunny weaving, to render a prison distasteful to them. But there is even a greater principle involved in it than mere benefit to the individual, as I shall presently show.
- 38. The second class of press laborers would be more numerous, but would not exceed 8½ per cent of the prisoners in the Jail, when full.
- 39. The labour of a pressman, when continuous, exacts a larger amount of physical action than any other variety of work in the Jail, with the probable, but not certain exceptions, of grinding wheat, weaving gunny, and turning the oil mill. It compels a man to remain standing as long as the work lasts, and in a state of active muscular exertion. It requires care and constant attention, and is in truth a most toilsome, troublesome task, but the amount of exertion required may be put to a very simple practical test, to show that it is neither light not pleasant.
- 40. The turning of the roller is probably equal to raising a weight of twelve pounds, and the drawing of the spring bar to moving from the ground a weight of ten pounds. These are alternate movements, with a small interval of rest.
- 41. A smart printer will pull 1500 impressions in a working day of eight hours. This will give $188\frac{2}{1}$ an hour, or $3\frac{2}{15}$ a minute; so that the pressman will have to perform each minute a work equivalent to raising 221bs weight, three times and a fraction.
- 42. The amount of muscular action required to accomplish this will increase with every hour's continuance of the work, and with tired muscles, will certainly be doubled before the task is finished.
- 43. Viewed in this physiological light it is nearly as severe as the shot drill of a Soldier, which is continued for only four hours with even stalwart, well-fed Europeans, and is, in my belief, considering the position of the workman, more laborious than gunny weaving in a sitting position.
- 44. The severity of the oil-mill consists more in its rotatory movement and dreary monotony than in its physical exertion, and the grinding of wheat is accompanied by an

expenditure of muscular power which is soon exhausted. I am at a loss to understand how the labour of a pressman, when continued for a full day's task, can be regarded in any other light than that of a toilsome occupation.

- 45. The quantity of flour needed is small, few can therefore be engaged in grinding wheat. It is mere physical exertion to which there is a limit, and that limit is soon reached by a Bengalce.
- 46. There is neither room nor demand for much oil; the number, therefore, who can be employed in this branch of industry is small and limited; but it is an excellent punishment for the refractory.
- 47. An average of 50 per cent is already employed in weaving gunny which is severe and distasteful; but of these a large proportion are occupied in spinning the thread, far lighter work than the labour of a pressman. To show how difficult it is to guage with any accuracy the hardness of the labour of any given occupation in a Jail, I may mention that while a good gunny weaver at Alipore only turns out three bags a day, an equally expert weaver at Jessore, by means of better machinery, produces six bags a day of the Alipore size and pattern, and nearly, if not quite equal to it, in quality.
- 48. The real hardness of prison labour in India consists, after all, not so much in the amount of physical exertion extracted from it, as in its weary, dreary, continuous monotony, and the unyiclding necessity of the prisoner submitting to it day after day, month after month, year after year, with a regularity and precision, utterly abhorrent and distasteful to the nature of the native. The facility of gauging the extent of compulsory labour is another element of success in its introduction. In this respect printing, typographical and lithographic, are unrivalled. A given number of impressions take a given time to produce, this time is well known, and the exertions of the prisoner can be tested to a very small fraction. In the European meaning of the term, really hard labour, is impossible to enforce in an Indian Jail, with the means at our command, and the materials which compose the convict population.
- 49. The advance of time and the greater attention paid to prison discipline in Europe and America have thrown much light on this very question. Is it right to disregard the valuable experience thus acquired, instead of profiting by the lesson it teaches?
- 50. The objects of imprisonment are the punishment of the offender and the protection of society by deterring others from the commission of crime.
- 51. To ascertain how far these ends are, or can be accomplished, it is only necessary to appeal very briefly to the leading facts of the great systems which have been tried, and in turn abandoned.
- 52. No one, I presume, would revert to the dens of moral and physical pollution, which sacrificed both mind and body, without exercising the smallest influence of a beneficial nature on either crime or criminals. Such were the prisons of the civilized world when visited by Howard.
- 53. As little would any reasonable man be disposed to advocate the plantation system, which sold the criminal population to slavery in the American Colonies.
- 54. The silent and the solitary systems, have both had fair trial, and both have failed. Idiotey, insanity, death and destruction of the victim too frequently followed. The deterring effect on society was lost, and humanity soon ceased to sanction a punishment altogether disproportioned to any crime for which the extreme penalty of the law had neither been deserved nor decreed.
- 55. Aimless labour in the shape of tread-wheels, cranks, and similar machinery, fearfully severe in the physical exertion exacted by them, and unerringly exact in their register of the delinquent's work, have had full and fair trial. They have also failed utter-

ly, and are now being generally abandoned. The tread-wheel in Calcutta and the crank-wheel at Agra were both tried, and both were speedily abandoned. Neither was suited to the country or the people.

- 56. A harsh system of undeviating punishment, upon the most depraved and determined outcasts of society, was tried at Norfolk Island.
- 57. It produced a pack of fiends in human form, did not deter from crime, and was finally abandoned a few years since.
- 58. The more rational, humane, and sensible plan of penal discipline without nnnecessary harshness, and of the inculcation of habits of industry is now being tried in most civilized countries, and with a far better prospect of success, than any of it predecessors.
- 59. The discipline of labour is probably greater when productive, than when unproductive. The conversion of a dangerons, or a desperate offender "into a productive self-supporter," is no mean result already attained, and is the repayment of a part of the debt to society incurred by every offender against the laws.
- 60. There is a very transparent fallacy involved in the argument that to teach a criminal an honest trade, and to restore him to society a skilled workman, is to make a prison the stepping-stone to fortune, and to render an honest laborer anxious to graduate in so productive a school.
- 61. The advantage is remote and uncertain. The penalties involved in separation from society, compulsory labour, denial of all the little indulgences that render life agreeable, the dreary monotony of the same walls and the same work, year after year, the utter absence of all control over their own acts, the sameness of the diet, without change or variety, the fetters, and looking up at night, are immediate, positive and pulpable evils, easily imagined, and readily realized. There is a heavy balance against any jail, with the smallest pretensions to strictness, as a desirable school of industry for a poor, but homest labourer.
- 62. The profitable element of labour then, I regard, as one of importance second only to its penal character, and when the two can in any case be combined, they should be preferred, in a well regulated scheme of prison discipline. This brings me to Mr. Fergusson's third objection, viz., the reformatory character of the labor.
- 63. Nine-tenths of the prisoners in the Jail are from the agricultural population, who will follow no handicraft when they leave the prison, until a very material change occurs in the habits and feelings of the natives. Mr. Fergusson's objections apply then to all handicrafts of every kind, which are not the hereditary occupation of the eastes who do not follow them when at large.
- 64. But with the nine-tenths referred to, I have no desire to meddle, and am content to leave them in the Magistrate's hands. My argument applies only to the remaining tenth—the carefully selected prisoners who will be occupied in the press.
- 65. To this tenth it will be necessary to afford some degree of education, and in support of my position, that an instructed is more likely to be sent forth a better member of society than an ignorant man. I need only quote the remarks of the Hou'ble the Lieuteuant Governor at the recent distribution of prizes in the Medical College.
- 66. "There is no one thing more thoroughly establised in all political science, and "by the experience and observation on which that science is founded, than that populations "are orderly, peaceable, and reasonable, and because reasonable, easily governed in proportion to their intelligence, and moral and mental cultivation; and I am satisfied that "the natives of India form no exception to this rule."
- 67. To Mr. Fergusson's last argument, that punishment should be preferred to profit I entirely assent, but I demur to the conclusion which he deduces, from all his objections, because I believe his premisses to be incorrect.

- 68. Among the features of my plan which I believe to be of some importance, is the large amount of saving to the State that would ensue from the transfer of the lithographic establishment, and of all form printing to the Jail.
- 69. The amount involved is not inconsiderable, and all efforts to bring expenditure within income seem to me to be deserving of consideration on their own account.
- 70. Having thus stated the grounds of my proposal, and the arguments by which I justify the plan, I beg leave very respectfully to state, that I am not desirous to press the entire adoption of my scheme in the face of the strong objections urged by Mr. Fergusson.
- 71. It is perhaps judicious, as suggested by that Officer, to proceed cautiously in the matter, so as to run no risk of failure.
- 72. I venture, therefore, to limit my proposal to the extension of the typographic department, so as to enable it to execute all the form work, to be transferred from the Government Gazette Press, and to add to it two or three first rate lithographic presses, with stones, and all necessary material and machinery complete.
- 73. With reference to the suggestion of the Sudder Board, that I should confer personally with Mr. Snell on the subject of checking indents, I have the honor to intimate that I waited upon the Superintendent of Stationery, and examined carefully the working of his office in the matter of indents for forms. I ascertained that no regular check is at present exercised any where. Such indents only as are obviously excessively extravagant being curtailed, and some few forms diminished in size, when they can be reduced to a narrower compass.
- 74. It is quite clear that the duty of checking indents, and conducting correspondence regarding them, should not fall on the Jail. The obvious incompatibility of such a proceeding needs no discussion. The Jail press should simply supply on demand such number of particular forms as may be required, the number and nature of these forms being determined by some competent authority.
- 75. The transmission of all forms should, I think, be through the Stationery Office, to enable the officer in charge to regulate the monthly supply of paper that will be required by the Jail press.
- 76. All accounts connected with the forms, as well as their packing and transmission should for the present, at least, devolve upon the Stationery department.
- 77. The first point to be determined is the exact forms that are to be issued, and the number of each that may be required. I am authorized to state that in regard to the Revenue Department a plau is now under the consideration of the Board, and will be submitted to the Government as soon as the information regarding it has been collected.
- 78. Respecting judicial forms, the Nizamut Adawlut might probably be called upon to determine the exact nature and number of each that may be necessary, so as to secure uniformity, and prevent extravagance.
- 79. The indents of the Post Office, Customs, and other independent departments should be regulated by their respective heads, and all be transmitted through the Stationery office.
- 80. By this plan no extra labour and unsuitable responsibility would be thrown upon the Jail, while the public interests would be better protected than they seem to be at present.
- 81. The Stationery Office should send to the Jail monthly, a supply of the average amount of paper of each kind that will probably be needed.

- 82. The expenditure of this will be accounted for in the monthly return of work executed, and forms issued from the Jail press.
- 83. The paper should be sent in the original packages sealed with the Stamp of the Stationery Office, as on additional security that no forbidden indulgences find their way into the Jail through this channel.
- S4. They should be opened in the presence of the Jailor and Superintendent of the press when distributed, and similar precautions should be taken in seuding printed forms from the Jail to the Stationery Office, to prevent any correspondence being sent out of the Jail

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT.

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

No. 1966.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, LOWER PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL

Dated Fort Wiliam, the 7th June 1858.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6060, dated the 29th April last, with enclosures, submitting your views in regard to the objections mged by the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, against the extension of the employment of convicts in printing and lithography in that Jail.

- 2. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the doubts and difficulties entertained by Mr. Fergusson are very real and serious.
- 3. In regard to the amount of hard labor to be performed in the operations of printing and lithography, the Lieutenant Governor entirely agrees with Mr. Fergusson, and having himself seen the convicts at work in these employments, His Honor is of opinion, that they scarcely deserve the name of labor, and when the business is carried on, on the large scale proposed by you, it seems to be a question of the greatest difficulty how the severe and efficient discipline of the Jail can be maintained.
- 4. The Lieutenant Governor is, I am directed to add, seriously anxious about the success of the experiment, and His Honor trusts that on your return to the Presidency you will not lose a day in making complete arrangements for carrying out the scheme as now modified by you, especially as you are aware that all the Government printing work will be coming into the Jail on the cessation of the Government contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. in the month of July.

I have, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secu. to the Gort, of Bengal,

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the

Government of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 26th July 1858.

SIR.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1966, dated 7th ultimo, immediately on my return to the Presidency, I directed my attention to the press department of the Jail at Alipore, and visited the prison to ascertain its actual state.

- 2. My note on the subject which forms enclosure No. 1 to this letter, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail for such remarks as he might desire to offer before it was submitted to the Government.
 - 3. Mr. Fergusson's reply No. 441, dated 21st instant forms enclosure No. 2.

To some of the matters contained in it I deemed it necessary to send an answer before transmitting the papers to you.

This answer forms enclosure No. 3, and would have been written earlier, but that I had to make a personal reference to the Superintendent of Stationery, and to discuss the questions involved, with that officer, in order to be able to send up the case complete. This I am now in a position to do.

- 4. In addition to the remarks contained in my letter No. 855, dated 24th instant, to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, which it is not requisite to reproduce here, the special points which I am anxious to bring prominently to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor are the supposed increased risk of riot in the press rooms, the increase of establishment really necessary with reference to the due execution of the Government contract, and the arrangements which require to be made with the Stationery Office for the supply of paper and the receipt, transmission to Alipore, packing and despatching of forms, &c.
- 5. The 5th paragraph of Mr. Fergussons' letter opens a wide question, which this is neither the time nor the place to discuss fully. It must not be forgotten that the class of prisoners who murdered Mr. Richardson, who attempted the lives of Messrs. Samuells and Floyd, and whom it was deemed unsafe at any time to approach unarmed, no longer exists at Alipore, except as birds of passage who will never be employed in the Press.
- 6. It is not unworthy of mention that this same class, and among them are still alive several of those personally engaged in the acts of violence above referred to, are at this moment among the most quiet, orderly, well-behaved and trustworthy convicts in Arracan.

I never attempted to enter their work-yards at Alipore without a remonstrance from Mr. Floyd as to the risk of so doing. In Arraean they are allowed the same amount of liberty as other classes, and the construction of the Jail does not admit of their segregation, yet they are docile, orderly and contented at Ramree and Sandoway.

7. Since I joined my present appointment I have instituted the most careful and searching enquiry on the spot into every case of combined and foreible resistance of authority that has occurred in the recollection of the present generation in the Jails of the Lower Provinces. They have been few in number and invariably associated with a firm

belief that a direct interference with the religion of the prisoners was intended. In Mofussil Jails they were all associated either with the introduction of the messing system, or with Mr. Loch's order regarding lotahs. At Alipore the messing system and the mode of enforcing discipline seem to have been the exciting causes of the outbreaks that occurred there.

- 8. In no other cases have term prisoners ever resisted authority by force or combination that I could ascertain.
- 9. But granting the possibility at any time of a body of prisoners rising upon the Jail Officers, the construction of the press-rooms admits perfectly of their being separated into small gangs not exceeding 30 or 40 each at a moderate cost, should such proceeding be deemed necessary.
- 10. I do not anticipate any such necessity, for the prisoners at Alipore know full well that the temporary defeat of a small body of Jail Officers in any of the yards or workshops, is but a very small step towards escape.

They are also not unacquainted with the serious penalties that would follow failure.

- 11. To the life-prisoner death was frequently a welcome relief, and it was courted with that intention. The term prisoner in Bengal is very rarely, if ever, actuated by any such motive, and when he is tired of life, seeks release by suicide, not by murderous assaults upon Jail officials.
- In the carpenter and blacksmith's shops of the Alipore Jail itself no act of violence ever occurred, and yet twenty resolute ruffians armed with axes and the other dangerous implements used in these trades, would be more really formidable, and have a better chance of escape than twenty times their number in the press-rooms, where the offensive weapons are few, clumsy, and inefficient.
- 12. The question of danger to discipline has, I am happy to say, been disposed of by the admissions of the Superintendent and Jailor, that no irregularities have occurred since proper means to prevent them have been resorted to.

This was in truth the most formidable objection to the scheme.

13. The increase of establishment really required is an extra reader at present, with prospectively an English copy-holder, and their salaries distributed over the many lakhs of forms that will be printed during the year, will amount to a very small fraction on each variety of work.

It must be remembered that the Government Gazette is not to be printed at the Jail, that much typographical work will be done in the Secretariat Printing Offices, that much of the Government book work, such as the Sudder Court's decisions, &c., is already farmed out to private printers, and that the fine book work can always be specially contracted for at reasonable rates in the market, until the Jail press can undertake it.

For these reasons I deem the list of desiderata submitted by Mr. Baptist to be preposterous and inadmissible. All the agency required can be trained in the Jail in a short time, and that is one of the chief objects of the establishment of the press.

14. Respecting the supply of paper and the receipt, transfer, packing and despatching of indents, Mr. Crawford, the present Superintendent of Stationery, has informed me that he can undertake all this work if the forms are made up in the Jail in the numbers required, so that he will have nothing further to do than to pack and despatch them. There can be no possible difficulty in this. I beg therefore to suggest for the early orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that all public Officers be directed to send their Indents for forms, &c., to the Stationery Office, whence they will be transferred to the Jail

Press. At the Press they will be printed and made up in the packages indented for and returned to the Stationery Office to pack and dispatch. One of the Stationery carts can eall daily at the Jail to take and receive all forms printed, and the monthly consumption of Stationery can be supplied on the joint receipt of the Superintendent of Stationery and the Jailor.

15. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail is anxious that no responsibility should attach to him in the matter. That Officer confessedly has not time to attend to such points of detail, and, indeed, in existing circumstances, the practical working of the scheme must devolve in a great measure on the Jailor.

There are very serious objections to this, which I can point out if required to do so, and however much the apparent responsibility may be detached from the Superintendent of the Jail, the real responsibility must of necessity belong to him.

Qui facit per alium, facit per se, is a maxim of extended application and germane to the present point.

No. 113.

MEMORANDUM ON THE ALIPORE JAIL.

Dated Fort William, 15th July 1858.

- 1. Under the special orders from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, immediately after my return to the Presidency on Saturday, I visited the printing department of the Alipore Jail, and examined carefully the progress of the work there.
- 2. I was glad to hear from Mr. Floyd that there were no longer any irregularity or breaches of discipline such as at first occurred, and that no prisoner was placed in the printing department, until he had served an apprenticeship in the less popular work of the prison, and had proved his claim to be put to more agreeable work by good conduct.
- 3. In no circumstance should the printing department be allowed to become a refuge for very heinous offenders or the incorrigibly idle and vicious. In so large a prison as that of Alipore there will always be ample choice of material without permitting a single felon of doubtful antecedents to escape the full penalty of the most severe and disagreeable labour which the Jail affords.
- 4. I was also glad to find that some of the pressmen can now pull 1500 copies a day, and I entertain no doubt when worked, as the press ought to be at high pressure, without a moment's relaxation during working hours, the future will be very different from the past appearance of the press-room.
- 5. The new press-rooms are nearly complete l, an l will, I think, answer well. A large portion of one of them should be railed off with iron barred doors and windows as a Stationery store. The Stationery office should supply a month's stock of paper in the original bales, sealed with the stamp of the office to show that nothing surreptitious has found its way into them.
- 6. Additional type and presses are urgently wanted, and if procurable, should be bought at once. Mr. Jones informs me that two ships with presses and materials from England are now overdue, and may be expected at any moment. A portion of their contents should be secured at once.
- But the greatest present want is an addition to the reading staff; good readers will take some time to train in the Jail, and outsiders must be employed for some time to come.
- 8. They should not be on any account permitted to enter the Jail, as proofs can be with the greatest facility read outside. Additional accommodation might be provided by building next to the office, at no great cost, as the old office is occupied as a Guard Room.

- 9. All proofs should be passed in and out by one of the European subordinates in the Jail, to prevent any risk of their being made the medium of surreptitious communication.
- 10. I am somewhat doubtful about the packing department. Mr. Floyd seems to think it perfectly practicable, the tin-smiths will be tolerably hard worked, and it will pay well.
- 11. I shall be glad to be favored with the views of the Magistrate in any or all of the above points before sending this note to the Government.

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

No. 441.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT ALIPORE JAIL,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS,

Lower Provinces.

Dated Alipore, the 21st July 1858.

SIR

Press of more important business has prevented my replying sooner to your letter, No. 713, dated the 15th instant, inclosing Memo: of your visit to the Alipore Jail on the 10th idem.

2. With reference to the 2nd para: of that Memo: I would observe that in the 5thr para: of my letter to Government No. 130, dated the 20th March last, I reported, that in order to put a stop to irregularities and breaches of Jail discipline, I had been forced to put again in full force the 25th Rule of the Jail; and this step seems to have had a good effect, no irregularities having lately been discovered.

The prisoners employed in the printing department are all volunteers. It is easy to say that volunteers should not be employed. But I do not exaggerate when I say that the whole Jail volunteers. Those now employed have been chosen more on account of aptitude than good conduct. It cannot be otherwise, for the work cannot be done by well-conducted incapables.

3. With reference to the 3rd paragraph of your Mcmo: it should not be forgotten that previously to the introduction of printing we already had in the Jail far too much light labor. The difficulty even then was to avoid "permitting felons of doubtful antecedents to escape the full penalty" of severe and disagreeable labor. This difficulty has increased and will increase with the increase of the light and popular amusement of printing.

There are now employed in the printing department 95 convicts; of whom 37 have been convicted of dacoity, 18 of theft, 11 of murder, 7 of affray, 7 of forgery, 4 of perjury, 3 of torture, 3 of highway robbery, 2 of rape, 2 of sodomy, and 1 of rebellion.

It would be difficult to say which of these is not a very heinous offender, or a felon of doubtful antecedents. But they are all more fit for the work than any other convicts in the Jail; and if they are not to be employed, the work must be greatly delayed, if not entirely stopped.

- 4. With reference to the 4th para: of your Memo: I would observe that it seems to me impossible that the work in the printing department can ever become hard labor. It surely never can be hard labor to stand or sit on a stool and drop pica into the composing stick; and as to "pulling impressions," that appears to me to be rather work for women or boys than for able-bodied conviets. It is not very usual to find hard labor extremely popular with Asiaties. But, as I have already said, the whole Jail volunteers for the "ehapakhanah."
- 5. With reference to your 5th para: Iwould take this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of Government, that ever since the murder of Mr. Richardson and the murderous attack on Mr. Samuells and Mr. Floyd, one great object of the Superintendent has been so to arrange that large gangs of convicts, when at work, shall not be able suddenly to rise upon the Jail Officers. It was with this object that the wooden barrieades have been erected throughout the Jail. But the nature of the work in the printing wards makes it necessary for the Jail officers to mix with considerable numbers of working convicts, which is precisely what we have all along been striving to prevent. This is the objection to the blacksmith's ward also; but the danger there is not so great as it will be in the printing rooms.

I had long ago settled with Mr. Floyd to rail off a portion of one of the new buildings for a stationery store-room, in which also standing forms will be locked up.

I hope that the paper may be supplied on the joint indents and receipts of the Jailor and Head Printer; and that no responsibility respecting it will attach to me. At present I am wearied with these indents and receipts, and the notes, and the orders, and the counter-orders of officers in almost every district and department in Bengal. I will manage to get through this work if the Government desire it; but I think it would be better if all indents were sent to the Superintendent of Stationery, to be eheeked, &c., by him; he alone indenting on the Jail.

Mr Baptist says we still require the following materials.

6 Super Royal Printing Presses. 4 Patent Ink Tables for above.

6 Roller Frames.

500 lbs of Pica, with extra founts of Quadrats, em and en, Leaders. 2,000 lbs of Small Pica, with do. do. do. and Figures.

100 pairs of Cases 12 double Frames.

300 lbs of Minion, for Tabular Statements.

200 lbs of Nonpareil, for do. do.

1 Fount of double Pica, with Italics.
1 do. do. Great Primer do. do.

Extra Fount of Figures, Leaders, Quadrats, em and en do, of Long Primer, Burgeois, Brevier and Minion.

10 Maunds of Quotations.

25 Page Galleys and 25 Column Galleys.

25 Brass Composing Sticks.

2 do. Large do 20 inches in length each.

1 English Screw Press. 1,000 Glazed Boards, Royal size.

100 Mill Boards

12 Wooden Boards do.

A set of Bookbinder's Tools.

4 double Racks for Cases.

3 dozen Royal Chases.

3 do. Demy do. 3 do. Folio do.

3 do. Quarto for Jobs.

100 dozen Brass Rules, 8 to Pica and 6 to Pica.

4 Imposing Tables

- 4 strongly made Tables, for standing Forms, with platforms underneath.
- 12 Godown Horses, for printed sheets and stationery.
 2 Almirahs for Despatch Papers.

1 Box for assorted Leads with compartments for different lengths.

6 Washing Boards.

6. Additional type and presses are no doubt most urgently required, and they shall, if procurable, be procured. But I fear we cannot get all we want until the arrival of the ships which Mr. Jones has been expecting daily for the last month or two. I have the refusal of several presses expected shortly by Messrs. Shand, Fairlie and Co. The officious Mr. Jones has also made some arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Thomas; though I had given him no authority to do so.

> 7. I have all along expressed an opinion that the Government printing could not be carried on by the convicts alone; and from the 7th para. of your Memo: I observe that you now eonsider that we must have " an addition to the reading "staff; as good readers will "take some time to train in "the Jail, and outsiders must be "employed for some time to "come."

> Mr. Baptist informs me that to earry on efficiently merely the present work, the following

1	English	Reader			,,	80	Rs.	per mensem.
1	Writer,				,,	60	,,	,,
1	Bengalee	Reader,			,,	25	,,	,,
1	Oordoo R	leader,			,,	25	,,	,,
2	Peons at	5 Rs. each,			,,	10	,,	,,
othe	er Europea	n or Eurasia	n Pı	inter	at	200	,,	,,
	_							
						400		

to which I solicit sanction.

To this I would add, an

Mr. Baptist further states that if all the Post Office work, and Government book work generally is to be done in the Jail, the following Establishment must be entertained, viz

1	English Copy-holder,		8	ıt	40	Rs.	per mense	m.
	Head Corrector,	٠.	,	,	20		,,	
	Distributor,		,	,	20		,,	
	Jemadar Pressman,	٠.	,		16		,,	
	Sets of Pressman at 20 each,	٠.	,		120		,,	
	Distributors,	٠.	,		36		,,	
12	Senior Compositors at 50 each,	٠.			600		"	
	Junior Compositors at 35 each,		,	,	420		"	
	Correctors at 10 each,	٠.		,	60		,,	
	Dufteries at 7 each,	٠.	,	,	21		,,	
	(more) Peons at 5 each,	• •	,	,	15		"	
1	English Writer,	٠.	,	,	40		"	
			m. t. 1	1	100			
			Total,	1,	408		,,	
				-				

I merely mention this because Mr. Baptist has sent me a memo. of it. But I could never of course allow any of these men to enter the Jail, and therefore I cannot understand how the pressmen, compositors, &e., could be employed under Mr. Baptist, whose constant attendance in the Jail is of course indispensable.

 With reference to the 8th para. of your Memo: I shall be very eareful that the 25th Rule of the Jail is strictly enforced.

There is no necessity to go to the expense of building additional accommodation, there being abundance of room in the Guard House formerly occupied by the Militia sepoys.

- 9. With reference to the 9th para : of your Memo : I would observe that the European Jail Officers have already as much work as they can efficiently perform. This however appears to me a matter for the Superintendent's arrangement ; and if I find it absolutely necessary, I shall apply for an additional European Overseer.
- 10. For the present I do not wish to undertake the packing or despatching, excepting only to the Superintendent of Stationery, who, as I have said above, should alone indent upon the Jail, and then receive, pack, and distribute the printed forms. When we shall have been some time at work, we may perhaps be able to undertake all this, and thus save still more Government money. But we should proceed gradually, lest we fail.
- 11. I have already proposed to charge for Government printing at only the actual cost. If this shall be adopted, I shall have saved the Government a considerable annual expense, and the disadvantages of Jail printing will thus be in some measure counterbalanced. I cannot conscientiously say that the work of Jail printing is either penal or reformatory; but there can be no question that my plan will make it extremely profitable to the Government.

I have, &e.,

H. FERGUSSON.

Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALIPORE JAIL.

Dated Fort William, the 15th April 1858,

Sir.

I gather from your letter No. 179 dated 13th Instant, that your chief objection to the extension of printing and lithography at Alipore are their being the means of the introduction of forbidden indulgences, and consequent deterioration of the discipline of the Jail and the nominal character of the work.

- 2. The first would seem to have arisen entirely from the introduction of outsiders to instruct the convicts, and the carrying in and out of large packages of paper.
- 3. From a personal enquiry which I instituted at the Jail this morning, I find that Mr. Floyd has felt a delicacy in subjecting the pressmen to the rigid examination necessary to detect these irregularities. The feeling is one to be respected, but must be overcome in regard to natives, who should have been as strictly searched in going in and out, as they are in warehouses, where valuable goods of small bulk are capable of being concealed about the person.
- 4. But, I am of opinion that the necessity of employing external agency at all has ceased, and that under proper superintendence, the work can now be efficiently carried on by convicts alone, so that one great cause of irregularity will thereby be entirely removed.
- Respecting the bales of papers sent in and of printed forms sent out, every package should be carefully scrutinized before entrance or exit.
- 6. With the executive at your disposal I can imagine no real difficulty in this, and I am of opinion that every package of every sort should be subject to a similar scrutiny, for it is just as easy to smuggle in tobacco, opium, gunjah and similar articles in a bag of rice or a bundle of jute, as in a bale of paper.
- 7. That in spite of every precaution, forbidden indulgences will find their way into Jails, where any outside native subordinate agency is employed, is certain, and Alipore is no exception to this universal law. The agency to which I refer is the corps of Nujcebs who form your inner guards.
- 8. The internal police of the Agra and Bareilly Jails, in regard to all labor, was performed by carefully selected convict Burkundauzes, who never saw the outside of the prison, and had no more opportunity of procuring forbidden indulgences than the convicts themselves.
- 9. I have recently introduced the same plan in the Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway Jails with the best effect, and it has been for some time in operation at Baraset in an equally satisfactory manner. In the former Jails are many life prisoners from Alipore, and from among them excellent work overseers and convict Burkundauzes have been selected.
- 10. I should be glad to be favored with your opinion as to the advisability of introducing the same plan at Alipore, and with it a system of rewards by which well-behaved convicts could obtain a portion of the proceeds of their own industry on release, and the remission of a portion of their sentences. The plan has been tried by Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Montgomery at Lahore, with, I was personally informed by the latter, entire success.

- 11. Alipore is no longer and eannot be in future a Jail for life prisoners. The circumstances are pro tanto, changed, and it appears to me to be absolutely necessary to introduce in it a well regulated system of rewards as well of punishments. At present with the exception of the small benefit arising from a Khilliburdarship it is one dead level of punishment, a system sanctioned neither by policy nor humanity. Those who survive will again be let loose on society. The problem to solve regarding them is that they shall go forth better, as well as wiser men: that they shall be taught habits of honest industry and the means of regaining their lost position in society if it can be accomplished.
- 12. It needs no argument with one so well acquainted as you are with native habits and feelings to prove that this will never be accomplished by grinding wheat, or weaving gunny.
- 13. The task is undoubtedly a most difficult one, and the prospect of success not very hopeful, yet it is in my humble judgment deserving of trial, and there is no prison in Bengal in which it can be more fairly tried than in that under your charge.
- 14. I am sorry to find that Mr. Floyd has taken a great deal of unnecessary trouble in furnishing details, which I did not require.
- 15. What I particularly wish to know in addition to the information already furnished, is, on what principle, if any, the different classes of prisoners as respects crime, are put to the different varieties of labor in the Jail, and what attempts are made to adapt punishment by means of labor to the crime and the criminal.
- 16. The three ends to be attained by prison industry I hold to be punishment, profit, and reformation, and I am inclined to rate them in the order mentioned.
- 17. The first is undoubtedly the most important object, and should never be neglected or undervalued. The second is also of great importance, and if it can be accomplished without losing sight of the first, is deserving of every consideration. The third is more difficult if attained, but in my belief should not be disregarded in the case of term prisoners who are again to be let loose on society.
- 18. Alipore, as I have said before, no longer contains life prisoners, and none will in future, be confined there.
- 19. This in my belief alters the circumstances of the prisoners very materially, and renders it absolutely necessary to change the practice of the Jail in some important particulars as respects the labor of its immates.
- 20. Hence my desire to introduce a system of labor that by proper regulations may accomplish more than can be attained by the grinding of wheat and weaving of gunny, which although profitable are only moderately penal and in no degree reformatory.
- 21. I had hoped and still hope to obtain your concurrence in these views, and to prove, with your assistance, a problem of no mean interest in prison management, viz; that a well regulated Jail like that of Auburn in the United States may repay the whole cost of its maintenance, without impairing its efficiency as a place of punishment.
- 22. It would occupy too much time to discuss the question in all its bearings here, but the principles which I advocate in the matter, are very nearly those contained in the report of the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, one of the most able papers ever written on this difficult subject.
- 23. I am sorry to be obliged to differ with you in your comparative estimate of the strictness of discipline at Agra and Alipore, I have seen both Jails: you are, I believe, only personally acquainted with one of them.

- 24. I lived at the Agra Jail for a week, some five years ago, and for three days in the beginning of last year, and I have no hesitation in stating, without any disparagement to Alpore, that in discipline and interior econony, the Agra Jail was the best I have ever seen, either in this country or in Europe.
- 25. My estimate of the value of native agency generally is no higher than your own, yet, under rigid European supervision, I hold that some natives may be made as trustworthy and efficient as any Europeans of the same class.
- 26. Such was the case with Dr. Walker's subordinates. He lived at his Jail gate, and regulated every thing himself, and I am convinced from personal observation, that the irregularties in his prison, with nearly 5000 inmates, among them the most desperate characters of the Punjaub and North West Provinces, were fewer than in any Jail under my control.
- 27. Part of this was undoubtedly due to the construction of the prison with its radiating wards and central watch towers, advantages that Alipore, as at presest constructed, can never possess.
- 28. But more was due to his system of organization, and his constant personal supervision.
- 29. That his Jailor and Naib were faithful, and did not connive at any laxities of discipline, was amply shewn when the guard deserted and the convicts mutinied and ultimately destroyed the Jail. The lives of these men were saved from the fury of the prisoners with the utmost difficulty, and although natives of the same persuasion as many of the convicts, they ran as much risk of being murdered as any Christian in Agra. They remained faithful at their posts to the very last, and are still trusted and trustworthy servants of the Government, one of them having accompanied Dr. Walker to Port Blair.
- 30. It is no discredit to Alipore that Mr. Floyd cannot be classed with Dr. Walker, nor can a Superintendent with other equally, if not more onerous duties to perform, devote the same amount of time and attention to the charge of the Jail as an Officer. who had nothing else to do.
- 31. Every package that entered or left the Agra Jail was very carefully scrutinized in Dr. Walker's presence as occurred during the days that I was there, for the presses were in full work, and an immense quantity of paper went in and out.
 - 32. I am quite certain that similar measures at Alipore will secure the same result.
- 33. The irrgularities to which the Agra convicts at Alipore referred must have occurred, if they happened at all, at the convalescent depôt at Secundra, some miles from Agra, and practically removed from the Superintendent's personal control.
- 34. The Seikh convict Burkundauzes in the Agra Jail never failed to bring to light every irregularity that came to their knowledge, and little could have occurred without their being acquainted with it.

I have, &c., F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

N. W. Provinces and Punjab.

Dated Fort William, the 20th July 1858.

SIR.

Being anxious to introduce lithography into the Jails under my charge as a suitable branch of prison industry, I am anxious to ascertain the result which has followed its introduction into the Jails of the N. W. Provinces, with special reference to the following points:—

- 1st. The extent to which lithography has been introduced.
- 2nd. Whether it has proved to afford suitable labor, and in what class that labor is placed as regards its severity, &c.
 - 3rd. Whether its introduction has been attended with relaxation of discipline.
- 4th. The means taken to prevent its being the medium of enabling the convicts to carry on surreptitious correspondence outside, or to obtain forbidden indulgences within, with the paper brought in and taken out of the Jail.
- 2. By your kindly permitting the officers in charge of those of your Jails in which lithography has been subjected to fair trial, to answer this enquiry at an early period, I shall feel very much obliged.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

No. 580 of 1858.

From

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.,

To

F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,

Calcutta.

SIR,

I have transmitted your letter No. 775, of the 20th instant, to the Superintendents of the Agra and Allahabad Jails, with a request that they will furnish such information as may be in their power on the subject of lithography as an employment for prisoners sentenced to labor.

2. I fear however that in some details it may not be in the power of either of these officers to reply fully, as both have entered upon their present duties at a comparatively recent date, and have been compelled to devote their attention chiefly to the reconstruction and reorganization of their Jails.

- 3. I am able however to state, that the process of lithography has been very extensively employed not only in Central but also in smaller Jails. That it affords both severe and light labor—that it is remunerative, and that with ordinary vigilance, its introduction is not found to be attended with any relaxation of discipline or to afford any facilities to the prisoners for carrying on correspondence with the outside of the Jail, or for procuring forbidden indulgences.
- 4. The demand of lithographed forms in these Porvinces is so large as to give employment to a considerable number of presses; in fact each district would furnish work for its own Jail in the Vernacular forms required for the Revenue and Police Departments.
 - 5. On the occurrence of the out-beak the following presses were in active work:-

Agra Central Prison,
Allahabad do.
Barcilly do.
Jubbubpore do.
Meerut do.
Moradabad do.

I have, &c.,

Office of Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P., Head Quarters, Allahabad, The 28th July 1858.

(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,

Inspector General of Prisons,
N. W. P.

No. 626 of 1858.

From

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.,

To

F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,

Calcutta.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter to your address No. 580 dated 24th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a letter I have this day received from the Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, containing the information required in your letter No. 775, dated 20th idem.

Office of Inspector General of Prisons,
N. W. P.,
Head Quarters, Allahabad,
The 6th Angust 1858.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,
Inspector General of Prisons,
N. W. P.

No. 708.

FROM

W. WALKER, Esq., M. D.,

Superintendent A. C. Prison.

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C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

SIR.

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 576 of 1858, I have the honor to record briefly, for the information of the Inspector of Jails, L. P., the results of the introduction of lithographic printing into the Agra Central Prison under the late Superintendent.

- 2. At the time of the outbreak in 1857 there were 58 lithographic presses in full work in this prison: each press in itself gave employment to three men; and altogether the number of prisoners employed in the different departments connected with the printing shop was never less than four hundred.
- 3. Lithographic printing had, hence, a fair trial in this prison, and was considered by the late Superintendent to afford an excellent means of providing profitable labor for the prisoners; the difficulty which he chiefly experienced was to obtain a constant supply of work to keep the presses going.
- 4. There were three classes of labor recognized in this department, the two men engaged in turning the press and the men employed in paring the sheets and books were regarded as performing hard labor; the man who superintended the printing of the sheets was regarded as performing middle class labor, although I am aware that the prisoners regarded this occupation as fully equivalent to hard labor; all the other subdivisions of labor, attached to the printing shop, such as inking the stones, drying the sheets, sorting, stitching the sheets, pasting the covers, &c., &c., eane under the head of light labor. The labor of turning the press was found to be severe, too severe if it had been continuous; but the frequent intervals of rest afforded by the necessary frequent eleaning of the stone, enabled the men to work, at this employment continuously for many months.
- 5. It was never found that any increased laxity of discipline occurred in this department over others; at least there was no excess of convictions in this department over any of the others.
- 6. With regard to the printing shop affording the means for the prisoners to carry on correspondence with the outside, there can be no doubt that in a prison where writing materials are not commonly in the hands of the prisoners this objection would have force; but, at the time I refer to, and in this prison no significance, as in pursuance of the Government scheme of education in the prison every prisoner was provided with pen, ink and paper, and could have no object in resorting to the printing shop than in any of the other work shops, as no prisoner was ever employed in bringing paper or other material from the outside of the prison. The Burkundauze forms the only means of such communication, and in every workshop his fidelity is on an equal footing.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. WALKER,

Superintendent, Agra Central Prison.

Agra, August 2nd, 1858.

(True Copy,)

C. B. THORNHILL,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 303.

FROM

C. HATHAWAY, ESQUIRE,

Inspector of Prisons, Punjab,

To

F. J. MOUAT, ESQUIRE,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,

CALCUTTA.

Dated Lahore, the 26th August 1858.

SIR.

With reference to your letter No. 776 of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of printing in Jails as occupation for prisoners, I have the honor to forward copies of the replies I have received from the Officers in charge of those Jails, where printing operations are conducted on the largest scale.

- 2. In the Lahore Central Prison, which has been for many years under my own charge, I have paid much attention to the efficient working of the Press, and am of opinion that the labor is well adapted to many classes of prisoners. The work, though not so laborious as grinding wheat, is quite as monotonous. The act of pulling the press lever requires the exertion of much muscular strength, and the labor is both continued throughout the day, and every one engaged in it is obliged to be in a standing posture. I am therefore of opinion that no objection can be fairly made to Jail presses, on the ground of the labor being too slight.
- 3. With reference to the other points named in your letter, I see no reason why, with common precautions there should be more risk of prisoners engaged in the press-room obtaining improper articles than any other class. With regard to the possibility of their using their knowledge to a wrong purpose, when released, the argument, if a sound one, would apply with equal force to any prisoner being taught to read and write in Jail.

I have, &e.,

C. HATHAWAY,

Inspector of Prisons, Punjab.

No. 536.

FROM

P. S. MELVILL, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Umballah,

To

C. HATHAWAY, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab.

Dated Umballah, 3rd August, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith eategorical answers to the questions forwarded with your letter No. 280 dated 30th ultimo.

- 1st. We have now two presses at work, and should start a third had we sufficient stones—these presses throw off 500 impressions each per diem, and employ 7 prisoners between them, in addition to those engaged in arranging the printed sheets, whose number varies with the nature of the work.
- 2nd. The labor is undoubtedly suitable in point of severity; it is about equal to that of weaving.
- 3rd. I am not aware that the introduction of printing has been attended with laxity of discipline, beyond what is intimated in the following answer.
- 4th. So far there is one evil, that to conduct printing properly, it is absolutely necessary* to employ one paid professional man with the prisoners—undoubtedly he may, and does, supply them with things, but prisoners will always manage to hold correspondence with persons outside the Jail, do what you like. I do not suppose there is a Jail in the whole of India in which, a prisoner having money in the neighbourhood cannot procure comforts and correspondence, but the extent to which the paid printer can accommodate the men employed under him is not so great as to render it a matter of any great moment.

I have, &e.,

(Signed) P. S. MELVILL,

Deputy Commissioner.

* This is not necessary, as the fair copy may be written out of the Jail or at the Jail Office as is done at Ferozepoor. At Lahore a prisoner himself who has been trained in Jail to the work does the writing partneatly and efficiently.

No. 1088.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. P. BABBAGE,

Assistant Commissioner,

Rawul Pindee.

To

C. HATHAWAY, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, Punjab,

Lahore,

Dated Rawul Pindee, 4th August 1858.

SIR,

honor to state.

In answer to your letter No. 277, dated 30th ultimo, I have the

Ist. That we have one lithographic press in full work in the Rawul Pindce Jail. The greater part of the work done is for the use of the district, but much printing is also done for private parties—a second press will be made here in a few months.

2nd. The press requires the labor of but few men, and grinding the ink and working the press is not such severe labor as making paper or grinding corn, or digging earth, the skilled labor required for writing the copies, &c. is very light indeed.

3rd. No relaxation of discipline has attended the introduction of lithography in this Jail.

4th. The press house is inside the Jail wall, but outside the railings which enclose the barracks of the prisoners in general. A supply of paper is kept in the Jail Office (in this Jail over the main gate) and not accessible from inside, and care is taken to send exactly as much paper as is to be used to the press house. The convicts working the press need not be able to read or write—they remain all day in the press house, but are locked up with the other prisoners at night. No instance has come to my notice in which surreptitious correspondence has been detected, nor have I heard of forbidden indulgences being obtained by the prioners working at the press, though such cases have too often occurred in other parts of the Jail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. P. BABBAGE,

Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1155.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

Punjab.

Dated Umritsur, 6th August 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 279 dated 30th ultimo, I beg to append the answers to the questions propounded by Dr. Mouat, with reference to the introduction of lithography into Jails.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. BLYTH,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Answer to Question I.—Lithography in all its branches is carried on in the Umritsur Jail both in English and the Vernacular. The bulk of the work turned out comprises blank vernacular forms and tables, all official forms used in the District Courts and English offices are prepared there; atlasses are also turned out with tolerable neatness.

Question II.—The labor of working a press is not light. The prisoners are compelled to remain in a standing posture the whole time they are employed, and in order to complete the number of forms prescribed for the day they are incessantly at work. The quantity is regulated by the officer in charge of the Jail in reference to the quality of the work and the degree of discipline he thinks fit to impose. The work being of an interesting nature a larger share of the officer's attention is usually bestowed to the press department, and thus labor in it becomes severe. It may be classed next to Attah grinding and paper manufacturing.

Question III.—Discipline can be more effectually enforced in the press-room than in other work shops of the Jail.

The prisoner's conduct too is there more effectually watched and his faults more speedily checked, when thus employed.

Question IV.— Paper is purchased at wholesale rates and kept in the store room for daily distribution, orders for the press are received in writing, and until endorsed by the officer in charge of the Jail they are not executed, after the forms, &c., are drawn out on transfer paper they are sent up for the signature of the officer preparatory to being transferred on the stone. The Darogah and his subordinates are held responsible for the enforcement of these rules, no communication is allowed to pass through the agency of prisoners. The press-room is not left open as the other shops are, each press is supplied with a stated number of sheets in the morning, and they are counted at the end of the day's work.

There is less chance of prisoners obtaining forbidden indulgences within the Jail in the press-room than in the other places of work.

(Signed) W. BLYTH,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

No. 360.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

Lahore.

Dated Ferozepoor, 6th August 1858.

SIR

With reference to your letter No. 278 dated 30th July 1858, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner Ferozepoor, with its enclass from Inspector of Prisons Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 278 dated 30th July 1858, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner Ferozepoor, with its enclasses of the Inspector of Prisons, Bengal, regarding lithography in Jails as follows:—

In this Jail there are three presses kept continually in work, executing orders for forms of all descriptions, both English and Vernacular from this and other districts, from regimental officers, from merchants and private individuals. Plans, maps and drawings of any kind entered the control of the contro

2nd. Whether it has proved to afford suitable labor, and in what class that labor is pla-ced as regards its severity, &c.

The three presses afford labor for 10 to 12 men, which may be placed in the 2nd class, with the manufacture of durries and earpets. In the hot weather turning the presses, and inking the slabs becomes more severe, and with regard to the health of the convicts, work is knocked off during the hottest hours of the day. necessary and customary in all presses, whether in or out of Jail.

In this Jail the introduction of presses, has not been attended with any relaxation of discipline, strict and careful supervision will at all times 3rd. Whether its introduc-tion has been attended with relaxation of discipline. prevent it.

4th. The means taken to prevent its being the medium of enabling the convicts to carry on surreptitious correspondence outside, or to obtain forbidden indulgences within, with the paper brought in and taken out of the Jail, &c.

None of the writing for the press is done by the convicts, and it is but seldom that any of the convicts employed in the press-room can write sufficiently well to carry on a correspondence; they are only employed in turning the presses, inking the slabs, cleaning the stones, &c., the press-man who superintends the working of the presses is a Burkundauze, answerable for the maintenance of discipline in the press-room. All the copy is prepared on trans-

fer paper outside the Jail by parties paid for this purpose, neat writing or printing being essential to the character of the press and the ready sale of forms. The paper is all kept locked up in an almirah in the press-room, the key of which remains always with the Darogah. When any paper is required the Darogah himself counts out the number of sheets required, to the press-man; when these have been printed off the press-man brings them himself to the Darogah; the number of sheets are then recounted and checked, and any difference between the quantity given out and the number of printed papers accounted for by the press-men who produces the soiled sheets. To prevent the embezzlement of either forms or paper a register on the same principle as that prescribed by the Accountant for shewing the store and consumption of Government stamp paper is kept up. The convicts are searched on entering the work-vard, and are not permitted to leave it indiscriminately.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. W. HALL,

Assistant Commissioner.

(True Copies)

C. HATHAWAY,

Inspector of Prisons in the Puniab.

Detailed list of the varieties of labor in the Agra Central Prison classified, as prepared by Dr. Murray, the Medical Visitor, and Dr. Walker, the Medical Superintendent.

Hardest Labor	. Medium Labour,		$m{L}ight \; m{L}abour.$
1. Oil pressing. 2. Lime grinding. 3. Flour grinding. 4. Paper pounding 5. Paper polishing 6. Printing press v 7. Book binding work. 8. Digging and car earth. 9. Drawing water. 10. Cleaving fire-wo 11. Sawing wood. 12. Cleaning privic carrying nigh 13. Bowing wool. 14. Making drain 15. Blacksmith's wo 16. Sifting flour, at per man.	ress 7. Durree weaving. 8. Rug weaving. 9. Cleaning yards an Barracks. 10. Washing paper pulp. 11. Washing plothes. 12. Tile making. 13. Cooking including repairing roads. 14. Parching gram. 15. Weaving taut or gunn and Supplying masons with materials.	8. 9. 10. 11. e-12. 13. 14. y. 15.	Spinning thread.

(True Copies,)

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector General of Jails,

Lower Provinces.





